The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NECKWEAR.

WILSON BROS.
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.,

Have just opened their second importation of

NECKWEAR

For this season.

Their stock now contains an almost endless variety of all the latest English, French, and American styles.

Special attention is asked to recent arrivals of

FRENCH SCARF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WALKING STICKS.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY
FOR
MEN.

In addition to an unsurpassed variety of the Medium grades, our stock contains the Fine and Extra Fine products of all the principal European manufactories, including

BRETTLE'S
BALBRIGGAN, SILK,
AND
PURE SILK,

In Medium, Heavy, and Extra Heavy Weights.

WILSON BROS.,
113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

OPENING.

THE
GRAND OPENING
AT
C. A. COUTANT & CO.'S,
145 STATE-ST.,
CONTINUED
TODAY.
THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

TAILORING.

Sensation!

Suits made to order in six hours; Pants, four hours, during Fair Week, to accommodate our friends from the country who intend to stay but one day in Chicago. Leave your measure at 10 a. m., and I will have your Suit ready for you at 4 p. m. Pants to order, from $4.00 to $10.00; Suits to order, from $15.00 to $40.00; Overcoats to order, from $14.00 to $35.

Nicoll
THE
TAILOR.
S. W. Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.
Open until 8 p. m.; Saturdays, 10 p. m.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, Residence, 21 Fulton-st., office, 180 E. Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.
Wholesale and Retail Stationers. Fine Wedding Stationery of Latest Designs.

PRESSED BRICK.

THE "CHICAGO PHIL'D PRESSED BRICK CO.," Manufacturers of Superior "Ind. Red Pressed Brick." Deliver promptly in city, or ship by rail to any part of the country, from works at Porter. Office, 150 La Salle-st., Room 70.

CUTLERY.

Cutlery Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Spalding's Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, and Hardware Novelties. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE
Industrial
Exposition
OF CHICAGO.

THE GREAT ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL and ART EXPOSITION of AMERICA is now open, and will continue day and evening (Sundays excepted) until 11 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1881.

Every Department is replete with the latest and best, and all arrangements for the Exhibition are complete and admirable.

Fine Art, Natural History, Mechanical Industry, Textile Fabrics, Household and Personal Ornaments, Agriculture, Floriculture, and Horticulture, are well represented.

Whether for critical study or instructive and pleasant entertainment, this exhibition will present a rare opportunity to the intelligent visitor.

PROF. LIESEGANG'S ORCHESTRA of 31 pieces, including 4 celebrated Soloists, is engaged for the entire term.

Admission: { Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.

Excursion rates and low fares on all railroads.

ADVERTISING.

LORD & THOMAS,
NEWSPAPER
Advertising Agents
9 & 10 McCormick Block.

Receive the largest Newspaper Mail of any house in Chicago. So report the Post-Office authorities. All interested in

ADVERTISING

Should call on them.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Grain-Elevator Builders.

Proposals, with plans and specifications, will be received until Oct. 1, 1881, at the office of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, in this city, for the building of a First-class Grain Elevator of a capacity of 500,000 bushels, with all modern improvements.

Bids must specify the approximate date of completion of the Elevator.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. W. C. FENLEY, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1, 1881.

TO RENT.

For Rent—Steam Power.

Buildings and machinery suitable for wood-work, with railroad switch, at Ashland-av. and Fortieth-st.; terms favorable; will sell the property. Address DAVID GOODWILLIE, 35 Ohio-st.

CLOTHING.

"The Long and the Short of It."

Just such fellows as these we are always prepared to fit. If you think you're too tall or too stout to get fitted you are deceiving yourself, and evidently haven't looked in on our stock, where we can almost measure Clothing by the acre, and fit everybody.

A. J. NUTTING
& CO.

Take long strides ahead of the average dealers each season, and long before your wants come our preparations are complete. Today

Seasonable and Coming Seasons'

Apparel, for Men and Boys, are waiting your commands. The prices will be likely to surprise you if you are quick to spot a good bargain. Should you want last season's styles DON'T LOOK HERE FOR THEM, but come to us all the same, we'll tell you where you can get lots of them at about the same prices, or perhaps a little more than we'd charge you for

New Fall Suits,
New Fall Overcoats,
New Custom Fabrics,
And New Furnishings

104 & 106 Madison-st.

Is the place for New Things and New Ideas.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

THE
CHICAGO FAIR
WILL CONTINUE
TODAY,
AND
Until All The Programme Is Complete.

AN IMMENSE EXHIBITION
EVERY DAY,
And Especially on Friday and Saturday.

"Little Brown Jug,"
"Steeple Chase,"
AND THE
Equestrienne Races.

Admission, 50 cents.

Madison-st. Cars to the Track Gates.

FINANCIAL.

PEARSONS & TAFT,
Room 20 Tribune Building,
Loans on Improved City Property.

Annual interest, 7 per cent. No Commission. Time from three to ten years. Option of paying in installments if desired.

INKS.

STAFFORD'S INKS.

Universal,	Blue Black Office,
Commercial,	Violet Combined,
Chemical Fluid,	Violet Black Copying.

Wholesale and Retail,
GEO. E. COLE & CO.,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
86 Dearborn St.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 22 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE President's physicians in the bulletin issued yesterday morning admitted that their patient is suffering from blood-poisoning, and has been suffering therefrom for several weeks. At the same time it can be said that the patient was not any worse yesterday than on the previous day. He seemed to feel more comfortable, in fact, and the fever last evening was not as high as it was the evening before. The lung trouble continues, but in a less aggravated form, and the expectorations were of a more healthy character. The physicians continue to express themselves as quite hopeful.

THE price of August wheat was yesterday fixed at $1.38, which is a complete triumph of the parties who manipulated the alleged "corner."

ANOTHER batch of "warm and sweating" wheat, amounting to 131,000 bushels, is to be "posted" this morning. Protracted storage is the cause, as usual.

DR. JOEL POMERENE, the surgeon of President Garfield's old regiment, died yesterday at Millersburg, O., of a disease contracted during the War. He was in his 56th year.

BENJAMIN BEATTY shot Dr. J. B. Abrams at Newberry, Clermont County, Ohio, Wednesday night, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Beatty considered that Abrams was entirely too intimate with Mrs. Beatty.

E. D. WASSELL, an extensive scrap-iron dealer of Pittsburg, Pa., was arrested yesterday for the embezzlement of $5,000 from Fox & Drummond, of New York, for whom he acted as factor. Other charges of embezzlement are about to be preferred against Wassell.

THE Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters at a meeting held yesterday decided to increase the rate of insurance on grain in vessels from Chicago to the various ports of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie, and Ontario, and to Montreal, Ogdensburg, and places on the Detroit River.

THE Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence have increased greatly in value. Islands which were sold eight years ago for $40 and $50 are now selling for from $10,000 to $100,000. The island on which Tom Moore wrote "The Canadian Boat Song," which was bought for $40, is now said to be worth $25,000.

THE Rev. Father Campbello, the canon of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, publicly renounced Roman Catholicism in the Methodist Chapel in that city Wednesday evening. In a letter to Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the congregation, Father Campbello assigned as his reason for the course he adopted the continued hostility of the Pope.

BUSSEY & MCLEOD'S stove foundry at Troy, N. Y., valued at $50,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A fire which broke out in Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s picture-frame factory injured the property of the Cincinnati Coffin Company $30,000, and Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s property $30,000. Six dwellings were injured by the falling of the walls of the burned structure.

THE rain of yesterday interfered with the progress of the Chicago Fair, and what was expected to be the best day turned out to be the poorest. The attendance was small, not more than 500 people being on the ground at any time during the day. Better things are expected today, and it is hoped that the enterprise will meet with the success which it really deserves.

A NEW railroad between Chicago and South Chicago is projected. Articles of incorporation of the company having the project in contemplation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The projected road will serve to introduce another trunk line into Chicago. The incorporators are Charles H. Wood, Alex R. Beck, John I. Bennett, Douglas S. Taylor, and William Hamlin.

THE great stallion race at Boston yesterday for a purse of $10,000 proved to be a bitter disappointment and heavy loss to the backers of the Chicago horse Piedmont, which was a strong favorit in the betting. Santa Claus, a horse owned in California, won the race, taking the first, third, and fourth heats in 2:17¾, 2:18, and 2:18. Piedmont won the second heat in 2:20¼. On the same day and track Trinket lowered her record to 2:16½.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the Irish Land League will become one of the steadying, and, in the best sense of the word, one of the conservative forces of the Irish social system. The *Gazette* thinks that the irreconcilable element, which is now uppermost, will soon find its level. The London *Times*, however, thinks that no good can come of the League, and plainly intimates that it ought to be suppressed, and its leaders regarded as rebels and traitors, and treated as such.

REPORTS received at the Agricultural Department at Washington show a very heavy falling-off in the condition of the cotton crop since the last report, owing to the protracted drouth. As far as heard from, the crop of North Carolina will be 72 per cent of an average, that of South Carolina 68, Georgia 71, Florida 87, Alabama 80, Mississippi 74, Louisiana 76, Texas 65, Arkansas 55, and Tennessee 62. The corn crop of the United States will be about 60 per cent of an average; the tobacco crop about 65 per cent of an average.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH, in his telegram to Minister Lowell last night says that the President's condition was not materially changed yesterday, and that all his symptoms were substantially the same as on the previous day, except that the expectoration from the right lung was rather less difficult and less profuse. Mr. MacVeagh says the patient is still very weak, that the weakness is due to the condition of the blood, and that while the weakness continues it must cause great anxiety.

MRS. FALVY filed a bill in the Superior Court of Cook County, asking to be divorced from two husbands. She was married to Denis Falvy at Lynn, Mass., in 1868, and lived with him four years. Denis treated her rather harshly during most of the time. In 1874 she met Edward Hines, who told her that Falvy was dead. Hines proposed to her almost in the same breath, and she married him. He treated her no better than did Mr. Falvy. She discovered some time after her second marriage that Falvy was living at Quincy, Mass., as the husband of another woman. Now Mrs. Falvy thinks that she should be divorced from her first husband because he has violated his marriage vows, and from the second husband because she was not competent to enter into the contract of matrimony with him.

JUDGE MCKENZIE, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Toronto yesterday, referred to the crime of wife-beating, which is on the increase in Ontario, and which is becoming the scandal of that Province. During the past year there were arrested in Toronto eighty-eight persons for ill-treating their wives, sixty-three for neglecting them, and fifty-one for threatening to kill them. Judge McKenzie thinks that wife-beating is one of the most brutal of crimes, and that the brutes who indulge in it should be vigorously dealt with.

THE value of the breadstuffs exported from the United States during the month of August was $25,500,000 against $31,700,000 exported during the corresponding month of last year. The total value of the breadstuff exports for the eight months ending Aug. 31, was $157,500,000, or $27,800,000 less than the value of the exports for the corresponding eight months of last year. The number of bushels of wheat exported during August of this year was 14,300,000, against 21,700,000 bushels exported in August, 1880.

THE Methodist Ecumenical Conference at yesterday's session recommended international arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations, and condemned any resort to war. The question of the press in relation to the Church was discussed. Delegate Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., recommended the establishment of a well-endowed Methodist paper which would do for the Church what the great universities had done. Bishop McTyere, of Tennessee, said the religious papers were too narrow-minded. The majority, however, seemed to favor religious newspapers.

COL. BOYD, the Washington directory man, was walking along one of the streets of the National Capital yesterday with a handsome young lady. A carriage was pulled up at the curbstone just opposit the couple. Out of this carriage jumped Mrs. Boyd, who immediately proceeded to cowhide the handsome young lady. The bystanders interfered to protect the female victim of Mrs. Boyd's wrath. Mrs. Boyd then ordered her husband into the carriage. He meekly obeyed and was driven home. Whether the cowhide was applied to him there the chronicler saith not.

THE Northwestern Underwriters' Convention ended its labors yesterday. The greater part of the day was occupied in listening to the reading of prize essays. The following officers were elected before adjournment: President, W. B. Cornell, Chicago; Vice-President, J. M. Newberge, Laporte, Ind.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Hayes, Milwaukee. An Ohio man was nominated for President of the association, and, for some reason which the members of the convention could by no manner of means understand, he declined. The declination, it is hardly necessary to say, created quite a sensation.

THERE is no immediate prospect that Sergt. Mason will be tried for shooting at Guiteau. Gen. Hancock's order convening a Board of Inquiry into the case is by some strange mistake dated Sept. 10, 1881—one day before Mason is alleged to have shot at Guiteau; and two of the officers appointed on the board—Capt. McGileroy and Lieut. Eastman—are incapacitated from serving, inasmuch as they will be witnesses against him. It is rather curious, too, that all the members constituting the board are attached to the Second Artillery, to which Mason belongs. The military authorities are evidently not over-anxious to have Mason tried. Neither is District-Attorney Corkhill.

PRINCE ALBERT JONES was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree, and the jury recommended a sentence of imprisonment for life. Jones was tried before, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years. His counsel moved for a new trial, and the Supreme Court granted one, with the result already mentioned. In this connection it should be borne in mind that Prince Albert Jones' trial cost the taxpayers of Cook County $5,000. Jones' counsel threaten to put them to more expense by asking for a third trial. The case of Kelly, for the murder of Officer Crowley, went to the jury last evening. The verdict, if there shall be one, will be returned this morning.

MR. WALLER, the Commissioner of Public Works, has addressed a note to Mayor Harrison, asking the removal of Gen. Lieb from the position of Superintendent of the Water Office. It appears that Gen. Lieb, in the language of the City-Hall habitués, has been "figuring" for some time to procure the removal of Mr. Woodford from the position of Water Assessor. Mr. Waller is convinced that Mr. Woodford is an honest and efficient officer, and that the city could much better afford to dispense with Gen. Lieb's services than with Mr. Woodford's. It remains to be seen what course Mayor Harrison will pursue; whether he will support Lieb in his scheming or support Commissioner Waller, who he knows has the best interests of the city at heart.

THE Land-League Convention met at Dublin yesterday. About 1,000 delegates were present, including several priests and twenty-one members of Parliament, among whom were Biggar, Sexton, Healy, J. D. Sullivan, and T. P. O'Connor. Parnell took the chair, "amidst the greatest enthusiasm," and in his opening speech referred to the attempt to thin out the Land-League ranks by coercion, but said that for every man imprisoned since the passing of the Coercion act ten had joined the League. He held that the resolution referring to self-government was the most important of those recommended for adoption by the Executive Committee, but considered that question would never be settled until the land question was settled. He said he had no doubt that the Land bill was framed with a view to fomenting dissensions among the Irish people, and thus break down the league. He advised the farmers not to appeal to the Land Court until the test cases to be prepared by the league were determined on. He warned the farmers that they should not be unjust to the laborers, and pledged himself to head a laborers' movement if the farmers did not treat the laborers more fairly. It took an hour to read the telegrams from Irish-American associations addressed to the convention. Most of these urged the convention to take measures to carry on the agitation until landlordism was abolished, and some of them threatened to stop subscriptions if a compromise was made.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Surgeons Commit Themselves to a Gratifying Statement.

The Patient, Since Arriving at Long Branch, Has Certainly Not Lost Ground.

On the Contrary, He Has Made "Some Progress Toward Convalescence."

"Septic Accidents Have and Do Still Complicate His Case."

This Official Admission of Blood-Poison, However, Starts All the Croakers.

Evening Bulletin: Pulse, 104; Temperature, 99.2; Respiration, 22.

Dr. Boynton Says the President's Pulse Has Averaged 115 for Several Weeks.

Barnes, Reyburn, and Woodward Always Outvoted Agnew and Hamilton.

Yesterday Morning, However, Bliss Was Outvoted in Making the Bulletin.

A COMFORTABLE DAY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE MORNING BULLETIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 15.—The President has passed a comfortable day. The interest in his case centres in the morning bulletin—in the very important statement which it makes and in the manner in which that statement is made. For many weeks the representatives of the leading papers of the country stationed in Washington have insisted that the President was suffering from blood-poisoning—whether the particular form of that poison is to be called septicæmia or pyæmia. For as many weeks the doctors in the case have as positively denied the statements of the newspapers—denied them positively with emphasis, often with anger—and it was not until this morning, after an hour and a half of animated conference, that the doctors,

OR A MAJORITY OF THEM,

decided that the time had come for saying that the President was suffering from blood-poison. This they do in an indistinct and guarded phrase, in which they say: "The various septic accidents which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case." The first appearance of blood-poison, several weeks ago, was at the time recorded in these dispatches, not as a "septic accident," but as a natural result of the condition of the President's blood, and these statements were made upon as high authority as that of the doctors who sign this morning's extraordinary and belated bulletin, and in more than one instance on the authority of these very gentlemen themselves. Some of them privately admitted the septic condition of the blood at the time it first manifested itself, several weeks ago, but on account of what is called

"MEDICAL ETHICS,"

or for other reasons which do not have any relation to candor between man and man or between the surgeons of a wounded President and fifty millions of people, they chose to appear to give an official denial to such reports. The newspapers were right then. The doctors are right now; yet, within three days, the surgeon in charge has said, for publication, that the President had no blood-poisoning—that it was an entirely healthy sore.

THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE THIS MORNING, over his own signature, said, in effect, that the President had been suffering from blood-poisoning for weeks. This result was not reached until after a protracted and animated conference, a statement of which will never be made in an official bulletin. There has been a sharp difference of opinion between the doctors as to the wisdom and propriety or the necessity of telling the whole truth in the bulletins. While it may not be said

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS HAVE BEEN UNTRUTHFUL,

it is a fact that they have told half truths, and have concealed some of the most important symptoms. The official announcement of today that, weeks ago, blood-poisoning manifested itself, is an illustration of this. The fact that up to this time no official statement has been made as to a complication of the lungs is

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

The truth is, the doctors have not been candid with the public. The question was brought to an issue this morning in the prolonged consultation. Dr. Boynton for some weeks has insisted that the President has been suffering from chronic pyæmia. Dr. Agnew has privately said to a number of friends, and, among them

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MCAVEAGH,

within a week, that the President had pyæmia, thus practically confirming Boynton's opinion. Dr. Hamilton is extremely reticent, but it is known to those nearest to him that he agrees with Dr. Agnew. The confidential utterances of these two doctors could not be kept secret, and the fact that they held this opinion has recently became known to the newspapers. The conference of this morning was called for the specific purpose, among other things, of deciding whether any statement could be made upon the subject, and whether, thereafter, the surgeons should be candid with the public. Dr. Agnew came from Philadelphia expressly to attend this conference. The press was not invited to this consultation, but it is known that the discussion was animated, and, at the end, Dr. Bliss, the surgeon in charge, was

OUTVOTED,

he opposing any acknowledgment of pyæmia. Agnew and Hamilton insisted that the fact should be stated, and Agnew and Hamilton carried the day. This is the first vote that has been taken since the three surgeons—Barnes, Reyburn, and Woodard—were dismissed, and it illustrates the wisdom of their forced retirement from the case. Dr. Boynton said this morning that the bulletin announced that the pulse was 120 at one time last night, because he had yesterday admitted that the pulse was every day as high as 120. Dr. Boynton added that he thought hereafter the public would have honest bulletins, and that he had so little confidence in the bulletins that he had not read one for six weeks.

THE THREE DOCTORS WERE DISCHARGED because on every important question they always voted with Bliss against Agnew and Hamilton. It, however, has been impossible longer to conceal the fact that the President is suffering from blood-poison. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, become to be near unanimous in support of the pyæmia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse, for instance, is a sure indication of serious poison. The action of the heart is weak and spasmodic. It works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats regularly. The statement by Dr. Boynton that the pulse has generally gone to 120 and over while it has been reported before and after as 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly

POINTS TO PYÆMIA.

Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletins designate as the various "septic accidents" of the case, is a matter merely of subsidiary consequences. There may be an abscess detected on the lung today or not. An operation may be performed to relieve an abscess today or not. These are incidents, and as such worthy of note; but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case.

DR. BLISS STILL MAINTAINS

that there is no abscess on the lungs. He says: "Three weeks ago, when the swelling of the parotid gland was at its worst, it was noticed that the President began to discharge pus from the throat. There was immediate alarm among the nurses, who were sure that an abscess in the lungs had formed. Several careful examinations were made, which convinced us that the pus expectorated came from the throat and upper branches of the lungs. The mucous membranes from the back of the mouth down to the lung seemed to be in an irritable condition, throwing off small quantities of pus, enough to make him cough distressingly. It annoyed us more because the cough kept him from sleeping soundly than because we feared an abscess.

THE SURGICAL RULE

in such cases as the President's is to look out for abscesses when there is no improvement in the appearance of the wound, which may give rise to septic conditions of the blood. When the President was at his worst, an abscess might have appeared in his lungs or elsewhere, and would have added to the complications and dangers of the case, but now the time for that has passed."

DR. BOYNTON SAID TONIGHT

that the President had acute pyæmia when he had the rigor, but that his vitality was so great he would probably overcome it. Then the chronic pyæmia which now exists appeared. It is possible, he thinks, that he may overcome the difficulties arising from this condition if new complications do not arise too rapidly, as he has conquered the parotid swelling, and seems now to have overcome the lung difficulty. The great trouble in the case is the average high pulse, which has continued ever since the disappearance of the parotid swelling. That average high pulse is a serious symptom. Gen. Swaim said today that if the President died it would be from starvation. He takes food with the greatest reluctance.

MIDNIGHT.

The lights were turned down early at Elberon cottage. Late in the evening Dr. Boynton said that there was no change in the President's condition, except that he thought that the President has lost a little strength and vitality today.

"SEPTIC ACCIDENTS."

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Diligent inquiry today failed to elicit any explanation of the phrase "septic," which was used in the morning bulletin, beyond the fact that it indicated an impurity of the blood, or, in other words, blood poisoning.

DR. BOYNTON

says he understands the word "septic," in the bulletin, to mean pyæmia, and that there may be two or more small abscesses on the right lung. The complication is not growing worse, and, in all probability, is repairing. There is a danger, however, of the left lung being attacked.

Dr. Agnew says he considered the cessation of the perspiration, which has been a very unfavorable symptom in the President's case, one of the best signs yet developed. He also remarked that there is a febrile rise tonight, but so light that no importance is attached to it.

DR. HAMILTON

considers the President in as favorable a condition tonight as last night. Gen. Swaim, describing the situation today, says the President has fully maintained all he had yesterday, and is in as good condition this evening as last, with probably a little gain in strength. This view was concurred in by Col. Rockwell. Dr. Boynton, referring to the remarkably high average of the President's pulse, informed a friend tonight that, day in and day out, the pulse averaged from 115 to 117. The Doctor thinks

THE PRESIDENT'S NORMAL PULSE

ranges between 74 and 76. The Doctor, while frankly admitting the uncertainty of the case, still sees his way out, and is of the opinion that the President's vitality will prove equal to the emergency.

All the attending surgeons retired before 10 tonight, and the two cottages occupied by the President's family and attendants closed before 11. At last accounts the President was resting comfortably, with good prospects of having a quiet night. A stiff breeze from the northeast was blowing all day. Tonight about 11 it commenced to storm, and at this hour (midnight) the weather is very disagreeable.

DR. BLISS

returned from New York in the afternoon, and was present at the evening dressing. The Doctor says he happened to step into the Stock Exchange with a friend while in New York, and when his presence became known he was completely surrounded by brokers, anxious to hear the latest from the President, and he was utterly besieged with inquiries.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

9 A. M.

ELBERON, Sept. 15—9 a. m.—At the morning dressing, at 8:30 today, the President's temperature was 98.4, pulse 100, respiration 20. He passed the night comfortably, sleeping until 3 a. m., when he was wakeful for a period of two hours, during which time the pulse rose to 120, but without the marked elevation of temperature which has characterized the febrile disturbance heretofore. After this time he slept until morning. More nourishment was given during the night than for several nights past. In reviewing the case of the President since his arrival at Long Branch, it may be said that in spite of the various septic accidents which have for several weeks and do still complicate his case, he has certainly not retrograded, but, on the contrary, has made some progress towards convalescence.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 15—6 p. m.—The President passed a quiet day, sleeping a little. He has coughed occasionally, the expectoration being less purulent. A greater variety of nourishment has been taken without discomfort. He was placed upon the invalid chair, and remained forty-five minutes in a position a little more elevated than on the previous occasions. At 12 noon today the temperature was 98.9; pulse, 102; respiration, 21.

At the evening dressing, at 5:30 p. m., the temperature was 99.2; pulse, 104; respiration, 22.

D. HAYES AGNEW,
D. W. BLISS,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

THE STATE BULLETIN.

ELBERON, Sept. 15.—The following was sent tonight:

Lowell, London: The President's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change today. All his symptoms continue substantially the same as yesterday, except that the expectoration from the right lung has been rather less difficult and less profuse. He is still very weak, and, as this weakness is due to the condition of his blood, while it continues grave anxiety must also continue. MACVEAGH.

THE ASSASIN.

EVERYBODY UNWILLING TO TRY MASON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—There still appears to be some uncertainty regarding the character of the proceedings to be held in the case of Sergt. Mason. The order issued by Gen. Hancock convening a Board of Inquiry was dated Sept. 10, and before Mason's attempt to kill Guiteau. The officers constituting the board are all attached to the Second Artillery, to which Mason also belong. Two of the members of the board—Capt. McGileroy and Lieut. Eastman—could not with propriety serve on a court-martial to try Mason, inasmuch as they will be witnesses against him. The military authorities are still anxious that the civil authorities should take charge of Mason's case, but, of course, in the absence of any requisition for the prisoner, they will be compelled, sooner or later, to try him by court-martial.

FEELING.

A CLOCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—This morning there was received a very pretty night-clock for the President. A card attached bore the words: "With the sympathy of five interested children of Boston." The clock will be placed in the President's chamber.

A VERY HANDSOME THREE-WHEELED EASY-CHAIR

was received from John Hoey.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

from Topeka, Kas., was received by Mrs. Garfield:

Twenty thousand veteran soldiers, in reunion assembled, send you our sympathy and love, and ask you to say to our stricken comrade that our hearts are beating with anxious hope for his recovery. Say to him we believe that, under Heaven, aided by that sublime courage and faith which in the past have been to all people his crown of glory, he will be preserved to the country he has served so long, so faithfully, and so well. LOUIS HAUBACH, commanding.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 15.—The New Castle Presbytery passed resolutions of sympathy with the President and family.

JEALOUS MERCHANTS.

The Tradesmen of Cincinnati and Louisville Charge Each Other with Dishonesty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15.—The charge comes from Louisville that Cincinnati is guilty of discourtesy. The business men of Cincinnati have issued a cordial invitation through the advertising columns of the Louisville papers to the merchants of the South who are now in Louisville, or chance to be at any time within thirty days, to come up to Cincinnati and visit her Exposition and become acquainted with her business men. They are informed that all who choose to accept this invitation will be furnished with round-trip railroad tickets free of charge upon application at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The purpose of this invitation, of course, is to secure their trade. The Louisville merchants object on the ground that the Southern merchants are their patrons, and in a sense their guests, and it is the hight of discourtesy to endeavor to draw them away from Louisville by such means. The Cincinnati men retort by saying that, at the banquet at the Music-Hall in honor of the completion of the Southern Railway, and nearly 2,000 Southern merchants were in attendance who had been brought to the city free of charge, the business men of Louisville furnished 600 of them with free passes home by way of that city, in the hope of overcoming their favorable impressions of Cincinnati, her business men, and her hospitality. If that was not discourteous towards the Cincinnati merchants, then what Cincinnati is now doing is not discourteous towards the merchants of Louisville. It is claimed by Cincinnati business men that they have lately made large inroads into the territory which was formerly tributary to Louisville, and they expect to greatly extend their conquests. The Southern Road is proving a great advantage to Cincinnati. Her business men now claim the entire South and Southwest as their field.

LATE POLITICAL NEWS.

An Unruly Assemblage at Toledo—Nominations and Resolutions—New York Prohibitionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 15.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-third District, embracing the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock, Fulton, and Putnam, was held in this city today with a large attendance of delegates and much sparring and scrimmaging. The Lucas County delegation had it up and down among themselves, one of the side-shows being a set-two between two of them on the floor of the convention, Gen. J. B. Steedman was nominated on the first ballot and Dr. H. A. Manville, of Wood County, on the ninth. It was resolved that the nominees of this convention be instructed to use all proper efforts to secure the repeal of the law by which the City of Toledo was deprived of the right to select its own Police and Health Board—a law by which the power of appointing the agents of the people of Toledo was vested in a citizen of Fostoria temporarily residing in Columbus. The following Central Committee was appointed: Fulton, Daniel Dowling; Henry, L. L. Orwig; Hancock, M. D. Shaffer; Putnam, W. H. Hickey; Wood, Timothy Hays; Lucas, Dennis Coghlin.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The State Prohibition Convention adopted a platform, including a resolution of sympathy with Garfield, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Stephen Merritt, New York; Controller, Jefferson Bissell; Treasurer, Fred Gates; Attorney-General George Brooks; State Engineer and Surveyor, John J. Hooker; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Walter Farrington.

LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Second and Last Day of Their Convention at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 15.—Today was the second day of the State Convention of the Liquor-Dealers' and Manufacturers' Association. There are about 400 delegates here. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Rock Island. Metzger, of Ottawa, introduced a resolution resolving that the chief object of the association was to elevate the calling of the liquor-dealer and manufacturer, and the association pledged support to the authorities everywhere in suppressing low and disreputable places, resorts of criminals, or additions to houses of prostitution. The following resolution, introduced by Adolph George, of Chicago, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be empowered whenever in their opinion the proper time has arrived to issue a call for a National Convention of liquor dealers and manufacturers for the purpose of organizing a Grand National organization, such convention to be held in the City of Chicago.

The convention adjourned with a grand banquet and ball at Mänerchor Hall tonight. The attendance was large and a good time was had.

Puny, weak, and sickly children need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen.

NEW YORK.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Henry Villard Elected President by the Board of Directors.

Col. Peyton Soliciting Money to Pay the Expenses at Yorktown.

No Change in the Rates Charged by the Warring Railway Companies.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

VILLARD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Over $61,000,000 out of the $91,000,000 of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was represented today at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that company. This was a much larger representation than was ever before present at a meeting, but the opposition to the Villard syndicate was unavailing. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Frederick Billings, Ashbel H. Barney, John W. Ellis, Rosewell G. Ralston, Robert Harris, Thomas F. Oakes, Artemus H. Holmes, Henry Villard, of New York; J. L. Stackpole, Elijah Smith, Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; and Henry E. Johnston, of Baltimore. The Board of Directors immediately

ELECTED MR. VILLARD PRESIDENT,

and made Mr. Thomas F. Oakes Vice-President, Anthony J. Thomas Second Vice-President, Samuel J. Wilkinson Secretary, and Robert L. Belknap Treasurer. The annual report presented to the stockholders show that the company has now 1,065 miles of road in operation exclusive of sideings. The earnings for a portion of the year ending in June last were from 754 miles of road, against 722 miles in 1880, and exhibit an increase of $764,337.68, making a total of $2,994,519.49. The expenditures for the year, including operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, amounted to $2,025,390.30, leaving a balance of $969,129.19. The capital stock of the company has been reduced during the past year by the extinguishment of preferred stock to the amount of $1,100,056.17 by

THE SALES OF LAND

in Minnesota and Dakota east of the Missouri River. There remained outstanding on June 30, 1881, $42,312,588.95 on preferred stock and $49,000,000 of common stock. The purpose of the company as officially stated is at once to put under contract the grading of the entire 816 miles of uncompleted line forming the gap between the eastern and western portions of the road, the expectation being by the end of 1882 to have the track laid and trains running to a point near Gallatin City, a distance of 300 miles from the mouth of the Rosebud.

OVER $61,000,000

out of the $91,000,000 of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was represented today at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company. This was a much larger representation than was ever before present at a meeting, but the opposition to the Villard syndicate was unavailing. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Frederick Billings, Ashbel H. Barney, John W. Ellis, Roswell G. Ralston, Robert Harris, Thomas F. Oakes, Artemus H. Holmes, Henry Villard, of New York; J. L. Stackpole, Elijah Smith, Benjamin R. Cheney, of Boston; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; Henry E. Johnston, of Baltimore. The Board of Directors immediately elected Mr. Villard President, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes Vice-President, Samuel J. Wilkison Secretary, Robert L. Belknap Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

presented to the stockholders shows that the Company has now 1,000 miles of road in operation exclusive of sidings. The earnings for the portion of the year ending in June last were from 754 miles of road against 722 miles in 1880, and exhibit an increase of $764,337.68, making a total of $29,940,019.49. The expenditures for the year, including operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, amounted to $2,025,390.30, leaving a balance of $269,129.19. The capital stock of the company has been reduced during the past year by the extinguishment preferred stock to the amount of $1,100,056.17 by the sale of land in Minnesota and Dakota east of the Missouri River. There remained outstanding on June 30, 1881, $42,312,588.90 of preferred stock, and $49,000,000 of common stock. The purpose of the company, as officially stated, is at once to put under contract the grading of the entire 816 miles of uncompleted line, forming the gap between the eastern and western portions of the road,

THE EXPECTATION

being, by the end of 1882, to have track laid and trains running to a point near Gallatin City, a distance of 300 miles from the mouth of the Rosebud, to which point it is expected the road will be completed and trains running by the middle of November next, and

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

to complete and have trains running from the mouth of Clark's Fork of the Columbia 250 miles eastward, to or beyond Missoular, leaving to be completed in 1883 about 300 miles. The greater part of the line between the mouth of the Rosebud and Gallatin City is already under contract, and in Hell Gate Cañon, just east of Missoula, twenty-five miles are nearly completed ready for the ties and iron. Contracts for 1,000,000 ties for the Yellowstone Division, to be got out this winter, are about being let, and the necessary ties required along the Clark's Fork have already been contracted for. Fifty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been purchased for next year's delivery, in addition to the 64,000 tons purchased for this year's delivery. Large purchases of equipment have been made.

YORKTOWN.

COL. PEYTON SOLICITING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Col. J. E. Peyton, of Virginia, the General Superintendent of the Yorktown Centennial Association, is now here. The object of his visit to the North is to stimulate the efforts of the various committees which are engaged in securing subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Association. He says he wants to make a strong appeal to every man who is able to contribute to the expense of the coming celebration at Yorktown to do so liberally. It is only by securing a liberal amount of money that the association can make the celebration of the grand event which it serves to commemorate worthy of the Nation and of future history. Col. Peyton is here to appeal to the banks, bankers, and business men of this city to aid this event, and he says he is happy to say that the

INDICATIONS OF HIS PROBABLE SUCCESS

are very favorable indeed. "For every $10 subscribed," continued Col. Peyton, in speaking on the subject today to a *Times* reporter, "the association issues a certificate of stock; and these certificates are very elaborate, and may be termed a complete history of the achievement of American independence. The certificate is designed to be framed and preserved as a souvenir of the Centennial. But 10,000 shares of stock will be issued, and subscribers can have them issued in the name of their children if they so desire. The French residents of the country have without exception when called upon subscribed for from one to ten shares. In nearly all cases they have had their certificates issued in the names of their children, thus making them

AN ELEGANT PRESENT

and enabling them to aid in the Yorktown celebration. I only regret that the same sentiment has not prevailed as extensively among American citizens. We have raised altogether about $25,000, and with $25,000 or $30,000 more we shall be able to get along very well. It would really require from $75,000 to $100,000 to make the centennial what we originally intended it to be—a brilliant credit to the Nation and a source of thorough enjoyment to the people of France and the United States; but we can make a very creditable showing with the money that we now ask for. Not a single State has extended its aid to us, and we have been

FORCED TO DEPEND ENTIRELY ON PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The states have appropriated altogether about $200,000, but this was simply for the transportation of their troops. They have not even provided for maintaining the soldiers on the field of Yorktown."

"The arrangements for the religious services to be held on Sunday, Oct. 16," said Col. Peyton, "have now been completed. The services will be held in the large pavilion on the field, and in the morning Bishop King, the Catholic Bishop of Virginia, will officiate. The choir will be that of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Philadelphia, in which the officers and soldiers of the French army attended high mass 100 years ago while on their march to the headquarters of the Elk, and also on their return march after

THE VICTORY AT YORKTOWN.

The morning service has been assigned to the Roman Catholic Church because his most Christian Majesty Louis XVI. had nearly twice the number of troops in the field at the siege of Yorktown that the Colonists had, and they were all Catholics. The afternoon service will be conducted by the Protestant denominations, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city, who is now in Europe, has been invited to officiate. Samuel E. Babcock, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been invited to make an address on the advance of commerce during the last hundred years on the morning of Monday, the 17th, and on the afternoon of that day the Hon. Hamilton Fish has consented to address the Society of the Cincinnati and the descendants of revolutionary officers and soldiers."

THE RAILROAD WAR.

NO CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—There is very little change in the general aspect of the railroad war. The reduced passenger rates are still obstinately maintained by all of the great trunk lines, and the merchants and hotel-keepers of this city are gleeful over the results. The amount of travel between the East and West is enormous. There never were so many Western buyers in New York at one time as there are now. The same through rates that have prevailed for the past week are adhered to—namely: $7 from New York to Chicago, $7 from New York to Cincinnati, $7 from New York to St. Louis—and the same fare from here to Kansas City. Mr. C. B. Meeker, the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, claims that the responsibility for the present state of things belongs with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"I CANNOT SEE"

he says, "how this dificulty can be settled till the rate between Boston through New York City is restored to the full sum of the local fares. Mr. Wood, the new General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, has been trying to introduce a system of selling continuous train tickets from Boston to the West, in order to prevent passengers from stopping over in New York or other points and selling the balance of their tickets to scalpers. He expected by that means to protect the New York local rate, but he forgot that there were other roads running out of Boston that could not sell continuous train tickets to the West via New York. The result was the through tickets of these other lines found their way into the hands of the New York scalpers, and the regular offices either had to sit still and sell no tickets, or else sell at the same price that the scalpers did. That speedily put down the rate from New York to the West. As soon as that was done, the direct rate from Boston also had to go down, so as to keep the same rate per mile from Boston as from New York. When that reduced rate from Boston was adopted by the Pennsylvania Road via New York,

THE NEW YORK RATE HAD TO GO DOWN

again, or let the outside brokers sell at less than the regular offices. I should think that, if the Pennsylvania road would go back to the old plan of making rates between New England and the west by way of New York, it would be a very easy matter to restore the rates from here; but it is plainly to be seen that nothing can be done until the Pennsylvania folks take the initiative.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

of the New York Central Railroad is sufficiently large to pay good dividends, even if we never carried a through passenger," added Mr. Meeker. "We are now running more trains daily than we have run since I have been with the road, and that is twenty-seven years, and I never knew the trains to be so full as now. All of our local passenger business is protected by rebate tickets."

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

the statement that the Pennsylvania Road was responsible for the war was denied. The Pennsylvania people claimed that the fight was general, and that one company was just as much to blame as any other. Tickets were being sold from New York to Chicago or Cincinnati for $17 with a rebate of $10, and from Chicago to New York for $15, with $10 drawback. Today westward-bound passengers from Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were sent through on the same terms as passengers from New York. The men in the Pennsylvania Company's office were very busy, and the agent had no idea when the war of rates would end. At the chief office of

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

it was said that the same rates were being maintained that had prevailed for the past week. Passengers were being carried to Chicago for $17, with a $10 rebate, and from Chicago here for $15, with $10 rebate. A very large increase in the passenger business of the Company was reported over the last year's business for the same time of year.

ITEMS.

TO TAKE EFFECT TOMORROW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Mr. J. W. Simonton announces that his resignation as General Agent of the New York Associated Press will take effect Saturday next. After thanking the press generally for many courtesies, he cordially commends his successor, Mr. J. C. Heustin, to the confidence and regard of all.

WILL BE TRIED ON ITS MERITS.

The application of Wilson for a mandamus to compel the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company to exchange their bonds for stock has been withdrawn, and the case will come up on its merits Oct. 7 next.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charles A. Byrne, formerly of the *Truth*, was arrested today by the Sheriff in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Josh Hart as executor of his wife's estate, who claims that Byrne, while superintendent of the *Dramatic News*, embezzled $1,835.

STOLE $43,000 WORTH OF COUPONS.

Morris B. Stedheimer, a clerk in the banking house of J. & W. Seligman, has been committed to prison without bail. He admits stealing coupons to the amount of $43,000.

KING'S BALLOON.

Unfavorable Winds and Weather Compel an Indefinit Postponement of the Aerial Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—The balloon voyage has been given up. An alternation of calms and unfavorable winds has kept it anchored in a cow pasture five miles from here since Monday evening. Yesterday, for the first time, the wind was favorable, blowing from the northwest, but it was so violent the balloon could not safely leave its anchorage. The storm continued to-day, accompanied with a cold rain, and thrashed the gas bag about until the ropes and frame were badly strained and nearly all the gas escaped. Then Prof. King gave it up, ripped the balloon, and let out the rest of the gas. The journalists have returned to St. Paul, and will leave for the East tomorrow. Holden, of the Boston *Journal*, the only one who has had any experience in ballooning, defends King from the charge of timidity, and says it has not been possible to ascend safely at any time since the wind began to blow.

The following is from an interview with Prof. King:

"We have given the thing up. We shall not leave this spot except as we go off in couples to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The gas failed. Over 40,000 feet have left the balloon since 5 p. m. last night. We cannot rise if we would. I have told Mr. Holden and other reporters we cannot go, and all are preparing to leave for their homes this evening from St. Paul. With the amount of gas that we have lost and the woods we are in, no one can hope for an ascent."

"When do you expect to prove that easterly-current theory, Professor?"

"I do not know. Perhaps never. I shall go across the ocean if I cannot otherwise. Commend me to my friends in Minneapolis, and ask them to think kindly of futile attempts at ballooning."

"Do you ever expect to make a trip of this magnitude, Professor?"

"Oh, yes. I shall make it some day. The fates are against me now."

CANADA.

AN ADVENTURER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 15.—A young Southerner, hailing from Charleston, S. C., who gave his name as H. F. Welsh, arrived here recently. Before his advent at Brantford he resided a short time in Port Dover, where, with a liberal supply of cash added to his good looks, he was enabled to spend the time in good society. A young lady from Brantford, visiting at Port Dover, struck a tender chord in his nature, and he returned to this city with her. He talked salt and other enterprises, and negotiated for the purchase of a residence in which to enthrone his bride when he got her. He raised money by checks on Buffalo. These coming back marked no good, opened the eyes of his friends. Before this happened, however, he had succeeded in cashing a bill of exchange for $800 in Brantford, the husband of a lady who had helped him to while away the time in Port Dover contributing the money. He paid $500 on the property he had purchased and skipped out with the balance, and all are in the dark as to his whereabouts.

LONDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A woman of questionable repute named Mertle Stewart has been arrested here charged with procuring an abortion on Sophie Hammond. Allan Hammond, Police Constable, has been arrested for aiding and abetting in the abortion upon his sister. Mrs. Kelly, the girl's married sister, is also detained. Miss Hammond recovered from the operation, but Stewart being dissatisfied at not getting so large a fee for services as she anticipated began to talk about the matter with a view to blackmail the Constable. The detectives are searching for the instruments with which Stewart has been carrying on her nefarious trade.

Such is the effect of the terrible drouth along the line of the Grand Trunk that wells which never failed before have at length succumbed to the pressure. Artesian wells are to be sunk at several points along the line between Arlsa Craig and Point Edward.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence have increased enormously in value. Islands which eight years ago were purchased for $40 and $50, are today worth from $10,000 to $100,000. Hart's Island, upon which Tom Moore wrote a poem, was sold for $40, and today its estimated value is $25,000. Manhattan Island, upon which Seth Green resided for several years, was bought for $50. It was sold by him to Judge Spencer and Mr. Hasbruck, of New York City, and is now valued at $10,000. The four islands occupied by the sons of the relict of Asa L. Parker were bought for $50, and today they are appraised at $100,000, although it is not probable they could be bought for any reasonable price. The estimates include the improvements made upon the islands, but this manifold increase of valuation has been reached by the outlay of compartively a few thousand dollars.

WIFE-BEATING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—Judge McKenzie, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referred to the crime of wife-beating, and said it was rapidly becoming a scandal to the country. Scarcely a day passed but cases of that sort cropped up, and, unless vigorous means were promptly adopted to stop such a glaring abuse of human and moral law, it would be hard to say where the matter would end. During the past year eighty-eight individuals had been arrested for ill-treating their wives, sixty-three for neglecting to provide for their families, and fifty-one for threatening to kill their wives. If the law ever was justified in punishing by the lash it was in the cases of wife-beating. The matter of introducing the lash in all such cases was before Parliament now, and their decision was anxiously awaited.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODBRIDGE, Sept. 15.—Robert Bonnett, of this place, shot his wife through the neck with a revolver on Tuesday last. The ball is still in the woman's neck, and she is in the hospital at Toronto. After the shooting Bonnett disappeared, and it was supposed he had escaped to the States. His body has just been found in the woods near his house with a bullet-hole through his head and a pistol lying on the ground near by. It is supposed that remorse of conscience drove him to commit suicide.

"ISOLATING" HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The Recorder, the Chief of Police, and the Roman Catholic clergy have a proposition under consideration to "isolate" the houses of ill-fame in a remote quarter of the city under police surveillance. At present these houses are spread all over the east section of the city, some being in the best private streets, where respectable families reside.

MILITARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Sept. 15.—The Royal Military College has again been officially opened after having been closed for the vacation for two months. There are more students enrolled this term than heretofore. The Minister of Militia on a recent visit expressed himself well pleased with the management of the college. Sixty-five young men have been registered on the roll-book, and these are arriving by every train and boat.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—This morning work was resumed by the cotton laborers under the terms of the compromise, after being idle fourteen days. During the strike about 500 men came here from other cities. The majority of them have applied to be sent back to their homes in Mobile, Savannah, and other cities, and were being paid off today. Some of them went to work on the Pacific Railroad. About 800 residents of this city applied for work through the Labor Bureau. Of them about 300 were actively employed. The striking organizations represented white and black, fully one-third of the population of this city.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 15.—A general strike of the miners in the Hocking Valley is being discussed. The mule-drivers and haulers at Straitsville and Haydenville have struck for an increase from $2 to $2.25 per day, and all the miners at those points are out today.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—At the session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen today grand officers for the year were elected as follows: Grand Master, Frank W. Arnold, Columbus; Vice-Grand Master, William E. Burns, Chicago; Grand Secretary, Treasurer, and editor of the *Firemen's Magazine*, E. V. Debs, Terre Haute; Grand Organizer and Instructor, E. V. Stevens, Terre Haute; Grand Trustees, William Maronly, Chicago; William F. Hynes, Denver; Daniel Ross, Stratford, Ont.; Grand Executive Committee, J. A. Leach, Atchison, Chairman; J. H. Walsh, Secretary, Chicago. J. H. Brown, of Lafayette, Ind., was elected associate editor of the magazine. The next annual convention will be held at Terre Haute.

FIRE RECORD.

Bush Fires in California Devastating a Thinly-Populated Section of Country.

Gov. Jerome, of Michigan, Appeals for Aid for the Suffering People.

Destructive Blaze at Montreal—Several Men Injured by Jumping from the Building.

THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 15.—The relief fund raised in this city for the sufferers in the burned district amounts in cash to $1,400. In addition, large quantities of clothing and supplies have been forwarded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The committee of the Common Council, Board of Trade, and Merchants' Exchange collected and remitted today $1,000 for the relief of the Michigan sufferers. This makes a total of over $1,500 already forwarded, besides a large amount of clothing and other supplies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Executive Committee of the Michigan Fire Relief Fund authorized the Treasurer to remit $15,000 to Mayor Thomson, of Detroit, this afternoon.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—Gov. Jerome, of this State, has issued the following:

To the people of the United States: Portions of four counties of this State lying principally between Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron, have been devastated by forest fires. A drouth almost unprecedented in this section of country had prepared the way for the calamity, and houses, barns, fences, crops, cattle, agricultural implements, household furniture, clothing, and human life have been destroyed by its ravages. In some townships the destitution is complete, and only a picture of ruin is left. It is known that more than 200 lives have been lost by burning and suffocation. Many individuals have become helpless through injuries and exposure, and some are blind. The number of men, women, and children left without shelter is estimated at 15,000. The benevolence of the citizens of the State responded promptly to the first necessities of these afflicted people, but ample time has now elapsed and sufficient details have been received to make it evident that wider appeal is needed. The destitution prevailing in the suffering counties is appalling. Entire neighborhoods are involved in the common calamity and cannot help each other. The sufferers have no provisions except such as are brought from a distance, and no utensils to cook with. The necessaries of life, both large and small, have been destroyed. They need shelter, clothing, shoes, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, beds and bedding, wagons, harnesses, plows, hoes, tools of all kinds, seed for future crops, and whatever helps to make men self-supporting. They have a good soil, one near to markets, and before this dreadful disaster befell them were a thrifty, prosperous people. Timely help will enable them to go through the hardships of the coming winter and to become again an independent community. At present they are penniless, needy, sick, and suffering, and many of them in debt. I appeal, under circumstances like these, to the people of other States, and ask them to coöperate in their abundance with the citizens of Michigan in relieving this destitution. Nothing will be wanting here in duty to the afflicted sufferers, but the demands are too great for the people of the State to meet alone. An organization for the relief of the sufferers by these fires exists at Detroit, the commercial metropolis of the State, and systematic plans of relief have been established. The committee having them in charge is composed of well-known, competent, and responsible citizens. Money and supplies sent to its Chairman, the Hon. William G. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit, will be faithfully applied.

DAVID H. JEROME, Governor.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 15.—A fund is being raised here for the Michigan sufferers.

AT MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—An extensive fire occurred this afternoon in the furniture factory of Azarie Lavigne, on St. Constant street, which completely gutted the workshop. The outside walls subsequently fell in. The exit of two carvers named Dion and Gauthier, who were in the third story, was cut off by the flames and smoke, and they jumped from the windows to the street, some thirty-five feet. They are both dangerously if not fatally injured. A workman named Leblanc fell inside the building and fractured one of his legs. The loss to building and stock is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. There is only a third of the latter amount on policies in English and Canadian offices.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15.—A fire at Hunt, Holtzinger & Co.'s picture-frame manufactory this morning broke out in the part of the building occupied by the Cincinnati Coffin Company. The loss of the coffin company is $30,000; insurance, $16,500; Hunt Holtzinger's loss is $30,000; insurance, $9,000. The dwellings of J. B. Callahan, H. C. Ezekiel, B. Fox, James Kelly, William Cromwell, and Mr. Riley were crushed or badly damaged by falling walls and by fire. John Fireman was caught by a falling wall and injured so that he died this morning.

A few months ago the coffin company was burned out at Richmond and Carr streets. The present is the third burn-out within a year and the second within three months.

AT OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Fire broke out tonight in a block of about ten or twelve tenements at the foot of Water street, which were soon consumed. The wind was in the south. The flames spread to the lumber-yards of C. H. Gettman and Bond & Jenkins, and also about 3,000,000 feet of lumber burned. The fire then spread to the lumber yards of Kenyon, Wright & Co., E. W. Rathbun & Co., and Page, Fairchild & Co. The former contained about 2,500,000 feet and the latter about 3,000,000 feet. The indications are that 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 feet of lumber will be burned. The total loss on lumber, building, and docks will reach $400,000; partly insured.

BRUSH FIRE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—A San Rafael dispatch says: The body of William Pixley, who started yesterday's brush fire, was found by his son this morning in Baltimore Gulch. He died while fighting the flames, his hand still grasping the shovel. The fire is still raging. Cushing's Country Boarding House is burning. The boarders fled, leaving all their effects behind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The fire in Marin County has already burned over 25,000 acres, and is still progressing. One-third is grass-land. The fire is in a very thinly settled part of the country. So far but one house has been destroyed.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 331 yesterday morning at 4:40 o'clock was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building at No. 157 Peoria street, owned by Capt. Williams, and occupied as a residence by P. W. Dwight. The fire broke out in the rear part of the first floor, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. Damage to building $150.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—William Ortsman's house and contents at 1209 Strator street were totally destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,200 in the Lancaster. The fire caught from the chimney.

AT ROSCOMMON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 15.—John Mahoney's saloon and dance-hall at Roscommon burned last night. Loss, $5,000; insured for $2,800.

AT AUSTIN, NEV.

AUSTIN, Nev., Sept. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed twenty buildings, including post-office, Odd-Fellows' and Masonic Halls. Loss over $100,000; insurance $15,000.

AT TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A fire at Bussey & McLeod's stove foundry destroyed property valued at $50,000.

Military Barbarity.

Popular indignation has been awakened in the City of Innsbruck by an exhibition of gross military brutality. During a frightfully stormy night and amid intense darkness an officer formed the caprice of ordering a battalion of soldiery to start on a practice march, and selected as the place for the maneuvre a road that is dangerous even by day and to those familiar with it. It leads through woodland and over ravines that are of great depth and extremely difficult to pass. During the march one of the soldiers, a man of powerful build and unusual strength, lost his footing and fell to the bottom of one of the precices, with both arms and legs broken and otherwise terribly injured. Such instances of cruelty are so frequent in the German and Austrian armies that only natural barbarity widely diffused among the officers can account for them. It is needless to say that they do not diminish the general repugnance entertained by the youth of Germany for military service.

CASUALTIES.

DEATH IN A WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15.—Wild Cherry, Fulton County, this State, was recently the scene of a strange and horrible accident. Dr. J. S. Hutchinson, one of the most influential men in the county, decided to clean out a well on his premises, and descended into it for that purpose, leaving a neighbor, named James Doney, at the windlass above. The well is between forty and fifty feet deep. When less than half-way down the Doctor was overcome by foul air. He called twice for assistance and then became unconscious. Doney heard his cries and became greatly excited. He fastened the rope, stopped the windlass, and prepared to go to Hutchinson's assistance. In his haste to descend he missed his footing, slipped and fell, breaking his neck. He died instantly, his body being found doubled up at the bottom of the well. Hutchinson's wife, whom Doney had called just before his horrible death, hastened to the scene, and her frantic cries brought a planter named James Beavers to the spot. He promptly took hold of the rope and started down. Before reaching the bottom the foul air overcame him, and he fell upon the two victims who had gone before him. Mrs. Hutchinson, crazed with grief, continued to fill the air with shrieks and sobs, and soon quite a number of persons were attracted to the spot, and the bodies of Doney, Hutchinson, and Beavers taken from the well. The two last-named were yet alive, but, THE TRIBUNE correspondent is informed, died shortly. It is believed that Mrs. Hutchinson's mind is seriously affected by the terrible ordeal through which she passed. The accident is one of the most remarkable that ever occurred in this State.

SMOTHERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 15.—Last Sunday the little children of the Rev. Mr. Emerson, in De Roche Township, Hot Springs County, were playing out in the cotton-pen, near his residence, and dug a hole to some depth in the cotton, and a little 5-year-old son of Mr. Emerson's fell into the hole head first, and, the other children being too small to aid him in getting out, he soon smothered to death.

SAWMILL FATALITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 15.—This afternoon a man named Samuel Kile, a German, was instantly killed by a board flying from the edger in McCracken, Hovey & Co.'s mill. He leaves a wife. William Dennison, aged 60, working in D. M. Storr's mill, was instantly killed this evening by being caught in a fly-wheel. He leaves a family.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 15.—Chaplain C. C. McCabe, who was announced to lecture yesterday afternoon, arrived on a late train last evening and delivered one of his inimitable addresses at Hayward's Opera-House at the conclusion of the Rev. H. O. Hoffman's sermon. A collection amounting to $250 was then taken up. The Rev. I. Villars announced that a lady of this city would donate $4,000 to the cause. Promptly at 8:30 a. m. today the conference met at the M. E. Church. Bishop Merrill called the body to order, about all of the members being present. The Rev. J. D. Fay, of Atlanta, conducted the devotional exercises, after which the Presiding Elders of the various districts reported contributions, etc., the character of the pastors being examined and passed on. An order for $30 on the charter fund was ordered drawn for the benefit of superannuates. Superannuated relations were granted the Rev. Elijah Gallingher. A communication was received informing the conference that the wife of the Rev. E. D. Wilkins, of Champaign, was at the point of death. Three hundred and fifty dollars was asked by the church at Monticello from the Board of Church Extension. The Rev. M. D. Hawes, of Bloomington, presented charges of maladministration of church affairs against J. H. Noble, of Lincoln, and asked that a committee of five be appointed to investigate said charges. After a spirited debate, during which Bishop Merrill made an explanatory statement in regard to the action of the General Conference on matters of this description, the resolution was carried, and the Bishop was given the appointment of the committee. The Rev. Thomas Bonnell asked to be given a supernumary relation. The time having arrived for the collection of statistics, the work was proceeded with. The Rev. Messrs. Pierce of the Central Illinois Conference, Coreley of the Iowa Conference, W. R. Marshall, D. D., of the St. Louis Conference, and G. W. Heming, lately transferred from the Kansas to this conference, were then introduced to the brethren. The Bishop announced the Rev. Messrs. J. P. Dirumitt, T. A. Parker, R. M. Barns, W. R. Goodwin, and James Shaw as the committee to investigate the charges against the Rev. J. H. Noble. The Rev. T. J. N. Simmons was appointed on the Board of Stewards, vice the Rev. M. D. Hawes, excused from duty. The Rev. Messrs. W. E. Johnson and Ira Emerson were granted superannuated relations. One hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents was subscribed as a testimonial to the Rev. Gilbert B. Goldsmith, of Girard, who has been incapacitated from work the past year. Superannuate releases were granted the Rev. G. R. S. McElfresh and the Rev. J. S. Akers, of Quincy. [The conference, after hearing other reports from Presiding Elders, adjourned till tomorrow at 2 p. m. W. K. Marshall, D. D., preached at Hayward's Opera-House. The Rev. G. W. Heming and the Rev. Bishop Merrill delivered addresses at the same place this evening.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—A bond in the sum of $6,291,083.28 was to-day filed in the Prothonotary's office here by the resident attorney of the Standard Oil Company. This is double the amount claimed in taxes from the corporation by the State. The names of the bondsmen are J. D. Rockefeller, O. H. Payne, S. V. Harkness of Cleveland, H. M. Flagler, J. A. Boswick, Charles Pratt, H. H. Rogers, and W. C. Andrews of New York, William I. Worden of Philadelphia, J. J. Vandergrift and Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg, and O. B. Jennings of Fairfield, Conn. Among the affidavits filed with the bond is one by the President of the company, who says it owns property enongh to pay the amount demanded by the State of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

SANTA FE, Sept. 15.—By direction of the United States Attorney-General and in pursuance of a recommendation from Commissioner MacFarland, suit was filed today in the First Judicial District Court of the Territory to oust the Cañon Delagua Company, a strong Boston Company, from a grant which they now occupy, forty miles from here, on the ground of fraudulent survey. The case is one of great importance, involving valuable property upon which the Cañon Delagua Company have expended nearly $1,000,000 for development.

ASSASINATION AT OKOLONA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Gen. W. T. Tucker was assasinated last night at Okolona, Miss. He was called to the front door of his residence and shot down by an unknown party, death resulting almost instantly. His family were in another part of the house when the act was committed. Circumstances point to Houston Parish, a negro boy 18 years old, with whom Gen. Tucker had some trouble a few days ago, as the assasin. Parish has been arrested, and is now in custody. Deceased was a prominent citizen of the State, having commanded a brigade during the late Civil War. Intense excitement prevails over the fiendish crime.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain, winds shifting to colder north or west, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds in the latter and northwest winds in the former district, lower temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy or cloudy weather with rain, southerly veering to westerly winds, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain, winds shifting to colder north or west, higher barometer.

The Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Section 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Canadian maritime provinces. The storm which at the afternoon report was central near Louisville has moved due north, and is now central in the Upper Lake region.

The temperature has fallen from 1 to 10 degrees in Texas, and 7 to 22 degrees in the Northwest. It has risen slightly in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Cloudy weather with rain prevails in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Lake region, the Northwest, and the Middle and South Atlantic States. The winds in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee have veered to westerly. Easterly winds continue in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The indications are that cloudy, rainy weather will prevail in the Lake region, the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, followed by colder, clearing weather tomorrow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.758	64.0	78	S	8	.02	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.722	65.0	87	S. E.	8	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
2:18 p. m.	29.594	62.0	93	N. E.	8	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
6:18 p. m.	29.458	63.5	95	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.422	59.0	89	W.	10	[illegible]	Lt. rain.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.591.
Mean thermometer, 61.7.
Mean humidity, 86.7.
Highest temperature, 72.0.
Lowest temperature, 59.3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n.	Wea'r.
Albany	63	62	S.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Alpena	64					
Buffalo	77	71	E.	Fresh	[illegible]	Hazy.
Cairo	65	58	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	60	42	N.E.			Clear.
Chicago	62	59	W.	Brisk	.67	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	72	69	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	78	73	S.E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Davenport	54	50	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Denver		54	N.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Des Moines	49	44	N.	Fresh	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Detroit	75	64	S. E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Dodge City	73					
Dubuque	52					
Duluth		42		Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Erie	75	72	S.E.	High	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	63					
Fort Garry	55	57	N.	Gentle	[illegible]	Hazy.
Fort Gibson	69	55		Calm	[illegible]	Clear.
Grand Haven	64	58	E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Th'ng.
Indianapolis	67	62	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	55	49	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	54	47	N.	Brisk	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Leavenworth	58	49	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	70	68	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	64					
Memphis	68	61		Calm	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	60	55	E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Nashville	76	64	W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	79	[illegible]				
North Platte	61	44	N.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Omaha	56	46	N.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Oswego	77	69	S.E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	77	74	S.E.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Huron	76	69	E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Rochester	70	69	S.E.	Brisk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky	77	75	S.E.	Brisk	[illegible]	Th'ng.
Shreveport	75	62	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Springfield	60	55	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	61	51	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	47	42	N.	Brisk	[illegible]	Lt. rain.
Toledo	72	72	E.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vicksburg	78	64	E.	Light	[illegible]	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	51	46	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bismarck	60	48	N.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Denison	71	58		Calm	[illegible]	Clear.
Ft. Assinniboine	68	54	S.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Fort Buford	69	50	N.E.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Fort Custer	68	55	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Galveston	79	71	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Moorhead	50	48	N.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
Port Eads	85	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Antonio	82	64	N.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
St. Vincent	51	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Dak.	55	43	N.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Temperature, 3:20 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 71; 9 p. m., 68; 12 m., 66; average temperature, 69; average temperature for a corresponding date last year, 58.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The People of Arizona Determined to Settle the Apache Question Once for All—Movements of Troops—The Situation.

TUCSON, Ari., Sept. 15.—Acting-Gov. Gosper has secured organizations of minute-men in all outlying camps, and will have a sufficient number of arms to supply them. The restive spirit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation forebodes trouble. It is the general desire to see the business settled now, and, inasmuch as the people are well armed, a more auspicious time than now could not be chosen for settling. Settlers of Lower San Pedro have organized a company of forty, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent Agent Tiffany, of San Carlos Agency, word to keep his Indians on the reservation; that all found off will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given the Indians heretofore their full liberty, and it is doubtful if they will obey his orders in this instance. San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolutions.

Col. Price is moving with two companies of cavalry for the north, towards Apache, where he will coöperate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All three of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare.

It is the intention of the courts which have jurisdiction of the localities of the massacres and other places where the Indian murders have been committed to indict the guilty Indians, so far as their names are known. The Sheriff or Marshal, as the case may be, will summon a posse. There will be no difficulty in securing 100 men to assist in the work. They will probably go on the reservation and seize the guilty ones, and if necessary resort to such measures as will save the expense of trial. People are thoroughly aroused on the question of removal or extermination of the Apaches. Memorials to Congress will be sent from every settlement in Arizona and New Mexico asking aid in the matter. There is but one opinion on the point.

The *Citizen* has the following special from Willcox's headquarters: "We moved to Grant yesterday. From thence they move to Camp Thomas today or tomorrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation. Troops are marching to the front on foot. There are not sufficient horses to mount all the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Col. Hodges as fast as they arrive. The measures of Gen. Willcox in concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles has had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibicu Creek. The hostiles tried to get communication with the reservations yesterday. Scouting parties have destroyed large quantities of Indian stores. Their atrocities are being confined to Tonto Basin and Cibicu.

SOLDIERS' REUNION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15.—Large numbers of soldiers are arriving today to attend the reunion. It has been raining all day. The morning was spent in regimental and brigade reunions.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 15.—The body of Orlando E. Robbins, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne switchman killed in Chicago, was brought here today for burial, and interred in Elgin Cemetery.

FIRE ENGINEERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15.—The National Association of Fire Engineers closed their session to-day. The next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Trying to Force a Recognition from Vanderbilt.

Round-Trip Tickets to Buffalo, Good for Thirty Days, $10.

No Signs of Any Immediate Change in Eastern Freight Rates.

The Chicago & Evanston to Be Completed Next July—Its Possible Future.

The Pennsylvania Company Inaugurates a Cut in Rates from Toledo Eastward.

The Denver & Rio Grande—Relief for the Michigan Sufferers.

WANT TO BE RECOGNIZED.

The Grand Trunk seems determined to force a recognition from Vanderbilt. Thus far he has entirely ignored it and persistently refused to meet any of its cut rates on the ground that the Grand Trunk was not worthy of his notice, and consequently he would make no war upon it. As long as this road alone cut eastbound rates, even though it was selling hundreds of tickets to Boston daily, which business Vanderbilt formerly almost exclusively controlled, he maintained the $16 rate to Boston and the $15 one to New York. But as soon as the Pennsylvania began to sell tickets to Boston via New York at the same rate as he was selling them via Albany and Troy, he would not have it, and at once began the present war by making New York rates $5 and Boston rates $6. The Grand Trunk, smarting under the slight put upon it by Vanderbilt's announcement that he was fighting the Pennsylvania only, and not the Grand Trunk, began to sell round-trip tickets to Boston for $10, good for thirty days, which greatly increased its sales, but yet Mr. Vanderbilt refused to take any notice of it.

The Grand Trunk then reduced the rates to Buffalo to $5. The Buffalo business has always been almost exclusively in the hands of the Vanderbilt roads, and the Grand Trunk people calculated that this would force Vanderbilt to recognize their road as a rival line worthy of his notice. But again they were mistaken, and Vanderbilt still refused to take any notice of them. The Grand Trunk people, however, seem to be determined to force recognition from Vanderbilt, cost what it may. Yesterday they made a new move, which will very likely have the effect of bringing Vanderbilt out of his corner. When their office opened yesterday morning they announced that they would sell round trip tickets to Buffalo and return for $10, good for thirty days; passengers to pay $15 and getting a rebate order for $5, payable when they return to this city.

This is the most serious blow the Grand Trunk has yet dealt the Vanderbilt roads, and it is hard to see how Vanderbilt can avoid meeting this cut in some way or other. By this action the Grand Trunk badly cuts the rates to all the principal local points on the New York Central, and its heavy sales yesterday showed that its action was having the desired effect. Passengers buying these round-trip tickets to Buffalo and return can take the New York Central at that point and go to any place on that line they desire for two cents a mile, the New York Central being compelled by law not to charge more than that amount. Thus, if a passenger wants to go to Rochester, sixty-nine and one-half miles, he pays $1.39 in addition to the $5 from Chicago to Buffalo, which makes the through rate from Chicago to Rochester $6.39, while the regular rate is nearly $14. The passenger can then remain thirty days, and is sure of being able to return for the same amount paid from Chicago to Rochester. It will be the same with other local points on the New York Central as far east as Albany. For example the distance from Buffalo to Albany is 298 miles, which makes the local rate $5.96, which added to the $5 rate from Chicago to Buffalo makes the through rate $10.96, or a saving of over $5 from the regular rate one way, and twice that amount both ways.

The General Passenger Agents of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern informed their General Managers of this state of affairs. They have evidently informed Mr. Vanderbilt, but up to last evening no reply was received, and consequently no change in rates was made by the Vanderbilt roads. The indications, however, are that they will begin to take notice of the Grand Trunk cuts to-day, and lively times may be anticipated.

The east-bound passenger business still continues very heavy. All those who have not been East yet seem to be anxious to take advantage of the low rates and go there now. The Grand Trunk continues to do the heaviest business, on account of its selling round trip tickets good for thirty days. The Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Roads are doing an increased business since they reduced their rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington to $5.

CHICAGO & EVANSTON.

About ten years ago there was organized by a number of residents of Lake View, living east of the Milwaukee Branch of the Northwestern Railroad, a corporation for building a suburban road having its termini in Evanston and Chicago. In 1872 it received from the city authorities permission to use one-half of Southport avenue, from Fullerton avenue on the north to its intersection with Hawthorne avenue, and a right of way on the last named in conjunction with the Chicago & Pacific, now incorporated with the Milwaukee & St. Paul, from Southport to Chicago avenue. In 1874 track was laid on Southport avenue, which was shortly afterwards torn up by disgusted property-owners in the vicinity. The Jay Cooke panic followed closely, and put an end to the road for the time being. In 1874 a Fifteenth Ward Alderman introduced an ordinance repealing the right of way grant, and it was adopted practically without reference. An out-of-town stockholder carried the question into the United States Court, and after due time Judge Drummond declared the repealing ordinance null and void. With this much in their favor the promoters of the enterprise remained quiescent until about three months ago, when they became reanimated and determined to build the road. Since then agents have been at work securing the right of way, and fully three-quarters of the distance between Fullerton avenue and Evanston has been secured. Petitions for condemnation are now about to be offered in court for the remainder. The projectors of the road expect to begin work next spring and have the road completed by July 4, at a cost not exceeding $250,000.

The Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior, an organization which is composed of a lot of small roads projected northwest from Janesville and Madison to Duluth, and thence to tap the Canadian Pacific at some point east of Winnipeg, and which is kept alive by a land grant from the State of Wisconsin, which the owners of the franchise are exceedingly anxious not to forfeit, some time ago desired to secure an entrance into this city over the Chicago & Evanston, but were unable to arrange the terms. It is not improbable that the Wisconsin Central Road, which now makes its terminus in Milwaukee, and which is entirely distinct from the two great Northwestern rivals, will at no distant day be compelled to make its entry into this city, and to this the Chicago & Evanston people look forward quite confidently. In this case it would enable them to extend their suburban business as far north as Lake Forest. There is no truth in the rumors afloat during the past few days that any Eastern company has been seeking a right of way into town via the Hawthorne avenue track.

THE HYDE PARK WAR.

At the special meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees held last week at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of considering the admission of new railroads into Hyde Park, the ordinances presented by the Illinois Central and Western Indiana Railroads were referred to Committees on Streets and Judiciary of the board and the Village Attorney. The members of these committees were to meet and report at the meeting of the Board of Trustees which is to be held this evening in Hyde Park. Attorney Condee called a meeting for yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, but only himself and Mr. Pierce, of the committees, and a number of the Hyde Park property-owners and railroad men were present. Mr. Condee called the meeting to order, and stated that he had received letters from Messrs. Pullman, Webster, and Johnson, the other members of the committees, in which they said they could not be present, and further that they would attend no meetings that were held outside of the Hyde Park Village-Hall at any other time than on the regular meeting nights. He did not know what could be done, as only two members of the committees were present.

At the request of Mr. Hobart he read the letters he had received. They were similarly worded, and had the appearance of being written from a given form. No reasons for their absence were given. The gentlemen sat around the room for some time, "waiting for something to turn up," and finally Mr. Condee stated that, as there could be no meeting, it was useless to wait, and the gentlemen dispersed. From the pleased looks of the Western Indiana men present it would appear that they knew why the letters had been written by the absent members.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

East-bound freight rates remain steady at at 12½ cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. There is, however, but very little new business taken at this figure. Nearly all the railroads running east from this city refuse to take new business on the ground of having so much old business to carry forward that their roads would become blockaded if they kept on making new contracts. Under these circumstances it is not likely that there will be any new developments in the freight war for some time to come. As long as this condition prevails no new business is likely to be taken at the 12½-cent rate, as those roads which should have cars to take it can as readily get all they want at 15 cents. A further cut in freight rates is only probable when business falls off and the roads have idle cars. The competition which then arises between the various roads will have the effect of forcing rates down again.

The present scarcity in freight cars is mainly due to the fact that the roads use all the cars they can for the transportation of local freights, for which they get profitable rates, and they furnish only the cars for which they have no other use for the transportation of through business.

TO THE RESCUE.

Traffic-Manager Charles B. Peck, of the Grand Trunk, has just issued the following circular to agents regarding shipments of relief goods to the sufferers from the forest fires in Upper Michigan:

> The terrible calamity that has befallen the people of Huron and Sanilac Counties by forest fires has been as yet underestimated, and their suffering needs appeal to the generous everywhere. Over 600,000 acres burned over, 3,000 buildings destroyed, and 12,000 people homeless, suffering for food and clothing. Fully 300 lives lost thus far, and many made blind and otherwise crippled for life. The fire was so sudden and so strong that nothing was saved—houses, furniture, clothing, farming implements, live stock, all were lost. These people were on their farms, all they had, and must stay there; they must be helped to rebuild and refurnish, and in the meantime must be fed and clothed. Organized relief is at work and doing nobly. The magnitude of the disaster and the pressing needs of the unfortunates, however, demand quick response, and to that end I want you to aid the Relief Committee by making known the necessities of the case and asking for contributions of clothing and bedding, which should be boxed and sent to Mayor Carleton, Chairman Relief Committee, Port Huron.
>
> Food is being supplied from neighboring towns, but clothing and bedding for the women and children, and money to buy lumber and farming tools, are greatly needed. You can do very much toward this noble charity if you will. Ours is the only road reaching the burnt district and has been greatly benefitted by it in the past: let us help them now. All donations will be promptly acknowledged. Send supplies free. Send money by express.

SOUTH CHICAGO & SOUTHERN.

Articles have been filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield for the incorporation of the South Chicago & Southern Railroad Company. This company is organized for the purpose of building a road from South Chicago to a point on the Indiana State line in the Town of Thornton. Starting from South Chicago, on the east side of the Calumet River, it runs in a southerly direction for a distance of about a mile, thence southeasterly between Wolf and Hyde Lakes to a point on the State line as above mentioned. The names of the persons constituting the first Board of Directors of the corporation are Charles H. Wood, Alexander R. Beck, John I. Bennett, Douglas S. Taylor, and William Hamlin. These gentlemen have no connection with any of the local schemes for the improvement of East Chicago or South Chicago, nor have they anything to do with any of the proposed belt-line railroads. The object of this incorporation is presumed to be the introduction of another trunk-line into Chicago.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE EARNINGS.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has furnished THE TRIBUNE with the following statement showing approximate earnings for the first eight months in 1881, and also the amounts received for carrying construction materials:

	Gross earnings.	Construction materials.
January	$ 307,474	$ 19,578
February	317,682	9,099
March	408,493	6,355
April	433,212	2,654
May	514,767	13,467
June	584,230	16,267
July	548,284	18,742
August	606,193	34,895
Totals	$3,720,335	$121,057

Construction materials have been charged at estimated bare cost of transportation, and form about 3 2-10 per cent of the total gross earnings, since Jan. 1, 1881, as above shown. The miles operated increased from 551 in January to 933 in August.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 15.—A meeting of railroad managers was held yesterday at the office of the Commissioner of Railroads for consultation in regard to the new laws recently given effect relative to fencing roads and a system of signals at railroad crossings. The following roads were represented: Michigan Central; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Flint & Père Marquette; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Detroit, Butler & St. Louis; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The meeting was simply advisory in its nature. Today another meeting of the Auditors was held looking to the adoption of a uniform system of accounts. Commissioner Williams will visit and inspect the various roads, when he will formulate an order touching on these points.

NEBRASKA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 13.—There has been more than a little talk this summer of railroad-building in Nebraska extensions of old lines, proposed new roads, and the trading of one road for another; and yet for all the talk the railroads of Nebraska are about as they were a year ago, with little advancement, of course, in the way of increased earnings, wealth in rolling stock, etc. The early part of the year was very unfavorable to the railroads of this State. For several weeks travel was almost wholly suspended, a condition of affairs which cost the roads many thousands of dollars. To fight snow and water day after day and week after week, as did the Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, and the Union Pacific, last spring and winter, and then have several of their best bridges swept away, bears down anything but lightly on the exchequer of any railroad no matter how corpulent it may be. Perhaps the B. & M. had more to contend with in this respect than any other road in the Northwest, certainly more than any other road in the State. It kept hundreds of men at work for at least two months doing nothing but clearing the roads of snow and ice. For several weeks in the early spring it was one continual blockade, and when the snow had gone it was rain, and storm, and flood. Such was the experience of the B. & M. Railroad, and also the Union Pacific, in the early part of the year. That these two roads should not have accomplished as much as was expected of them is, therefore, not surprising.

For some while past the Union Pacific Company has chiefly been expending its force in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. About 1,000 miles of road are now under way in these Territories. In Nebraska it operates about 814 miles, and is constructing an extension of the main line from St. Paul to Ord City, distance about sixty-five miles. There can be no doubt that the business of the Union Pacific in Nebraska is very large, and it has done much to develope the State. It pays about $275,000 per year into the State Treasury as tax, besides what it pays local governments—cities, school districts, counties, etc. The Union Pacific does not have, however, the local significance which characterizes the Burlington & Missouri.

The latter is essentially a Nebraska railroad. Controlled and owned it may be by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, still this end of the line, which is known as the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska, is in a manner independent of the rest, and is certainly a power in the State. It has done more to make Nebraska what it is than all else put together, and it is to-day working hard in the interests of the State. Its liberality in the disposal of lands to actual settlers has induced thousands of the latter to come here and make their homes, while its system of cheap excursions from the East has brought into Nebraska every year tens of thousands of people, many of whom, pleased with the State, purchase lands and eventually become permanent residents. The work on the B. & M. this year, up to the present writing, can be summed up in a few words. It has constructed in all about 140 miles of road; it has assumed control of the A. & N., running from Atchison, Kas., to Columbus, on the U. P., and is now rapidly pushing on to Denver. That it will "get there" in time there is no doubt in the world. About 280 miles more, and the western outlet of the B. & M. will be an established fact. I am told that as fast as men and money will do it, this extension will be pushed. When it is completed—and the time for this is placed at about the 1st of July, 1882—the Union Pacific, with its present monopoly of things, will have to look to its laurels. This road has had its own way in western freight and passenger travel for a long while, and a little healthy competition will do it good. Speaking of the B. & M., perhaps it may not be out of place to state that the moving spirit of this road, the Field-Marshal, as it were, he who does the western end of the road, and does it well, is Mr. E. A. Touzalin, Manager and Superintendent. He is one of the liveliest railroad men in the Northwest, and it is to him that Nebraska is much indebted for her present era of prosperity in railroad-building.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The *Daily Sentinel* will publish the following editorial tomorrow:

"The complications that have arisen in the case of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad must of necessity be very unpleasant for Judge Drummond, from the fact that Receiver King, after having sent in his resignation to the court, immediately withdrew it upon the filing of a petition presented by interests hostile to his administration. It has naturally led to criticism and censure. Now that the matter has gone so far, Judge Drummond owes it to his court and to himself as an honorable man, who enjoys the highest esteem of his associate Judges, to call into the case a full court and ask that a rigid and searching investigation be made, as the Receiver, Mr. King, has been an arm of the court, appointed by Judge Drummond. Of course the Judge will not care to investigate and pass upon his own court, but will naturally call to his aid his associates."

A CUT IN RATES AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 15.—It is learned tonight from an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that that road will soon commence the war on the Vanderbilt lines at this point by announcing tomorrow morning first-class tickets on the rebate draft plan from Toledo to New York at $4, and Toledo to Boston at $5. A lively shaking up in railroad circles is looked for.

REORGANIZATION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—It is reported that the passenger and ticket departments of the Wabash Railroad will soon be reorganized and consolidated into one, and that H. C. Townsend, the present General Passenger Agent, will be at its head, with George H. Daniels, present General Ticket Agent, as his assistant.

CERRO GORDO SHORT LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Cerro Gordo Short Line is the name of a new railroad soon to be built to connect Maroa, in this county, and Charleston, Coles County. John H. Crocker, of Maroa, is one of the principal Directors.

ITEMS.

The Eastern Extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will be completed in time for the Yorktown Centennial, which opens Oct. 8.

It is designed by the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad to extend its main line to Susquehanna, where its car-shops are located, by way of Honesville.

The rain-storm which prevailed here yesterday extended all the way to the Missouri River. Dispatches received at the Rock Island office stated the rain along its entire line was heavy. At Davenport and further west the rainfall was tremendous. Although this rain comes too late to benfit the corn crop it will be of great help to the farmers, as it prepares the fields for plowing.

Mr. Charles G. Eddy, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, announces that supplies and goods for relief of sufferers from recent fires in Michigan, when consigned to points within the Counties of Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, and Saginaw, will be billed to Chicago or Milwaukee—whichever route the shipper may direct—tree, until Dec. 31, unless otherwise advised. Agents are instructed to see that goods are marked and billed "Relief Goods."

Since its offer to transport goods free for the relief of the Michigan sufferers, the Michigan Central Railroad has freighted on an average fifteen car-loads per day, the points of consignment being Detroit and stations along the line of the Bay City Division. Yesterday dispatches to the general freight office in this city indicated an increased shipment. Among other relief consignments sent yesterday was a car-load of seeds, grains, provisions, and clothing from Kalamazoo, a car-load of flour and another of merchandise from Battle Creek, and a car-load of grain, provisions, and clothing from Grass Lake.

It having been reported by one of Barnum's agents that the circus with which he is connected would claim full damages for the mischief done at the accident on the Chicago & Alton by compelling the circus to miss an afternoon and night's performance at Springfield, General-Manager McMullin wishes to have it stated that there is no truth in the report, and that no such damages have been or will be asked by the circus people. The accident was unavoidable and unfortunate for both the circus and the railroad. All that Mr. Hutchinson, of Barnum's show, asked was that the railroad company should repair the damage done to the cars owned by the circus, and Mr. McMullin cheerfully made this concession. The damaged cars are now being repaired, and will be forwarded to Barnum's show at St. Louis next week.

Lieut. Flipper's Case.

Galveston News.

Some additional facts have come to light in regard to the Lieut. Flipper matter. Col. Shafter, commanding the post of Fort Davis, had reposed the greatest confidence in the integrity of Lieut. Flipper, and, when Maj. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of this department, telegraphed him that the remittance due from Flipper had not come to hand, he went to Flipper, who said he did not know where it was, but that he had sent it. It was only after the third telegram, and when the Lieutenant began to prevaricate, that suspicion of something wrong was aroused, and that the true state of affairs began to dawn upon the mind of his commander. Flipper finally owned that he was short, but said that his servant girl had stolen the money and checks. The papers were found with the girl, who asserts that Flipper had given her the papers, with instructions to keep the same until he called for them. He was incarcerated in the guard-house because, when arrested at first, he was mounted on his horse, with his saddle-bags on the saddle, which was an unusual thing for him when riding about the post, and which led to the belief that he contemplated desertion. Friends have made up the deficiency, and he is now released from close confinement. Gen. Augur, commanding this department, has not yet taken any action in this matter, and is awaiting the papers in the case. It is the general opinion in army circles that a clear case will be made against the colored Lieutenant, and if he escapes the Leavenworth Prison he will be very fortunate. The Government loses nothing in any event.

Hop Bitters have more patience than Job, curing thousands of patients daily.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Santa Claus the Winner of the $10,000 Stallion Purse at Boston.

Piedmont, a Strong Favorit Before the Start, Got but One Heat.

Trinket's Record Lowered to 2:16 1-2—Mattie Hunter Beat the Pacing Party.

A Big Bundle of Races at Pittsburg—The Thoroughbreds at Lexington.

Buffalo Beaten by Worcester, and Detroit by Providence—A Tie Game at Troy.

THE GREAT STALLION RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—The long-anticipated Boston stallion purse was decided today, and in addition to failing to bring out a large field or produce a great contest, it resulted in an overwhelming defeat for Piedmont, the Chicago favorit, and a decisive victory for Santa Claus, the Pacific Slope representative. The only other starter was Wedgewood, who disappointed his friends by an indifferent performance. Hannis and Voltaire were on the card to start, but were drawn in the morning. Alexander, who had shown marked improvement of late, pulled up lame in his right hind leg on Tuesday morning, and, although Wilson wished to take the word with him, Mr. France would not consent to his doing so. The battle was conceded to be between Piedmont and Santa Claus, with the general public favoring the former. Both were fancied by their immediate friends. Mr. Morgan said he liked his horse, who appeared to be in every way fit to trot a good race. Owing to the weather he had not been worked out in eight days, but when last tried he was in excellent form. It was idle, however, to assert with any degree of positiveness that he would win, for Santa Claus had rounded, too, and was not only formidable, but greatly to be feared. Pete Johnson's expressions were quite similar to those of the owner. He liked Piedmont, and had confidence in him, but still would not attempt to conceal a fear of Santa Claus, whom he knew to be very fast. Hickok and his friends were enthusiastic over the fine condition that Santa Claus was in, saying they never before liked him so well, and were sure he would give a good account of himself. Moreover they quietly and steadily backed him, taking him singly in the pools as often as they could get money on him in that way without materially advancing his price, and in like manner procuring a big bundle of tickets on the field against Piedmont. Hickok was certain that his horse would outtrot the chestnut whenever he got alongside of him, and did not hesitate to say so. The outcome proved that his views were correct, for Santa Claus had a world of speed, and may truthfully be said to have won each heat that he secured as soon as he was pointed for it. He could outbrush Piedmont at any point, and displayed ability to speed fully as fast as McGregor. In one quarter he struck a 2:11 clip. How far he could sustain so terrific a pace was not developed. Piedmont could not respond to his telling spurts, and therefore was unable to hold him at a high pressure for over a furlong. In scoring Santa Claus exhibited a slight limp in his left fore leg, but warmed out of it, trotted beautifully, and finished in vigorous style. He made one break on the first quarter in the second heat, and was laid up during the rest of that mile. In the first and third heats he trailed Piedmont to the half, challenged for and captured the lead on the third quarter, and won by two and six lengths respectively. In the first mile he swept by his rival with amazing ease, but in the second his challenge was answered by an energetic resistance, and it was only after a severe contest for 300 yards that he passed to the front. The fourth heat was devoid of exciting features, as Santa Claus led from start to the finish, and passed under the wire seven lengths ahead. Wedgewood, who laid up in the first heat, forced Piedmont along in the second, being even with him at the three-quarter pole, and in the third and fourth heats fought for second place for three-quarters of a mile, but thereafter was of very little account.

Pools at the start sold: Piedmont, $200; Santa Claus, $81; Wedgewood, $45.

The time by quarters was as follows:

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:09½	1:42¼	2:17¾
Second heat	36	1:10½	1:45	2:20¼
Third heat	35¾	1:10	1:43¼	2:18
Fourth heat	35¾	1:10¼	1:44¼	2:19

About 12,000 persons were present, and, as tickets of admission cost $1.50, tickets for seats in the grand stand $1 more, and everybody but members of the press and those having horses entered in the races of the day were charged full fare, the projectors of the race must have made a huge profit out of it. The day was clear but cold, a raw east wind for which Boston is noted making the crowd a very chilly and blue-looking lot. The track was dry on top, but as soon as the surface was broken dark and heavy soil was exposed. Its character may be judged by the fact that Trinket, who trotted a mile in 2:14 at Hartford and had something to spare, trotted two heats in 2:16 and 2:16½, and tired perceptibly. She was trotting against her record of 2:17¼ for a purse of $500. In the first trial Turner was short of weight, but in the second carried the required 150 pounds. The Shepard team, Millboy and Blondin, driven to road-wagon by James Garden, trotted two heats in 2:23½, 2:25¼. Blondin broke on the last quarter in both heats. Had she held her stride in the first heat the time would certainly have been better than 2:22.

The other event on the card was the free-for-all pacers, which was won by Mattie Hunter in five heats, Lucy taking the second and third. Bay Billie and Rowdy Boy also started. Rowdy Boy was drawn after the second heat, and Bay Billie was distanced in the fourth. Time, 2:19½, 2:18, 2:16½, 2:18, 2:19.

The crowd was the most disorderly at any meeting this year from Chicago here, and broke down the fences and rushed on the track, impeding and endangering driving, with impunity. Mounted policemen were numerous, but inefficient. The judges were C. H. Raymond, of New York, Alexander Harbeson, of Hartford, and D. B. Whitcomb, of Boston.

Yesterday William Sargent was detected pulling Tariff in the 2:32 race, and Dustin was put behind the horse with instructions to go to the front or expect to be punished. Dustin won one heat last night, and a deciding one this morning, and Sargent was expelled from all National Association tracks.

The pacing horse Bay Billy was sold yesterday by W. S. McLaughlin for Don Hunter, of Muncie, Ind., to William Wicks, of New York, for $5,000.

LEXINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—A cold drizzling rain and a very heavy track marred the fourth day's sport over the Kentucky Association Course. The attendance, however, was above the average under such circumstances, and the pooling continues to be heavy. The first race on the card was a handicap purse, mile heats, in which Rochester, Pope Leo, and Edison started. The two former sold for $100 each, and Edison for $10. In the first heat Leo led off, Rochester well up, Edison a good third. Leo took first place, and led past the quarter-pole, lapped by Rochester, a length in advance of Edison. At the half Leo and Rochester were on equal terms. Coming to the three-quarter the three made a close bunch, but Leo led into the stretch, Rochester second. Coming in, Rochester was comparatively fresh, while the others were driven and tired, allowing Rochester to win by a length, Leo second, Edison third. Time, 1:54.

In the second heat Rochester was a big favorit over the field. Edison left the flag first, Leo second, Rochester third. Rochester took second place passing the quarter, Leo dropping to the rear. The favorit allowed Edison to hold first place until nearing the three-quarter, when Rochester was carried to the front, and won the heat in a hand gallop, Edison second, Pope Leo distanced, but not reported by the judges. Time, 1:54¼.

The second race was a selling purse, one and one-fourth miles, with starters in Elixir, Nick Cheek, Matagorda, Juanita, and Lady Kimross. Pools: Matagorda $15, Juanita $19, field $30. The race was the prettiest one of the week, and proved a setback for the knowing ones. Cheek was in front at the drum-tap, Elixir second, Juanita third, Kimross fourth, and the favorit last. Juanita, who is always sulky, was on her good behavior, and, gaining first place before the quarter was covered, held it throughout the race. The horses were strung around the course in single file, Nick Cheek alone approaching Juanita. On the upper turn she shook him off easily, and won by four lengths, Nick Cheek third, Elixir fourth, Kimross fifth. Time 2:18¼.

The third race was a purse for 2-year olds, three-fourths of a mile, for which the starters were Halifax, Nannie R., Pinafore, Snowbok, Laura Glass, Tom Plunkett, John Henry, and Nana. Pools: Laura Glass $20, John Henry $20, field $50. Halifax secured first place at the start, and was never headed during the race, winning by a length over Snowbok, Pinafore third, Laura Glass fourth, John Henry fifth, Nana sixth, Tom Plunkett seventh, and Nannie R. eighth. Time, 1:26.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Sept. 15.—The third day's racing of the fall meeting of the Pittsburg Driving-Park at Homewood was meagrely attended, owing to the threatening weather. The track was in good condition, and a strong wind was blowing all day. The unfinished 2:29 pace, for a purse of $1,000, was won by Gem in two straight heats, Billy Scott second. Time 2:20¼, 2:21.

The unfinished 2:24 class, purse $1,000, six heats of which were trotted yesterday, Kate McCall, Belle Oakley, and Calmar, each taking two heats, was won in the seventh heat today by Calmar. Flora F. was ruled out at the fifth heat.

Calmar	2	1	4	4	2	1	1
Belle Oakley	3	4	2	1	1	2	2
Kate McCall	1	2	1	3	3	3	3

Time—2:25, 2:25, 2:26½, 2:27¼, 2:25, 2:26, 2:22.

In the first race of today, the 2:35 class, purse $1,000, there were five starters:

Mamie	1	1	1
Frank Ross	2	3	3
Katy D.	3	5	2
Redwood	4	2	4
Ned B.	5	4	5

Time—2:27¾; 2:28¾; 2:27¼.

Second race, 2:35 pace, purse $1,000:

Buffalo Girl	1	1	1
Princess	2	2	2
Sallie B.	3	3	4
Capt. Jack	4	4	3
Billy G	5	5	5
Black Cat	6	6	dis

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:22.

Third race, 2:27 class, purse $1,000:

Elzie Groff	1	1	1
Executor	3	2	2
Harry Velox	2	3	3
Onawa	4	5	4
Clara J.	6	4	6
Eagle Plume	5	6	5
Stella C.	7	7	dr

Time—2:25¼; 2:26¼; 2:26.

CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 15.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Volusia, Flight second, and Chicadee third. Time, 1:17¼.

In the second race, one and a quarter miles, Warfield was first, Sir Hugh second, Fair Count third. Time, 2:10¾.

In the third race, one and a half miles, Irish King was first, Sly Dance second, Bounce third. Time, 2:39¼.

In the fourth race, heats of one mile and a furlong, Gabriel was first, Mary Anderson second, Col. Sprague third. Time, 1:58¾, 1:58½.

In the steeplechase, short course, Ingomar was first, Andy Woodcock second, Joe Hunt third. Time, 5:25.

OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 15.—Twelve thousand people visited the fair-grounds today. The weather, which set in cool and cloudy, turned to rain late in the afternoon, and tonight is very heavy, making the prospect for a good day tomorrow unfavorable. The attractions were the races in the 2:43 and 2:33 classes. The former was won by Johnnie and the latter by Arthur B. On account of the rain the time made was slow. Sleepy Tom paced a half mile with the Berlin horse in 1:11½. The latter was several lengths behind, and broke badly. The three-mile bycicle dash was won by J. B. Hooper, of this city. There was a balloon ascension during the forenoon, but the æronaut landed on the grounds five minutes afterwards, the balloon being badly torn on a fence as it touched terra firma.

WORCESTER VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15.—Today's game was the most interesting played on the Worcester grounds this season. Its features were the beautiful pitching and catching of Richmond and Bushong, the hard batting of the Worcesters, and the brilliant fielding of the Buffalos at critical times. Four times the Worcesters' chances to make runs were cut off by double plays and once by a triple play. The latter occurred when Bushong was on second and Dickerson on first. Stovey hit to Force, who touched Dickerson and threw the striker out at first. Brouthers then threw to O'Rourke, catching Bushong, who was going to third, on the play. Nelson and Hotaling, of the Worcesters, each made five safe hits, the latter's including one two-baser and one three-bagger. Force had twenty fielding chances, accepting all but one. Corey scored the winning run. He went to second on Foley's muff of his difficult fly, and came home on Richardson's poor throw to third base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Worcester	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—7
Buffalo	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Worcester, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Fielding errors—Worcester, 4; Buffalo, 6.
Base hits—Worcester, 21; Buffalo, 10.
Two-base hits—Hotaling, Galvin, Rowe, Richardson.
Three-base hit—Hotaling.
First base on balls—Richmond, Richardson.
First base on errors—Worcester, 2; Buffalo, 2.
Left on bases—Worcester, 9; Buffalo, 4.
Struck out—Foley, O'Rourke (2), Brouthers (2), Sullivan.
Balls called—Richmond, 82; Galvin, 74.
Strikes called—Richmond, 12; Galvin, 21.
Double plays—Worcester, 3; Buffalo, 4.
Triple play—Buffalo, 1.
Passed ball—Sullivan, 1.
Time—Two hours and forty minutes.
Umpire—Dunnigan.

PROVIDENCE VS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—For the third time this week the Grays and Detroits had a grand muffing, fumbling, and wild-throwing exhibition today. There was not one redeeming feature connected with the contest. The home nine gave the game to the visitors in the first four innings, and were in turn presented with the game later on. There were 400 present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	1	2	0	1	3	4	1	0	—12
Detroit	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Providence, 16; Detroit, 9.
Fielding errors—Providence, 10; Detroit, 11.
Earned runs—Providence, 2.
Two-base hits—Denny, Houck.
First base on balls—Farrell, Gilligan, Brown, Radbourn, Powell.
First base on errors—Providence, 15; Detroit, 7.
Struck out—Hines (2), York, Gilligan, Brown, Wood, Hanlon, Powell, Bennett (2), Gerhardt.
Balls called—Ward, 85; Derby, 118.
Strikes called—Ward, 22; Derby, 15.
Double plays—Ward-Gilligan-Start, Whitney-Gerhardt-Powell.
Wild pitches—Ward, 4; Derby, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The game today, although not remarkably well played, was very exciting, and resulted in a draw at the end of the twelfth inning. The Troys opened the contest with three runs off hits of Cassidy and Connors, errors of Bradley, and Ewing's long fly to left. An earned run was added in the fourth inning on a double of Ewing and a hit of Evans, and two were scored in the ninth on Glasscock's error, Ewing's three-baser, and Evans' out to left. Cleveland made two in the first inning on a base on balls and hits of Phillips and Taylor; two more in the third on Dunlap's home run, a base on balls, an error of Evans, and Phillips' triplet. Errors of Connors gave one more in the fifth, and the game was tied in the ninth on Bradley's double and Dunlap's hit. The next three innings resulted in blanks, when the game was called on account of darkness, and will be played tomorrow.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Troy	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Runs earned—Troy, 2; Cleveland, 2.
Two-base hits—Cassidy, Ewing, Phillips, Bradley.
Three-base hits—Phillips, Ewing.
Home run—Dunlap.
Bases on balls—Troy, 1; Cleveland, 2.
Bases on errors—Troy, 4; Cleveland, 4.
Struck out—Taylor, Clapp, Bradley, Holbert, Cassidy, Ferguson, Welch.
Left on bases—Troy, 5; Cleveland, 5.
Double plays—Bradley-Glasscock-Phillips, Taylor-Glasscock.
Passed balls—Holbert, 2; Clapp, 1.
Balls called—Welch, 120; McCormick, 84.
Strikes called—Welch, 38; McCormick, 37.
Time—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
Base hits—Troy, 11; Cleveland, 10.
Errors—Troy, 5; Cleveland, 7.
Umpire—Doescher.

CROP NEWS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 15.—A slow, drizzling rain has prevailed in this section the entire day. It will greatly aid the pastures, but growing crops are beyond assistance. Better reports, however, are coming in from the corn-fields. The yield will average for the county at least twenty bushels per acre.

COTTON, CORN, AND TOBACCO.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The cotton reports of Sept. 1 show a very heavy decline in the condition since the last report, owing to the protracted drouth which prevailed in all sections of the cotton belt. The condition as reported is 72, a decrease of 16 per cent during August, and, as compared with the returns of the same date last year, 19 per cent less. The number of counties and the State averages are as follows:

North Carolina, two counties, average 72.
South Carolina, twenty-two counties, average 68.
Georgia, fifty-five counties, average 71.
Florida, fourteen counties, average 87.
Alabama, thirty-three counties, average 80.
Mississippi, thirty-seven counties, average 74.
Louisiana, fifteen counties, average 76.
Texas, sixty counties, average 65.
Arkansas, thirty-one counties, average 55.
Tennessee, twenty-one counties, average 62.

The general average condition of corn Sept. 1 was 60, being 17 per cent lower than the month previous, and 31 per cent lower than last year at the same date. From Missouri and Kansas come serious complaints of ravages by the chinch bug, which were added to the prevailing drouth. The injury to the crop prospect is shown by State averages, which are 58, 42, and 55 respectively.

Tobacco returns give a very serious decline in the prospect for the crop, being some 20 per cent less than a month since. With the exceptions of the States north of the Delaware River, and Wisconsin in the West, the universal complaint is drouth. Kentucky and Illinois each report but little over half a crop, while Tennessee and Missouri report less than two-thirds. The average for the whole country is only 65, against 85 last month, and 84 for the same date last year.

The cause of the low condition existing in almost every section of the country is drouth. New England has been less affected by it than any other section east of the Mississippi, and reports an average of 90. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and most Territories it has been more seasonable weather, and the condition of the crops is correspondingly better, but in all other sections the reports show the effects of an unusually dry season.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 15.—A prominent grain-buyer who has been all over Northern Iowa in the past two weeks looking for milling wheat finds the elevators all empty. The August deal cleaned them all out, and the weather has not been favorable for delivery of new grain. He wanted 100 car-loads, and was only able to pick up four. With fine weather there will be large immediate deliveries of wheat, oats, and flaxseed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Licensed to Organize—State Board of Equalization—Gov. Porter and Party, of Indiana, Entertained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars concluded its session today. The officers elected yesterday were duly installed, D. Watkins, Senior Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar, conducting the ceremonies. The following officers were appointed: Chaplain, N. T. Allen, Tiskilwa; Messenger, J. T. McCullough, Du Quoin; J. G., the Rev. G. D. Kent, Clinton; O. G., G. A. Gordon, Cambell Hill; A. Secretary, E. L. Gilbert, Chicago; D. M., Miss M. E. Dustan, Arlington Heights. Mrs. Clara Gage was elected Superintendent of the Juvenile Templars. Resolutions of sympathy with President Garfield were adopted, and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet at Galesburg next year.

The Secretary of State today issued license to organize to the Great Sierra Mining Company of Illinois; capital, $2,500,000; corporators, Almon Brooks, Thomas Whitfield, Charles A. Gregory, all of Chicago.

It seems probable that all the committees of the State Board of Equalization will be ready to report next week. The Railroad Committee has completed its assessment of rolling stock of the railroads, and has taken up the assessment of railroad track. When the board was informed that Gov. Porter, of Indiana, and his State-House Commissioners were in the Capitol building, the board immediately appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Ainsworth, and Brown, to escort Gov. Porter and party through the State-House, and repaired in a body to the Governor's office, where Mr. Warner, on behalf of the board, stated that they felt it to be a pleasure as well as a duty to call on the Governor of the sister State of Indiana, and had appointed a committee of escort during their stay in the building. Gov. Porter thanked the members for the courtesy extended to him. Formal introductions followed, when the Indiana party made a thorough examination of the State-House, with which they expressed themselves as well pleased, and the party returned to Indianapolis tonight.

Zach Chandler as a Boxer.

Detroit Free Press.

Zach Chandler was not only a strong man and an expert boxer, but he had the sand to back his muscle, and it didn't take all day to rile him.

Just at the close of the War, and the day before the grand review in Washington, the Senator came out to Bladensburg to visit the Michigan cavalry. The boys were in high spirits, and many of the Sixth were interested spectators of a boxing match, or rather of a series of set-to's with the gloves.

Zach took his place in the circle unknown to all, and attracted no attention until one of the boxers was driven back upon him. Leaning forward the Senator whispered, "Young man, I saw a dozen good chances for your left in there."

"Say, old coon, may be you're on the box?" called the other, as he overheard the remark. Zach peeled off his alpaca coat, put down his hat, and took the gloves from the one who had been worsted. The other man was the best boxer in the regiment, and there was intense excitement as the two squared off.

Not a pass was made for a minute, and then the Senator found an opening and sent a left-hander so straight and solid that his opponent went down like a log. He got up slowly and in a dazed condition, and, removing the gloves from his hands, approached the Senator and asked: "Say, did you hit me with a brick hospital?"

"No, I struck with this," replied Zach, as he held out his left. The man surveyed it, felt of it, run his hand up and down the the Senator's arm, and turned to the boys and observed: "That settles me. I prefer the brick hospital!"

Don't Care Which.

Atlantic City Letter to Philadelphia Times.

In the corridor of the United States Hotel is a Swedish gentleman who earns a precarious livelihood by writing visiting cards for guests. A healthy elderly lady, stout and elegantly attired, stopped at his desk yesterday and said:

"Will you write me some cards? Maria Jones is my name."

"Will you have it Mrs. or Miss?" inquired the card-writer.

"Well, I don't care," responded the lady, "whichever is most fashionable."

Invalid wives and mothers quickly restored to health by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

WASHINGTON.

A Young Lady Attacked with a Whip by a Jealous Wife.

Condition of the Sinking Fund—Comparative Statement of Exports.

A JEALOUS WIFE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—A sensational scene was witnessed on New York avenue, near Fourteenth street, this city, today. Col. Boyd, who annually publishes the Washington business directory, was walking down New York avenue with a handsome young lady. Suddenly a carriage was pulled up at the curbing immediately opposit the couple, and Mrs. Boyd, wife of Col. Boyd, jumped out of it. She produced a cowhide and began to lash the young lady who was with Boyd unmercifully. The young lady ran, Mrs. Boyd following, but bystanders interfered after a few strokes had been administered. Then Boyd, at the command of his wife, meekly entered the carriage with her and was driven home. Boyd has charge of one of the divisions of the census, and several ladies are employed under him. It is said he has been overattentive to two or three of these ladies, and especially to one of them. His attentions to this one aroused his wife's jealousy, and she has been watching the pair. Today, just after Boyd left with the young lady, his wife made a descent upon them, as described. Whether there is to be any divorce or damage suits has not been developed.

THE SINKING FUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—At the beginning of the fiscal year 1881 there was a balance of very nearly $50,000,000 due the sinking fund. The amount due this fund for the fiscal year 1881 was about $40,000,000, thus making a total of $90,000,000 to be paid before the 1st of last July, in order to meet all matured obligations of the Treasury to the fund. It appears, however, that, although the public debt was reduced over $100,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, only about $70,000,000 of redeemed or purchased bonds were placed to the sinking fund account, thus leaving a balance of $20,000,000 due the fund at the beginning of the current fiscal year. This balance, added to the $42,000,000 due for the current year, makes a total of $62,000,000 to be paid before July 1, 1882, provided that all the requirement of the fund should be met at that date. The only practical effect of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in paying only $70,000,000 of the amount due the sinking fund, instead of meeting the entire obligation of $90,000,000 during the last fiscal year, is to reduce the requirements of the fund for the current fiscal year by about $1,000,000, or whatever the interest on the balance of $20,000,000 due the fund might have been.

YELLOW-FEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The National Board of Health complains that much annoyance is experienced by them from the persistence with which the local authorities attempt to conceal the existence of yellow-fever in ports where it is known to exist, the latest instance being at Key West, Fla. Reports to the National Board of Health and the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service contain the following statements:

At Key West, Fla., Aug. 27, George Ambrose, a waiter in a bar-room, died of yellow fever. The attending physicians and local authorities refused to admit it, however, even after an autopsy by the surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service had clearly disclosed that it was a case of yellow fever. On Sunday, Dr. Green, of the Marine Hospital Service, who was present at the autopsy of Ambrose, died of yellow fever after an illness of two days. The Health Officer of the Port of Key West, under the circumstances, declined to grant clean bills of health to outgoing vessels, whereupon he was removed by the authorities and another doctor appointed to his place, since which time clean bills of lading have been granted to vessels leaving the port.

EXPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The value of the exports of breadstuffs, in round numbers, is $25,500,000 for the month of August of this year, and $31,700,000 for August of last year, showing a falling off of over $6,000,000. The total value of these exports from sixteen of the leading ports of the country for eight months ended Aug. 31 was, in round numbers, $157,500,000, which was less by $27,800,000 than the value for the corresponding period for last year. The value of the breadstuffs exported from New York during the eight months referred to was, in round numbers, $68,300,000, or $20,500,000 less than for the same period last year; from Boston, $11,000,000, making a gain of $500,000; from Philadelphia, $12,800,000; from Baltimore, $28,100,000, a loss of $6,400,000; from New Orleans, $9,100,000, a gain of $1,000,000; from San Francisco, $16,700,000, a gain of $7,200,000. The number of bushels of wheat exported during August of this year was, in round numbers, 14,300,000, as against 21,700,000 for August of last year, and 22,500,000 for August of 1879. The exports of corn were 6,700,000 bushels during August this year, 8,500,000 during August, 1880, and 4,700,000 in August, 1879.

THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 15.—Col. George Bliss, former United States District Attorney in New York, who has been engaged by the Attorney-General as associate counsel in the star-route cases, is stopping at the West End, Long Branch. He expresses surprise at the adjournment of the Grand Jury in Washington until October, and says: "I can only say that it was a great surprise—at least it was to me. I knew nothing of it until I read the report in the newspapers today. This adjournment does not prevent us from bringing the matter before the Grand Jury at the present sitting. It only causes a delay."

Barbers in Europe.

W. A. Croffut's Naples Letter.

I have now been shaved in seven kingdoms and in six languages. They all perform the ceremony differently. But they all, from Scotland to Naples, insist on seating you in a plain, straight chair, and bending your head over back till your spine howls in agony. And they agree in another custom—they never wash off the soap they put on. But they bring you a bowl of water, hold it under your chin as you are leaning back, and insist on you washing your own face then and there. If you object to the attitude they shrug all the upper part of themselves and sling a disdainful smile at you; if you comply little rivulets run pleasantly down inside of your shirt, and some of the soap they have generously swoggled into your ears gets into your stockings. I have seen no barber wash his victim's face since I landed at Glasgow. Prices vary. In London they charge a shilling (25 cents) for a shave; in Naples they will, for 50 centimes (10 cents), shave you, cut your hair, wash your face and hands, curl your eyebrows and wax your mustache till you look like Victor Emmanuel, and can pass for a Prince on any of the side streets. Yesterday I was shaved for 10 centimes—about two American cents—but I took the balance out in garlic, of which I had a generous bath in the form of respiration. In Verona, the city of the loved and loving Juliet, the barber asked me if I would have my feet washed and my toe-nails cut! That, certainly, is going to extremes.

The Value of Revaccination.

Sanitarian.

The report recently furnished, at the instance of the Local Government Board of London, relates to an average number of 10,504 persons permanently employed in the postal service, all of whom have been required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation had been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons during the ten years 1870-1879 there has not been a single fatal case of small-pox, and in only ten instances have there been non-fatal attacks, all of which were of a very slight character. In the Telegraph Department, where the enforcement of revaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, twelve cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of persons who had not been revaccinated, and one proved fatal. The remaining four were of revaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses at the small-pox hospitals, seems to show that revaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from severe attacks of small-pox, and that their risk of catching that disease at all, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Industrial Exposition.

Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Open day and evening.

The Chicago Fair.

At the Chicago Driving Park (at terminus of the Madison street car-track). Live-stock and agricultural exhibition.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz in Ireland."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "Mother and Son."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of J. M. Hill's Comedy Company. "All the Rage."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Tony Pastor. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. "Karl; or, the Brothers' Love."

O'Brien's Gallery.

208 Wabash avenue. Art Exhibition—"The Court of Death."

Lake Front (Circus Grounds).

Between Madison street and Exposition Building. The Monster Whale.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1881.

IT will be remarked that the Bourbon managers in Virginia have put an end to the joint discussions which had been arranged and partly carried out between the two candidates for Governor. They excuse their action by saying that the crowds which gathered to hear the disputants were furnished by their party. Can it be that the arguments were furnished by the other party? The breaking off of the arrangement does not comfort well with the claim that the Bourbon candidate carried all before him. The managers evidently are alarmed by the progress of the Readjuster campaign. Common pride would hold them to their agreement if they were not fearful of the effects of the arguments of their opponents.

THOSE who think there is a mine of wealth in the business of shipping grain to Europe are possibly right, but the mine would appear to yield its treasures to other than the shipper on this side of the Atlantic. Witness the following charges on a cargo of corn consigned to an A 1 firm in Scotland, which is a curiosity in its way. The cargo consisted of 4,577 quarters of corn, arrived in February last, and was sold at 26@27 shillings per quarter, the gross amount realized being £6,306 11s. 0d. On this there was the following charges, the bill for which has just come to hand:

	£	s.	d.
Freight	1,227	13	10
Shore dues	36	10	4
Meting, weighing, and parcel	20	9	2
Porterage ex-ship to carts and trucks to sheds, and porterage ex-shed	45	11	4
Cartage and porterage to loft and intaking	92	14	5
Trimming and selecting damage	22	10	0
Weighing ex-loft	0	25	9
Porterage ex-loft	34	8	8
Rent, turning, and insurance	94	19	10
Interest and charges	30	2	6
Bill stamps and petties	6	5	6
Commission and del credre	126	2	6
Total charges	1,762	17	1

That is, the charges additional to freight were 8½ per cent of the gross returns of sale.

THE tobacco monopoly project, which it is announced by authority Prince Bismarck intends to revive and press upon the German Parliament, has been a favorit idea of his since 1877. It was submitted to a commission of experts in 1878, and rejected by that body by a vote of 8 to 3. The Parliament also put the seal of its disapproval upon it by adopting a new tax bill, one of the provisions of which was understood to be a definitive settlement of the question for a long term of years. But Bismarck, with his customary boldness and pertinacity, recurs to the subject now and insists upon pushing the monopoly through. In order to make the plan more acceptable to the masses of the people, he proposes to set aside the proceeds of the tax as a perpetual insurance for sick and disabled workmen, including those retired in consequence of old age from active labor. It remains to be seen how far this proposition will commend the monopoly to the Socialists. Germany imports about 1,000,000 hundredweight of tobacco from America and raises 500,000 hundredweight at home. The present tax is about $10.50 per hundredweight on imported and $5.50 on domestic tobacco. There are 15,000 German manufactories, employing 150,000 workmen. The monopoly would be, of course, a serious blow to this industry.

MR. KALAKAUA is a besotted savage, but he is also a "King," and he is received in England and on the Continent with royal honors. If he were only President of the Hawaiian Republic little or no attention would be paid to him. There is a good deal in a name. The Kings have to keep up the dignity of their office. Kalakaua is a jolly companion for some of them. Socially his visit may be of importance to him, but it has no political significance. The Secretary of State of Hawaii avers that the rumors of Kalakaua's intention to offer his Kingdom for sale are wholly without foundation. It is a constitutional monarchy. The King has no more power to dispose of it than the President of the United States would have to put up this country for sale to the highest bidder. We hope his subjects at home understand that their constitutional ruler is making a spectacle of himself in Europe; that he is frequently seen drunk in public; and that his noble entertainers take pleasure in ministering to his depraved appetites, for the same reason that a country boy sometimes feeds corn soaked in whisky to the turkey-gobblers—"only to see the fun." Kalakaua has not even performed the small service of bringing the trade of King into contempt. That formerly seemed to be his mission. But in Europe there are plenty of Kings who, considering their advantages, are no better than he is.

THE winning of the St. Leger Stakes by the American colt Iroquois Wednesday is rendered more notable by the fact that he was also victorious in the Derby, and that in the hundred and more years that these races have been run only five horses have been able to secure both of them. When Iroquois won the Derby about the only prominent English paper that took the matter good-naturedly was *Punch*, which, by means of a parody on one of Byron's best-known poems, neatly described the scene at Epsom on the eventful day when the American horse won England's greatest race. As the poem will do just as well for the St. Leger as the Derby it is given herewith:

The Yankee came down with long Fred on his back,
And his colors were beaming with cherry and black;
He flashed to the front, and the British Star paled
As the field died away and the favorit failed.
Like the leaves of the summer when summer is green
The faces of *Peregrine's* backers were seen;
Like the leaves of the autumn when autumn is red
Flushed the cheeks of the Yanks as their champion led.
Iroquois!!!—then the shoutings shook heaven's blue dome,
As the legs of the "Tinman" safe lifted him home.
Oh, A was an Archer, A 1 at this fun,
And A was America, too—and *A won!*
And B was the Briton, ready to melt,
A sort of a *je ne sais (Iro) quois* felt,
To see his Blue Riband to Yankeeland go.
B, too, none the less, was the hearty "Bravo!"
Which, per *Punch*, he dispatched to "our kin o'er the sea,"
Who, for not the first time got the pull of J. B.
The brokers of Wall street are loud in delight,
And the *belles* of New York grow more beamingly bright;
Fizz creams like the foam of the storm-beaten surf,
To Johnathan's triumph on John's native turf,
And *Punch* brims his beaker in sparkling champagne,
Your health, Brother J! Come and beat us again;
And cold grudge at a victory honestly scored
Melts away like the snow when the wine is outpoured.

THERE was a quiet but complete division of honors in the late Republican Convention of Pennsylvania. The Cameron men took all the offices, and particularly the State Central Committee, while they left to the other wing of the party the pleasing duty of framing the platform. The New York *Post*, we observe, asserts that the machine "triumphed too much for its own good"; that it not only nominated its candidate for State Treasurer, but also appointed every officer of the convention. It is not true, however, that the machine attempted to crush and devour all the opponents of the third term. McManes, Leeds, Rowan, and the Philadelphia men generally who voted for Blaine at Chicago were restored to full favor. Mr. Edward McPherson, who had the drafting of some of the resolutions, was too clever for the machine. As some of the Republican journals are beginning to notice, with wonder and amusement, the italicized portion of the following is a distinct rebuke of the Conkling revolt in New York:

> *Resolved*, That President James A. Garfield—this tender and loving, this struggling and suffering, this pure and brave man—now becomes the beloved of this people and the admired of all people. We tender for ourselves and our constituents assurances of deep and heartfelt sympathy; and keenly appreciating the value of such a life to his country, we express the prayerful hope that he may soon be restored to the discharge of the important duties for which he is remarkably qualified, and from which, by a peculiarly infamous crime and *an undeserved assault for a conscientious exercise of proper Executive power*, he has been temporarily withdrawn.

The machine has a great contempt for resolutions, but it will not probably trust Mr. McPherson to write its speeches in the future. The platform is chiefly valuable as showing that the Cameron party supports the Administration. There is, therefore, no distinct provocation for a bolt. Cameron had the majority, and he used it. He would have been a fool if he hadn't used it. He probably has a lively recollection of the fact that when he didn't have the majority it was used against him. But he acquiesced then, and now supports the Administration, which he had no part in choosing. We cannot but think that Mr. Wolfe would have been wiser to follow his example. The best way to beat Cameron is to get a majority against him in the convention. And to use it.

THE IRISH LAND-LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

The string of resolutions prepared by the Executive Committee of the Irish Land League for adoption at the convention which assembled at Dublin yesterday, and which were printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, is almost as long as the Land bill itself, and in some respects is as unwise and mischievous as it could possibly be. These resolutions, thirteen in number, provide substantially for the right of secession from the British Empire; denounce the Peace Preservation act; demand the abolition of landlordism and the vesting of ownership in the tiller of the land; warn the tenant farmers not to make fifteen-year contracts under the bill, but to pay rentals from year to year; provide for the bringing of test cases in the courts to fix the real relations of the Land bill to the rental of Ireland; and recommend the boycotting of English goods, and the exclusive use of articles of Irish manufacture for the encouragement of native industries.

So far as these resolutions recognize the system of land monopoly as the curse of the tenant farmers of Ireland, they are right, and are not drawn any too emphatically. In recommending agitation against land monopoly, Mr. Parnell has struck at the very root of the evil. The Irish farmers should not cease from agitation, but they should agitate in a proper and lawful manner. They should not rest satisfied until they have acquired control of their lands, but there is only one method of reaching that result which will work permanent good and remove the evils under which they are now laboring, and that is to acquire their lands by purchase. Any attempt to confiscate the lands will inevitably recoil against them and leave them worse off than they are now. It will involve them in a hopeless struggle with an all-powerful enemy and undo everything that has been done, and lose them the vantage-ground they have secured in the passage of the Land bill. No exceptions can be taken against agitation to obtain control of the lands by some system of reasonable purchase, and a wise, determined, and legitimate effort to secure this result will end at some time in success.

There is another feature of these resolutions which, if it is ever attempted, will inevitably be the ruin of every effort to demonopolize Ireland, and will involve her in untold misery, and that is the proposition to set up an independent government—in other words, to dismember Great Britain. The proposition is so wild, so impossible, so dangerous, that it ought not to be seriously considered for an instant. It is a hot-headed, impracticable scheme, which is not only impossible of execution, but is so fraught with evil to the malcontents themselves that any serious effort to carry it out would set Ireland back into the condition which prevailed when her lands were originally seized and confiscated. The instant such a struggle commenced, a million and a half of Irish Protestants would be arrayed against the remaining four millions of Catholics. They would never consent to a secession from Great Britain. They are inflexibly determined, whether wisely or not, that Ireland shall not be brought under dreaded Catholic supremacy, no matter what grievances they may suffer from landlordism. Thirty million more Protestants in England and Scotland would be arrayed against the secessionists. What can four millions of Irish Catholics accomplish against thirty-one millions of Protestants? Such a struggle as that means mere massacre—a perfectly hopeless war, in which the odds in numbers are eight to one—one poor man against eight wealthy ones; one weak man against eight strong ones; one unarmed man against eight well-armed ones; one man with nothing in his hands against eight men with all the power of a mighty government in their hands. The elements entering into such a struggle would not be exclusively political, but religious to the extent that thirty million Protestants in England and Scotland would never allow one and a half millions of their brethren in Ireland to be dominated by a Catholic Power. The struggle would be just as hopeless, just as foolish, and just as fatal as it would be for three or four of our Cotton States to try and secede from the remainder of the Union.

There would be another feature of such a struggle that these hot-headed agitators should remember. They cannot take a step, with any prospect of success, without American sympathy and moral help, but such a struggle, recalling their own bitter experiences in the War of Secession and Rebellion, would alienate the sympathy of this country at once, and in what other direction could they look for it?

Agitation is the great remedy for Ireland's wrongs, but it must be agitation in a lawful direction, agitation without menace and without bloodshed. The moment it takes that form, everything is lost. Agitate for the removal of land monopoly by a legitimate method of purchase. There is no legal way of preventing that. Agitate for the establishment of a local county government which can take care of the home affairs in each county. There is no way of preventing that either, and, indeed, it has already been promised by Mr. Gladstone, in case the Irish behave themselves and keep within the law. Agitation of this kind will be healthy, and lead to further reforms, but agitation which implies secession or forcible confiscation will plunge Ireland into hopeless misery.

MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

Capt. John Codman has done a considerable service to the cause of honest government in an article on Mormonism, which is published in the September number of the *International Review*. There has been a good deal of loose moralizing in the religious and secular press of the United States concerning the religion of Mormon, yet it is no more amenable to ecclesiastical or political censure, save in one of its features, than a hundred other false faiths. Unquestionably it is a form of superstition and imposture, but so is Mohammedanism, for example. A community of Mohammedans that should conform to the customs and obey the laws of the United States could not be interfered with, and the Mormons would be entitled to the same privileges and protection if they should agree tomorrow to abandon polygamy.

Mormonism is a fraud. The Mormon Bible was dug up in New York State and palmed off on a credulous people for a Divine revelation. Fraudulent character is not, however, a cause for interference with religion in the United States; and, but for the institution of polygamy, which is a sort of appendix to the original Mormon "revelation," the morality of that Church is as pure as that of Christianity itself. It is, in fact, borrowed from the Founder of Christianity. The Mormons believe in Christ. Their doctrine of the atonement is more orthodox than that of Dr. Thomas. They boldly avow their obligation to Christianity for the main articles of their creed. They believe in God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; in salvation by faith and repentance; baptism by immersion; the laying on of hands; in the organization of the primitive Church; the gift of tongues, prophecy, visions, and healing; that the Bible is the Word of God; in the personal reign of Christ upon the earth; the worshiping of all men according to the dictates of their consciences; in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and doing good to all men. The rules of the order condemn profanity; enjoin morning and evening prayer; declare the Sabbath to be a holy day; urge personal cleanliness and chastity upon all disciples.

Polygamy is an excrescence of Mormonism. It was added to the body of doctrine by Joseph Smith, who wallowed in sensuality, and needed some such personal revelation to cover his manifold violations of the article concerning chastity. But there is now, and has for a long time been, a powerful sect of Mormons, known as the Josephites, who reject polygamy. The rulers of the Church have it within their power to crush out the accursed institution at any time. There are 124,000 Mormons in Utah. Of these, barely 3,000 males and 7,000 females, most of them old people, are living in a state of polygamy. The institution is not popular with the younger generation. It is too expensive. Besides, the young women who have any experience of it in their own families utterly abhor it. The plural wives are chiefly recruited from the lower class of Scandinavian immigrants who would rather share the favors of a wife than accept the lowly station of a domestic. They have little knowledge of marital obligations, and have not learned to respect them highly. It is manifest that this class of polygamists are not so deserving of sympathy as the native women who are drawn into unlawful relations through misrepresentations. The number of the latter is comparatively small.

The United States Government has a plain and solemn duty to perform with reference to polygamy. That "ulcer" must be cut out. If Mormonism goes with it so much the worse for the devotees of that religion. But there is no apparent reason why they should both go down together. The religion is simply a pious fraud, while the institution of polygamy is a crime. The Government has nothing to do with the former; it has everything to do with the latter. Unless polygamy is a fundamental principle of Mormonism, as it need not be, it will be destroyed without permanent injury to the parent growth. The infatuated attachment of the Mormons to the practice of plural marriages can scarcely be explained except on the supposition that they are courting persecution. If this is their object, undoubtedly they will shortly be accommodated to the fullest extent.

When polygamy is done away with, as it must be, it will be possible for the American people to think more kindly of the Mormon history. The Church is composed of ignorant and credulous people. But it has accomplished wonders. The migration from Missouri to Utah was undertaken for the express purpose of taking the Church beyond the boundaries of the United States. Utah was then in Mexican territory. It was a desolate region. The Mormons made it literally "blossom like the rose." They have been a frugal, temperate, industrious, and, incredible as it may seem, in one sense, a chaste people. If the General Government can do them the service of rooting out polygamy from their midst, they will have no further occasion to defend themselves. The laws cannot touch them. They may live long and prosper in the Territories which their fathers explored and first opened to settlement.

A NEW USE FOR HUMAN BONES.

With all his fine sentiment, *Hamlet* occasionally took a very practical view of things, and more than once made quite free with the disposition of the human body. After he had slain *Polonius* and left him to the "politic worms," he could subtly explain to the King how even a King might progress through a beggar, for "a man may fish with the worm that hath eat of a King and eat of the fish that hath fed of that worm." Still more directly is he to the point as he throws away *Yorick's* skull with disgust at its smell, and asks *Horatio* if he thinks Alexander looked in such fashion, and in his imagination traces "the noble dust of Alexander till he finds it stopping a bunghole." When *Horatio* complains that this is considering too curiously, *Hamlet* very tersely and logically reasons the matter out: "Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is of earth; of earth we make loam; and why of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a beer barrel?"

Hamlet's imagination was busy with the dust of a single individual, and one of the memorable figures in the world's history besides, so that there is some excuse for *Horatio's* want of sympathy with this disposition of the great Alexander. We do not like to fancy any such practical disposition, if not desecration, of the remains of an eminent person. We would rather think of Shakspeare, Göthe, Milton, and the other renowned ones as sleeping quietly in their graves than as stopping up beer barrels, or "patching a wall to expel the winter's flaw," nor do we sympathize with or allow any interference with the graves of our dead friends or relatives. When it comes to the common multitude, however, there seems to be an unconcern as to what use is made of them after death. A London dispatch affirms "a great sensation was caused at Bristol by the discovery that a cargo of 300 tons of human bones was being discharged there to the order of a local firm engaged in manufacturing manure," the bones having been shipped from Constantinople without any reverence, though they had once been actively engaged in defending Plevna against the Russians. Peter Cooper, however, who is in the bone business, though not in human bones, but the remains of cattle, which enter into glue and fertilizers, takes away all the sensation of the affair by affirming that "It is a common thing among the British to buy human bones. In fact, they will take all they can get at any time, and from any part of the world. They use them for manuring their lands. I have often heard it said that England was manured with bones taken from the battlefield of Waterloo. There is no finer manure."

Sentimentally considered, this business is not a very cheerful thing to consider. It does seem something of a desecration that the gallant fellows who defended Plevna should manure English farms; but even from the sentimental side some excuse may be offered. The poets are fond of singing that their dead reappear in daisies, and roses, and grasses, and creeping vines. It may be a little more prosaic, but is it any more repulsive to fancy that they may reappear in potatoes, cabbages, wheat, and corn? In their original locality these remains were acting as fertilizers, where there was not much necessity for them. In England they will be put to a much more practical use in every way, for they will aid not only her soil production but perhaps change the qualities of her people. The bones thus far being of a military kind, and Plevna being added to Waterloo as an English fertilizer, who shall say that soon she will not be a nation of military men instead of a nation of shopkeepers? It is not altogether a cheerful matter for contemplation, but so long as no one in Turkey objected to the removal of these bones, no one elsewhere can. What may be the sentiments of the original owners of the "human warious," as Mr. Venus would say, no one can tell except the mediums. But it may be safe to say that had these ugly Bazouks any objection to it they would have made a lively demonstration upon the tables, slates, cabinets, and other trickeries of these spiritual agencies.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

There is, of course, to be another convention held somewhere in the West this fall to consider and resolve about the importance and necessity of improving the navigation of the great rivers of the West. This is a great subject, whose importance can scarcely be exaggerated. It includes the utilization of the great highways provided by Nature for the commerce of the vast interior of the continent. It embraces within its scope the waterways from the headwaters of the Missouri River to the Gulf of Mexico, and of all the tributary streams from the Monongahela in Pennsylvania to the waters that flow into the Rio Grande in Texas. The existing evil is, that the navigation of these natural highways is interrupted by obstacles which can be removed, and also interrupted at the seasons when navigation is the most desirable by a lamentable insufficiency of water. The magnitude of these difficulties is shown by the fact that continuous lines of railway are constructed along the banks of the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans and along the banks of the Ohio and Missouri and other great streams, which are in consequence comparatively abandoned.

The waterways of the Valley of the Mississippi measure 15,000 miles of navigation; these routes, if properly available, ought to furnish the States and Territories through which they pass with all the means of transportation they need. Instead of answering this purpose, there are more than 20,000 miles of railway employed in the transportation which ought to be performed by the navigation of the rivers. Day by day and year by year these railways are extending their iron arms, until in time there will not be a county or a township between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains that will not have its direct railway communications. These railways furnish a means of transportation at a cost which in round terms may be placed at three times as great as the transportation by water would cost if available. In other words, the difficulties of navigation on the rivers subject the producers of the Mississippi Valley to a cost for transportation by rail which consumes so much of their produce annually as to deprive them of a great portion of their earnings, and reduces their annual profits often to the minimum.

The singular fact remains as a National reproach that 15,000 miles of river navigation, capable of transporting all the merchandise carried by the 90,000 miles of railway, and at one-half the cost, remains year after year neglected and almost abandoned without an effort to make it available, even to the people who live on the very banks of these rivers. Cities which a generation ago, from their location at the mouths or the junctions of these great streams, had most reasonable expectations of being centres of the trade and commerce of the teeming valley, have already passed the climax of their greatness, and exhibit in their neglected levees and general stagnation the story of the abandonment of the river whose waters now flow undisturbed under giant bridges crowded with railway trains bearing off the products of the land. Instead of being great depots for trade, the once handsome, growing, and prosperous cities and towns along the rivers are now but way-stations, reached by bridges, on the great artificial highways traversed by locomotive and the railway train. What trade the once flourishing river towns and cities now have is borne to their doors, not by way of the rivers, but by the railway train.

The River Convention is called to meet once more, to endeavor to arouse a National sentiment in favor of such improvements of the great Western rivers as will check this decay and abandonment of the river commerce, and incidentally of the river towns and cities. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, in an article on this subject, gives the following list of rivers which demand the immediate attention of the Government to make them navigable:

Rivers.	*Length in miles.*
Mississippi	3,160
Missouri	3,100
Ohio	950
Cumberland	560
Tennessee	1,200
Red	1,600
Total miles	10,570

In addition to these there are various other rivers which are of great importance, a long list of which may be found in the annual River and Harbor bills passed by Congress.

The people of the whole Valley of the Mississippi, as well as the people in the Eastern States, are deeply concerned in the objects of this convention. Transportation will always take that direction where its cost is the the least. The value of all Western product is regulated by the cost of transportation to the place where it is consumed. From the price at which it is sold at the place of consumption deduct the cost of transportation and that of handling, and the remainder is the price which the producer receives. It will be seen that every cent added to the cost of transportation is taken from the price received by the producer. Chicago, though not on any of the great rivers, has a deep interest in having the Western rivers improved. It would rejoice to see all these rivers made navigable at all seasons of the year. The rivers being made available for the transportation of goods at all times, the rates of transportation on the rivers will be sure to control and govern those of all the railroads. When the rates by rail exceed those by water the traffic will pass to the water-routes, and the rates by water will remain always the maximum. It is immaterial to the producer or to the consumer whether the transportation be by water or by rail so long as the rates by the cheap water-routes regulate and govern the rates by all routes. It would be of great profit to Chicago if the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers was made perfect, and permanently so, and free to be used at all times and at all seasons. Even if a ton of merchandise never went down these rivers the effect of their navigability would be all the same. Railroads would have to choose between running empty trains or adopting river rates of transportation. In either case the country would reap the blessing and profit of cheap transportation. Chicago therefore wishes this convention every success in its efforts to induce Congress to make the improvement of the great rivers of the West a National policy, to be adhered to until they shall afford broad, free highways from their sources to the Gulf to the people of the country.

THE Demo-Fiat fusion in Maine seems to have played out. At the special election to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Frye ex-Gov. Dingley, Republican, beat Gilbert, the Democratic-Fiat candidate, something over 5,000 majority on a heavy vote. Last fall the Republican majority in the district was only 1,476. Eustis ran as the Neal Dow coercive-teetotal candidate. The outcome of the contest is best shown by giving the vote in the leading towns. Lewiston, the home of Dingley, gives him 976 majority, against 127 Republican majority last year. His County of Androscoggin gives him over 2,000 majority, against 276 Republican majority last year. The following is the vote of leading towns:

	Dingley.	*Gilbert.*	*Eustis.*
Rumford	136	64	2
West Bath	36	4	0
Porter	82	13	17
Hiram	133	127	0
Woolwich	105	56	..
Buckfield	94	124	8
Canton	113	110	1
Paris	399	83	29
Norway	242	91	..
Andover	100	33	..
Hanover	34	16	..
Milton	14	41	..
Temple	6	..	..
Oxford	144	53	..
Avon	63	38	..
Jay	160	90	..
Phillips	163	80	..
Strong	87	30	..
Wilton	229	141	1
Bath	793	251	40
Bowdoinham	259	58	2
Topsham	172	59	2
Auburn	846	360	19
East Livermore	129	17	4
Lewiston	1,149	158	12
Lisbon	238	65	8
Livermore	136	147	..
Minot	174	84	1
Poland	218	72	3
Webster	92	26	1
Turner	234	212	..
Bethel	243	113	2
Woodstock	152	42	1
Brownfield	72	81	..
Fryeburg	183	50	..
Durham	126	84	10

DR. BLISS has on more than one occasion made himself ridiculous by exhibitions of anger and petty jealousy regarding the other physicians in attendance on the President, and now he has turned his attention to the reporters. Last Thursday he said to a number of them who had asked for information concerning the President:

> "What's the use of my telling you anything about the case?" he said, pettishly shaking his bundle of papers at the group of correspondents who gathered around him the moment he entered the hotel office. "Did I not tell you that the President was doing nicely yesterday; that he was eating more than was good for him; was bearing the heat like a well man? And instead of printing what I say you go to work and cook up a lot of cock-and-bull stories which you get from every one but the persons who know anything about the case. If you believe what Mrs. Edson and Dr. Boynton say in preference to what you hear from me, I'll say nothing more. I would greatly prefer not to be bothered with you correspondents, and I'm sorry Mrs. Edson is going, because I'll see more of you than ever, I suppose. If you correspondents were wise you would engage Mrs. Edson to stay and talk all day. You could make columns out of her every day in the week, and it would be just as good reading as you get by listening to a lot of croakers. For the last two months I have been interviewed more than any man in America, and I want a rest. I can't show my face outside of my bedroom without being pounced upon by reporters, and yesterday when I took a bath four of them followed me into the surf."

Perhaps Dr. Bliss will eventually learn that his actions, ever since the day President Garfield was shot, have removed a great deal of the respect the public may have had for his supposed knowledge and skill as a physician.

THEY once had a man in St. Louis named Brown, who served some time as Mayor. The gentleman was recently in Chicago, and was so overwhelmed with what he saw that he could not wait until he got back, but at once sat down and wrote to the papers. From his letter we take the following:

> In municipal matters "no pent-up Utica contracts her powers," for when she wants anything in the way of public improvements she has it. If she wants parks, she has them; if she wants boulevards, she has them; and she does not merely buy them and let them lie, on paper—she improves them and keeps them up. The drive to Lincoln Park will compare favorably with the Champs Elysées, and the park is a gem of itself. No trouble, but a pleasure, to get to that park; and not only the people, but the very horses, seem to feel an exhilaration in going there. When you go, you needn't even take a duster. There is the clear, deep-blue lake, with just ripple enough on its surface to enliven the waters.
>
> We may talk about the grand old Mississippi, and well we may, but I tell you here is a sheet of water that furnishes a vitality to the people of Chicago we little dream of, saying nothing of the commercial and other purposes for which it is used.
>
> Chicago as a town site was, years ago, one of the worst possible. The writer can remember when there was only 1,200 people in it, and when the mud was so deep in the now heart of the city that you were in constant danger of losing your boots, and more than one person was missing, never afterward being heard of, and supposed to have sunk in the quagmire; but it is not so now; Chicago can boast of some as fine blocks of buildings as any city in the United States. Her hotels are the finest in the world, and she has 100 of them, large and small. Our Board of Public Works complain that St. Louis wastes 30,000,000 of gallons of water daily, but Chicago gets away with 70,000,000, and is asking for more.
>
> And while writing of Chicago let me say a word about the little model town of "Pullman," the place where, in the future, the palace cars are to be built. The place is just started under the patronage of the Pullman Company, and is, I believe, largely if not entirely owned by them. The houses are generally on the cottage plan, with more or less yard attached, and any amount of pure water is supplied from the lake by that immense Corliss engine that ran the machinery at the Centennial. And here is an example of what an abundance of water can accomplish not only in all useful purposes, but ornamental as well, and I bespeak for the Town of Pullman a most flourishing and attractive future.

A CURIOUS little story about Gen. Grant's Arabian steeds is told by Mrs. Hooper. She says that when the horses were delivered to the American official who was deputed to represent Gen. Grant he found that through some hocus-pocus of the employés of the Sultan's stables one of the horses selected had been exchanged for a dismal beast, being lame and generally unsound. Our countryman did not wish to forward so wretched an animal to the United States, yet what was to be done? To refuse the Sultan's gift would have been a deadly insult, and, besides, he had no right to do anything of the kind; while to find fault with it would have been a deadlier. Finally a bright idea struck him. The unsound horse happened to be black, so he sent for the high and mighty Turkish official who had the matter in charge, and regretfully informed him that, though Gen. Grant was enchanted with the two noble steeds that were accorded him by the magnificence of the Sultan, he would, unfortunately, be unable to use the black one, as horses of that color were only employed for funerals in America, and to offer or accept one as a gift was held to be an exceedingly bad omen in that country. The courteous Turk was profuse in civilities and apologies, the black horse was taken away, and a sound and handsome animal of a gray color was sent in its stead.

TIME and again, says the Memphis *Avalanche*, the Southern Democratic orators have stumped Northern States in aid of the good cause. Isn't it about time for Northern Democratic orators to reciprocate? The Mississippi Democracy are on the ragged edge of defeat. They are in sore need of assistance. The Ben King combination is a most formidable one, and there are weakening jealousies among the Democratic leaders. So grave is the situation regarded that Lamar has taken the stump, though forbidden to do so by the doctors. Where is Henry Clay Dean, of the odoriferous linen? And Frank Hurd, the free-trader? And Dan Voorhees, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash? The *Avalanche* invites them to come over across the Ohio and help them. The Bourbon newspapers in Mississippi will perhaps second the invitation, albeit the interference of this great and good newspaper they say is impertinent intermeddling.

THE system of hiring out the labor of convicts to contractors and giving the latter absolute control over them has long been practiced in Georgia, and is today a disgrace which no civilized community should tolerate. The latest victim of the brutality exercised by the taskmasters on the unfortunate creatures delivered into their hands was John Massey, who attempted to escape from the prison camp. He was recaptured and given 150 lashes at four different times within twenty-four hours. He was ordered to work, but, being too weak, was again unmercifully whipped. He was unable to rise, when a strap was put around his neck and he was jerked up, taken to camp, and died. The brute who thus murdered his victim has escaped.

THERE is said to be dissension in the camp of the Ohio Democracy owing to the fact that Mr. Bookwalter, the gentleman who is trying to reach the Gubernatorial chair on a barrel, declines to tap the same to the extent that his fellow-patriots deem necessary. It has been the sad experience of Democratic workers recently that a largely advertised barrel often proves to be only a keg, and a hermetically sealed one at that. A Democratic campaign without a barrel is like "Hamlet" with the melancholy Scandinavian omitted, and if Mr. Bookwalter imagines it possible to run his little show in that style he will discover when the mellow autumn days are past that his carriage is at the wrong end of the procession.

AN exchange says that it now knows "what the Governor of Missouri meant when he said he would pursue and punish the train-robbers in that State, 'whether the people of the State liked it or not.' It was a remarkable declaration. The milk in the cocoanut is spilled. Several of the robbers who were concerned in the plunder of the Chicago & Alton train in Missouri have been arrested, and it turns out that they are, according to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 'scions of well-known families,' engaged in farming in the neighborhood. These young 'Grangers' will be taught a lesson, we hope." Doubtful. Missouri is a Bourbon, half-civilized State, long dominated by ruffians and guerrillas.

IT is a good thing that the news that the Pope was greatly pleased with the intention of the German Emperor to accredit a Minister to the Vatican was sent to this country by cable, as otherwise many of us might never have heard it. The importance to a citizen of the United States of the fact that an old gentleman in Rome is tickled over something that another old gentleman in Berlin is going to do cannot be overestimated. When it is announced that the Emperor of Germany is pleased to learn that the Pope is pleased this country will enjoy the peaceful rest which must come after a period of such anxiety. The Emperor shouldn't keep us waiting any longer than is absolutely necessary.

TWO YEARS ago a Mrs. Roberts shot and killed Theodore B. Weber, a well-known resident and business man of this city. The defense was the usual one of insanity, and Mrs. Robert was sent to an asylum at Elgin. She is now making an effort to be released from the institution on the ground that she is sane. People whose mental eccentricities assume a murderous form are not desirable members of society, and there does not seem to be the slightest reason why they should be permitted their liberty at the possible expense of somebody's life.

THE Catholic people of Milwaukee have been notified by the Archbishop that all children whose parents desire them to receive their first communion and confirmation must attend schools established by the Catholic Church for at least one year before they will be received into the church. The Archbishop of Milwaukee is evidently under the impression that the present year is 1481, instead of 1881. But, then, being 400 years behind the times is not so bad—for a resident of Milwaukee.

THE report of County Agent McGrath for the fiscal year shows, among other things, that in 948 cases persons who applied for relief were not at home when the proper official called to relieve their sufferings. The report does not state, however, why the Visitor did not leave his card and inquire of the servant concerning the health of the absent ones. Chicago paupers are very high-toned—a fact which the County Agent seems to forget.

LIEUT.-GOV. HAMILTON says he sent Mayor Harrison an invitation to the Bloomington soldiers' reunion, and Mayor Harrison replies that he never received the document. As both gentlemen are becoming somewhat excited over a very trifling matter, it might be well to lay the blame on a wicked partner. This plan is not a new one, and has been tried with eminent success in similar cases heretofore.

AN Eastern paper says that Joaquin Miller has lost the little fortune he made in Wall street two years ago, and is now dependent for a living upon the exertions of his wife, who keeps a boarding-house at Saratoga. If it is really true that Joaquin is sure of three square meals per day, he is in better luck than most poets. One of the things to which a true poet early accustoms himself is to live largely on fresh air and hope.

THE recently-appointed British Minister to this country, the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, is understood to be delaying his departure from England until the President is able to receive him. As he is a bachelor, the Minister will be accompanied to this country by Mrs. Cornwallis West, the famous London beauty, and wife of the Hon. Sackville West's cousin.

MAYOR HARRISON went to the County Fair at Woodstock yesterday and orated briefly to the assembled multitude. As Carter considers himself some pumpkins, the place selected for his address was peculiarly appropriate.

JUDGE HILTON declined having anything to do with the proposed World's Fair because "it was already dead." With Mr. Stewart's body still undiscovered, Judge Hilton thinks he has enough dead matter on his hands.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

It will make Brigham Young feel cheap when he hears about Mr. Marvin.

"I have run for about everything over here except Parliament, and been elected every time."—*Iroquois.*

There are over fifty million gallons of whisky stored in Kentucky warehouses. It is evident that the Kentuckians do not celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

"I notice that in the report of the St. Leger race it is stated that 'Voluptuary walked in.' Voluptuary [illegible] Iroquois before.—*Robert Bonner.*

Ex-President Enoch Pond, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, is 95 years old, and says he has not had a headache in sixty-six years. It is not often that young men quit drinking at the age of 29.

Harrison, the "boy preacher," charges $100 a week for his services. At this rate, when Harrison gets to be a man he will have to take Kimball, the debt-raiser, along with him in order to collect his salary.

"There is to be a fat-stock show in Chicago next month, I see. I do not know what the idea is, but I shall be there and take a lot of elevated railway shares. If there is any fatter stock than that I would like to get a look at it." —*S. J. Tilden.*

The New York *Herald* says that "it is not a good practice for a young girl to marry a man before she becomes well acquainted with him. There may be a great deal about the fellow it is best to know beforehand." Mr. Bennett is evidently getting acquainted with himself.

The New York *Times* devotes half a column to explaining why a horse is frightened by a bicycle. It isn't the bicycle that frightens the horse. The machine simply seems to give him a better view of the young man. That is what makes the horse temporarily insane.

A slight shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Greenwich, New Brunswick. When St. Louis girls away from home are going to play skip-the-rope they should notify the community, and not have reports of earthquake shocks telegraphed all over the country.

The man at the other end of the cable sends the startling intelligence to this country yesterday that "In the chess contest at Berlin today Zuckertort beat Tschegorer." The cable man should be careful not to get too much profanity into his dispatches. From a hasty perusal of the names of the gentlemen referred to we should infer that they hailed from Milwaukee.

A very sad incident occurred on the West Side the other evening. A young man and the idol of his soul, who were [illegible], began talking about "Kismet." The beautiful being on his knee said to the young man that she thought "Kismet" was just too perfectly lovely for anything, but he laughed a loud, brutal laugh, and replied that Kismet was no good at all. Then the girl began to cry, and he had to promise her a box of candy, and take her over to the other knee and tell her how much he loved her about seventy-five times before she would cut off the brine. Mutual explanations followed, when it transpired that he was referring to a bay mare with a record of 2:18, while she meant the book written by Miss Fletcher. Chicago young men are not very literary, but when it comes to trotting horses they can be [illegible] any time of day or night.

I've sat at her feet by the hour
In the properly worshipful way,
I've carried her many a flower;
I've read to her many a lay;
Social battles with friend and with lover
For her sake I often have waged;
And now, from her lips, I discover
That she—oh! that she is engaged.

Does she ever live over, I wonder,
The night that we sat in the cove,
One shawl wrapped about us, while thunder
And windstorms, and hail raged above?
How, trembling, she hid her white face on
My shoulder, and how I assuaged
Her fears by the story of Jason—
Does she think of all that when engaged?

I am going to call there tomorrow;
In her joy she will greet her old friend
Without even a shadow of sorrow
That the friendship has come to an end;
And close in my arms I will fold her,
No matter for papa enraged.
Shall his wrath from me longer withhold her
When to me—'tis to me she's engaged!

—*From "Fruits of My Fancy," by C. A. Dana.*

PERSONALS.

The late Sidney Lanier leaves a widow and four sons, the youngest being an infant.

Gen. Grant is adopting the loud New York style of dress. His solemn suit of black has given way to more swell colors, and he wears a blue necktie with red poker dots.

Miss Annie Louise Cary will, after this winter, retire permanently from the concert and operatic stage, and it is rumored that she is the affianced of a wealthy gentleman in New York.

Gen. Stone, a Confederate soldier in the late War, and now an officer in the Egyptian army, was the leader of the mutiny reported by telegraph the other day as having taken place at Cairo.

Lord Rawton is in London, preparing to commence his editorial labors in connection with the papers bequeathed to him by Beaconsfield. Certain legal formalities prevented their being given up before.

In Washington, recently, D. J. B. Moore's third daughter was married to Mr. G. H. Ellery. After this ceremony the [illegible] other daughter [illegible] ister, and both ceremonies were celebrated by a breakfast.

An Englishman arrived at a Swiss inn and ordered an old bottle of wine, [illegible] than the wine of the country. The landlord produced a bottle whose label certified to its [illegible]. When the bottle was uncorked the first thing to appear was a live fly!

Mrs. Shaw, the daughter of Prof. Agassiz and the wife of the Boston millionaire, has established over thirty free kindergarten schools in Boston and the neighboring towns. She has busied herself so energetically in the work of founding the schools and collecting in them the poor little waifs of the city that her friends have given [illegible] prostration brought on by overwork.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, once lived in a house in Norfolk street, London. He had a peeping-hole so arranged through which he surveyed [illegible] to see him [illegible] these, having [illegible] asked the servant [illegible] would not [illegible] "he hath s[illegible]" The caller was one of Penn's creditors.

There is marital infelicity in Deadwood as well as elsewhere. When a wife runs away with an affinity, the bereft husband posts notices in the saloons where they will catch the eye of the majority of the population. A recent one is as follows: "My wife Sarah has shook me ranche. W[illegible] hur an' I w[illegible] man that T[illegible] account W[illegible] that Sum tenderfoot will Locate him for a funeral ciame. [illegible] won't Put up fur hur [illegible] tor-nado that [illegible] drinx. [illegible] work on fools too."

The rich Mr. Levi P. Morton, now Minister to France, has leased and will shortly occupy one of the most splendid residences in Paris. It stands in a street that has long been known as the Place de la Bitche, [illegible] of which, since Mr. Morton became the lessee of the house referred to, has been changed, out of compliment to this country, to the Place des Etats-Unis. On one side of Mr. Morton's mansion stands the beautiful hotel of the Duc de Montpensier. On the other side is the superb residence of M. d'Hausonville. Its location is not far from the Champs Elysées, in an elegant quarter of Paris, and its size and situation will enable Mr. Morton to give free scope to his hospitable inclinations.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* has discovered an important and singular error in the work of the codifiers of the laws of Indiana, whereby the penalty attaching to the sale of liquor without license has been omitted from the revision. There will be a chance for the revision and correction of the code, but not before the date fixed for the going into effect of the new laws.

A colored Republican having written to the Vicksburg *Herald* (Dem.) advocating a fusion of Republicans and Democrats for the purpose of filling county offices, the *Herald* indorses the suggestion and adds the expression of its conviction that a large majority of the colored voters want only just relations between the races. Such a fusion as that proposed, if it should prove practicable, would do a good deal to soften the asperity of the contest over the State offices.

Cincinnati *Commercial:* Dr. Thomas may be a good man, but he is not a good Methodist. His doctrines don't tally with those of his Church, and it was a mistake to cling to the Church while lowering its standards. Dr. Thomas may be right and the standards wrong. That was not the issue in the recent trial. Was he orthodox on points of Methodist doctrine? And the response of the jury is that he was not. Therefore his suspension from the functions of a Methodist minister. The result could not have been unexpected.

New York *Sun* (Ind.): When the duties of the office descend to the Vice-President all its powers go with them; and it would be unjust and cruel to exact of him the proper discharge of his duties without leaving him free, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make his own selection of heads of departments. It is only fair toward Gen. Arthur to say that we do not believe that he has ever for a moment thought of attempting to assume the office of President under any circumstances that have yet existed; and although it may show a confidence in human nature at which skeptics will smile, we believe, and have reason to believe, that Gen. Arthur has, from the beginning all along, earnestly desired the recovery of Gen. Garfield.

The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) has been somewhat bitterly assailed for its recent frank admission that in the cotton-field at least "the negro is king"; and among other critics Congressman Aiken comes to the front, saying that the negro between the plow-handles "can no more lay claim to princely recognition than the animal at the end of the beam." To which the *News and Courier* replies very justly and with a courage that does it credit:

> The negro is a voter. He will remain a voter. And his vote cannot be suppressed forever. When he has native white allies and leaders his vote will be counted, cost what it may. Upon the intelligence and good sense of the negro, therefore, the well-being of the State, in a large measure, will ultimately depend. If he remain thoughtless, improvident, and intolerant, the injury will be incalculable, for he will become the sport and prey of designing politicians. The magazine is there and the spark is ready.

Davenport (Ia.) *Gazette:* "The Methodist Church is doing its best to make Dr. Thomas the most popular preacher in America," says the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, which proceeds to discourse of a "seal of glory" for "heretics," etc. Possibly the predicted popularity may come. Perhaps that may all be merited; but not because the Methodist Church is a persecuter. In arraigning Dr. Thomas the officials of that Church have done Dr. Thomas no harm. They have simply entered upon a vindication of their own standards. The conference has yet to try the cause. To that body the case now goes as a result of the verdict of guilty rendered at the preliminary trial last week. If the conference shall confirm and repeat that verdict, Dr. Thomas will simply be just where he should quietly have taken himself long ago, if he found his beliefs at variance with the creeds self-imposed by him in his profession of Methodism. He will be outside the Methodist Church. That's all.

Senator Lamar spoke at De Kalb, Miss., last Tuesday. He said very little about the criticism of his course in the Senate. In the beginning of his remarks he said he desired and had almost hoped that there would be a unanimous election of Gen. Lowry, whose broad and progressive spirit appealed to the hearts of all patriots. At this point he was asked by Capt. Braine if in his opinion Gen. Lowry was a party to any combination which had for its object opposition to his return to the Senate. To this the speaker replied: "I have not the slightest idea that Gen. Lowry is a party to any combination of the kind, assuming that such combination exists. I have no intimation, directly or indirectly, from that gentleman on this matter, nor have I any source of information in relation to it not open to the public. But from my knowledge of Gen. Lowry's character, from what I believe to be his personal feeling to me, and from the fact that he took the earliest occasion to disconnect himself from the attacks that had been made upon me, I am quite sure that he does not wish any antagonism of the kind to which Capt. Braine refers. I do not know whether Lowry is for Lamar for the Senate or not, but I do know, and wish it understood once for all, that Lamar is for Gen. Lowry for Governor."

The action of the Democratic campaign managers in Virginia in refusing to continue joint discussions with the Readjusters has caused comment, and in some quarters has been construed as an indication that the Readjusters were getting the best of the fight. The Democrats deny this. One of the leading Democratic State canvassers told a Washington *Star* reporter recently that the joint discussions were abandoned for several reasons. One reason was that the Democrats desire separate meetings in order that the people may contrast the meetings of the two parties and see for themselves the superior character, as a general rule, of the citizens who are supporting the Democratic ticket. Beside this, he said: "Joint discussions attract a crowd, and the Readjusters claim that half the crowd belong to them. An announcement that there will be Readjuster speaking, simply, usually brings out a slim crowd, composed mostly of colored people. We [the Democrats] concluded that we wouldn't assist any longer in supplying audiences for the Mahonites to speak to. In addition to these reasons for stopping the joint discussions is the fact that Cameron, the Mahone candidate, had canvassed Southwest Virginia before Daniel was nominated. Daniel wanted to go over that section, and so he has left Cameron to travel his own road."

New York *Post:* The time does not lie far behind us when in England statesmen and persons belonging to the highest circles would scarcely ever rise from a dinner-table sober, and when frequent drunkenness would not of itself disqualify anybody for the best society. It is a well-known fact that what was in former days the rule has now become the exception—that frequent drunkenness yielded to moderate indulgence, and that it was not a prohibitory statute but a more refined and exacting public sentiment that produced the change. It is an equally well-known fact that less than fifty years ago rum was a common drink in almost every New England family, and that drunkenness was a very frequent vice, by no means debarring the victim from public regard. This very general habit yielded first not to a law, but to the development of a strong public sentiment averse to it, and that development was by no means strengthened by subsequent legislation. The number of persons there using stimulating drinks moderately is now very large, but drinking to excess has on the whole become far more infrequent. Men still young may remember the time when excessive drinking was alarmingly frequent in the City of Washington, when a night session of either House of Congress was scarcely anything else than a drunken orgy, when high officers of the Government and prominent public men would exhibit themselves at dinner-tables and on other public as well as private occasions in the most pitiable condition, and when such things would be accepted as little eccentricities instead of being treated as disgraceful. While Washington is now not as virtuous a place as it ought to be, yet the improvement that has taken place within a comparatively short period is immense, and it is owing, not to any prohibitory legislation, but to a more refined tone of society which permits moderate drinking while frowning upon every excess.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S REMAINS.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 15.—After funeral services in the church here this morning the remains of Gen. Burnside were conveyed by special train to Providence, and now lie in state at that place.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 15.—Gen Burnside's war-horse Major, that bore him through the War, was killed this evening. It had become helpless, and the General had arranged for its death whenever it could be killed without his knowledge. All the evening crowds have been pressing past the remains of Gen. Burnside, lying in state in the city-hall, at the rate of 4,000 per hour. Many distinguished gentlemen from abroad have arrived to attend the funeral.

UNLICENSED VEHICLES.

Twenty-four violations of that section of the municipal code which provides that all vehicles used in the carrying of passengers shall have licenses were before Justice Wallace yesterday. Six of them were dismissed and the others will have a hearing at another time. The police will continue to run in all hackmen and cab-drivers who neglect to provide themselves with the necessary licenses.

FOREIGN.

The Imperial Interview Gradually Resolving Into an Anti-Socialist Movement.

Proceedings of the Convention of Irishmen at Dublin.

Parnell's Speech—His Interest in Behalf of the Farm Laborer.

Passage of the Resolutions Prepared by the Irish Leaders.

A Great Fire Said to Have Nearly Destroyed the City of Vitebsk, Russia.

The Methodists Discuss the Subject of the Secular Press in America.

A Canon of St. Peter's at Rome Joins the Methodists.

Formal Opening of the Geographers' Congress at Venice by the King of Italy.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPERORS.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* special says: The following is the complete text, in the original French, of the circular issued at Dantzic by M. De Giers to the Russian Diplomatic Corps:

> Vous aurez deja appris l'arrivée de sa Majaste l'Empereur a Dantzig, ou notre auguste maitre est venu voir sa Majeste l'Empereur d'Allemagne, qui se trouve de passage dans cette ville. Les liens de proche parente et d'amitié traditionelle qui unissent les deux souverains suffisent a eux yeux pour expliquer le motif et definir le caractére de cette entrevue. Je tiens, toutefois a vous en informer de mon cote, en ajoutant que l'accueil si cordial et si heureux, que notre auguste maitre a rencontre ici a entierment repondu aux sentiments qui animent sa majeste, et a temoigne une fois de plus de la stabilite des relations heureusement etablier entre les deux pays dans leur interet reciproque, comme dans celui de la paix generale.

The German Government has sent out a circular couched in almost identical terms. As I have already informed you, the idea was discussed at Dantzic of convoking

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS

to consider what measures could be taken in the general defense and to stamp out Socialism and the party of revolution. The following are some details of the discussion: It was pointed out that the International Socialist movement had its headquarters at present in Paris, and that the effort to suppress it must therefore be made in Paris, of course with the co-operation of France. England's adhesion was, according to Prince Bismarck, all but certain. Prince Bismarck is said to have added: "M. Grévy is and wishes to be

A MERE NONENTITY,

so that the only person who would have any initiative in the matter in France is M. Gambetta." On this M. De Giers observed that M. Gambetta had already been unofficially sounded on the subject by an agent of Gen. Ignatieff, and had declared that, under the present circumstances, he should be forced to oppose the project. Prince Bismarck replied: "Leave France to herself, then. Let us act without her. Before long she will be obliged to join us." This closed the first part of the discussion. In the course of the conversation it was stated that a Nihilist who was detected in carrying explosive machines had been assasinated in Russia. The arrangements for the interview were kept

SO SECRET

that even the Russian Ambassador to Berlin did not hear of them until they had actually been completed. The Emperor William, in welcoming the Czar at Neufahrwasser, said that "He trusted he would see no more wars during the few days he had yet to live." Prince Bismarck expressed himself in a similar manner to the Czar. The latter during the conversation remarked that he was on the most friendly terms with the Emperor of Austria, and that he hoped ere long to be able to reduce his military forces. Thanks to the interview, it is believed that the relations of Russia and Germany are now quite as amicable as in the time of Alexander II.

APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Labanoff will probably succeed him as Minister of the Interior.

A GREAT FIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—A disastrous fire has broken out in Vitebsk, an important town with a large Jewish population. No details have been received. The destruction of property is said to be enormous.

IRISH AGITATION.

THE "TIMES"

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times*, discussing the National Land League Convention, says: "The note which the Land-Leaguers uniformly breathe is a note of continued agitation. There is no sign from first to last of any intention on the part of the men who live by agitation to accept the Land act as a settlement of the Irsh question. Once and for all, Ireland must understand that this kingdom is and will continue to be a united kingdom. Great Britain will no more tolerate secession than the United States tolerated it in 1860."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the opening of the Irish National League Convention, says: "The League is in its infancy. The irreconcilable element which is at present uppermost will find its level, and the League, like the Trades Unions, will become one of the steadying and, in the best sense of the word, conservative forces of the social system."

THE EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting at Dublin about the proposed exhibition of Irish manufactures, the committee to advance the enterprise was appointed, after a prolonged and noisy scene, the Land Leaguers insisting upon adding names to neutralize the objectionable names first proposed. The names were all added on a division, the Land Leaguers being in a large majority.

A Dublin correspondent says: "The misgivings many have felt in regard to the possibility of uniting all parties in a movement for a revival of Irish manufactures, or, indeed, for any useful object, are fully justified by the result of the meeting yesterday in connection with the proposed exhibition. The Land League left no doubt that their existence is involved in the result, and that if they allowed the thoughts of the people to be engrossed with any practical measures for the promotion of honest labor their own occupation would be gone—the country will refuse to listen to their wild and wretched appeals; hence organized obstruction to the meeting was resorted to. The confusion was at one time so great that it was nearly a hand-to-hand fight. Had the League element not entered the arena the meeting would have been highly representative.

LAND-LEAGUE MEETINGS.

Immediately after the Dublin Land-League Convention a series of monster land meetings will be commenced. The first will be at Irishtown on Sunday, on the very spot where Michael Davitt begun the Land-League movement in 1879. Parnell will preside.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—About 1,000 delegates attended the opening proceedings of the National Convention to-day. Biggar, J. P. O'Connor, Sexton, J. M. Healey, and Sullivan were present. Previous to the opening of the convention a conference of delegates from the Labor League was held, and Sexton informed them that the convention would adjourn the consideration of questions affecting the laborers until tomorrow, for the purpose of enabling the labor delegates to confer with Parnell and the Executive of the Land League. Twenty-one members of Parliament were present. Parnell, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, took the chair. Sexton read a number of telegrams, particularly from the American branch of the League, exhorting the delegates never to rest until landlordism is abolished, not to pay rent, to hold back their harvests, etc.

PARNELL,

in his opening speech referred to the thinning of their ranks by "coercion," since the last convention. He said for every ten imprisoned, a hundred would join the League. He recapitulated the resolutions, and said the question of self-government was most important. He always considered it could never be settled so long as questions in regard to rent remain in dispute. The Land act left the rent question as a continual source of discontent and strife between the different classes in Ireland. He had no doubt this was designedly so arranged by the British Government. He warned the farmers not to trust to the Land act. It was, he said, designed to break down the League. Nobody should appeal to the law courts until the test cases to be prepared by the League had been submitted. They should press forward to abolish landlordism and to achieve legislative independence.

HE ADVISED THE FARMERS

to borrow money under the Land act so as to give work to laborers, and invited the latter to join the branches of the League. He pledged himself to head a laborers' movement, if the farmers did not give them fair play. The reading of congratulatory telegrams occupied an hour. Among the more notable were threats to stop American subscriptions in the event of agitation slackening. Sexton and T. P. O'Conner were elected Secretaries of the convention. There was a very large attendance of priests.

FAIR RENT.

Parnell, in his speech, reasserted that fair rent would be the value of the land in the state of nature, before it was improved by a tenant or any of his predecessors. In regard to the industrial question, he said that Irishmen should encourage home manufactures, even if they had to pay dearer than for foreign goods. Things not producbale in Ireland should be bought in America. English goods should not be bought in any event.

SEXTON

then moved collectively the Land League's resolutions. Carried with acclamation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IROQUOIS' VICTORY.

Special Cable.

DONCASTER, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* special says: On arriving at the course today I found the people gathered in groups discussing Iroquois' victory, which was well received by everybody. Even the bookmakers, who have lost enormous sums in the race, participated in the general enthusiasm. When they assemble, however, at Tattersalls on Monday to settle their accounts they will look rather black. One speculator alone lost £100,000. The only American I can find who won to any extent is Mr. Walton, of the St. James Hotel, who backed Iroquois to win between £8,000 and £9,000. This was in addition to a large amount won at the Derby, and Mr. Walton is well paid for journeying from New York to see Lorillard's horse run. The colt is now backed 14 to 1 for the Cesarewitch, which will be run at Newmarket in the middle of October. Altogether, Iroquois has won this year, in stakes alone, £16,130.

THE DUBLIN CONGRESS.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* special says: During the Land-League Convention today Mr. Parnell, as Chairman, called on the delegates in the alfabetical order of counties to speak on the first resolution, which dealt with the subject of self-government. Antrim was called first, but had nothing to say. Armagh, represented by Father Mooney, of Crossmaglen, who did not like the introduction of self-government in the resolution, boldly expressed the opinion that the real question before the convention was the land question. He stated his belief that the first resolution must commit the convention to a dynamite policy. This statement was received with violent disfavor. In vain the reverend gentleman sought to continue. The convention would not further hear him until Mr. Parnell arose to request the convention to allow the speaker to conclude. The incident is significant as showing

THE INTENSITY OF FEELING

on the question of national self-government and the emancipation of the people from clerical influence. Only a few years ago priests could say anything they pleased from a public platform without fear of interruption, but today they must take sides with the people or receive scant courtesy. The incident warned Mr. Parnell of the danger of extraneous issues. He proposed that the three first resolutions should be put before the convention without comment, unless some one were prepared to move an amendment. Warned by Father Mooney's experience, nobody ventured this course. The fourth resolution, dealing with the question of the rejection of the Land bill in toto or giving it a fair trial, was directly reached. The Executive Committee's resolution was so framed as neither to accept nor reject the Land bill, but to allow it to be tested. This involves really the main question to be decided by the convention. Although many lay delegates declared their

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE BILL,

very few insisted on its rejection. Contrary to all expectation, the clergy was by no means so prudent. Several clerics declared against having anything to do with the Land bill. A stream of clerical denunciations set in, which culminated in an able speech by a Kildare priest, which produced a marked effect on the convention. Had an immediate division been taken it is probable that the Executive Committee's resolution would have been defeated. But probably a night's reflection will restore the delegates to their normal state of mind and secure the adoption of the Executive Committee's resolution. Should the convention pursue any any other course the Land League organization is certain to collapse, as the tenant farmers will not throw away any solid benefits promised by the act to please any body of agitators. Mr. Parnell and his friends are aware of their danger, and are endeavoring to shape their policy so as to secure the continued anherence of the Irish farmers without sacrificing the support of American Irishmen. The debate on the point of the rejection or utilization of the Land bill will be continued tomorrow. It will probably result in a triumph for the moderate section, notwithstanding the threatening telegrams of the Irish-American Leaguers.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference passed a resolution in favor of international arbitration.

IROQUOIS.

According to the conditions of the St. Leger, Iroquois, by his victory, incurs no extra weight for the Cesarewitch.

THE TRADES-UNION CONGRESS

today separately expelled several professed delegates for the reason that they did not represent bona-fide trade unions. About eighty members favored and thirty opposed the expulsions.

THE SESSION OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

today was occupied in a discussion of the use of the press for the advancement of Christianity, embracing clauses on periodical publications of every grade for adults, juvenile literature, the daily press, and the use to make of it by the Church, etc. Mr. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss., recommended the establishment of a well-endowed Church newspaper, which, he said, would do as much for the Church as the great universities. He praised the American press for the willingness with which it did the work of the Church by reporting church services. The subject caused considerable difference of opinion. Bishop Holland McTycire said the religious newspapers were too narrow-minded. Mr. Gibson condemned the tone of the secular press in America. The balance of opinion seemed to favor the promotion of religious papers.

FRANCE.

THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* special says: *La Republique Francaise* is absolutely opposed to the idea of settling the Egyptian difficulty with the help of the Sultan. According to M. Gambetta's organ, the Khedive should have time given him to bring the insurgent troops to order. An Anglo-French commission might meanwhile be appointed to inquire into the question of army reforms, and, if necessary, to superintend their execution. Far from the French and English being estranged, their friendly union will have been made closer than ever.

THERE IS SOME HOPE

that the late fearful railway accident at Charenton will not have been an unalloyed calamity. With remarkable persistency the French press has for a week past been agitating for a reform of existing railway abuses, and for chastisement, which unhappily can only take the form of damages against the Directors, who are really and primarily responsible for the accident. The adoption of the block system is again being strongly advised, as it was over a year ago, at the time of the Clichy disaster.

DR. MARION SIMS,

whose health is perfectly restored, sailed for New York in the steamship Republic.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The *Ordre* states that Prince Jerome Napoleon has decided to leave France for Constantinople. He is preparing a manifesto renouncing his claim to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son Prince Victor.

ITALY.

THE GEOGRAPHERS.

VENICE, Sept. 15.—The King and Queen of Italy formally opened the Geographical Congress here today. De Lesseps delivered the inaugural speech.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION TO METHODISM.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Rev. Campbello, Canon of St. Peter's Cathedral, last evening renounced Catholicism in the chapel of the Methodists. In notifing Cardinal Borromeo, the Prefect of the Congregation, of his decision, he says the action was caused by the continued hostility of the Pope.

TUNIS.

SUSA.

TUNIS, Sept. 15.—News from Susa is to the effect that the population around the town is collecting to resist the French.

ZAGHOUAN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—An official dispatch from Tunis says: "The French camp at Zaghouan has sustained attacks by large forces of insurgents for four days. The French loss is a few wounded. The insurgents were repulsed."

THE EAST.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—At yesterday's meeting of delegates, the Porte announced that, in consequence of their refusal to deal with the Russian indemnity or the floating debt, the Porte has withdrawn those questions for the present. It is intended to treat directly with Russia in regard to the indemnity.

GERMANY.

CHESS.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—In the chess contest today Blackburne beat Schallopp, and Paulsen beat Mason.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Some New and Interesting Anecdotes of the Great Commoner.

Lancaster (Pa.) Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Like most great men Mr. Stevens had his small idiosyncrasies. In one respect he was a genuine old bachelor; his age was always a profound secret, and no questions looking toward the discovery thereof was ever asked in his presence, at least by those who were acquainted with his peculiarity. A few years before his death an old Abolitionist family of the county, intimate friends of Mr. Stevens, had with them as governness a young Vermont lady. She desired much to meet him, and her employer asked Mr. Stevens if his daughters might bring her to call. "Oh, yes," was his reply; "all the people in Vermont are my cousins. Tell her to come along." Accordingly the party of three young ladies came and were received by the old gentleman with his usual urbanity. All went very well until the Vermont lady said, most innocently, of course, "In what year did you leave Vermont, Mr. Stevens?" Her pupils held their breath with horror, this being a question that no earthly power could have induced them to ask. They did not know what would come next, but their host replied very pleasantly: 'Well, indeed, it was such a long time ago that I hardly like to tell it before these young ladies!" The conversation continued without further accident, but the incident caused great amusement to all to whom it was told.

As is well known, Mr. Stevens was one of the leaders of the anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania forty-five years ago. He remained to the end of his life an ardent opponent and hater of Masonry. Many were the verbal "tilts" that his friends who were Masons had with him upon this subject. A strange circumstance is that he had in his library everything that had at that time been written either in favor of or against the Masonic order.

Mr. Stevens was a confirmed and thorough skeptic in religion, and seemed to take pleasure in giving forth his views on this subject upon many occasions. In old times it was the custom in Lancaster for a young lawyer when just admitted to give a supper to the members of the bar. Many of these will long remember Mr. Stevens' public avowal of his skeptical opinions while seated at the table during one of these entertainments.

In early and middle life the great leader was a very handsome man. His face was as distinguished as his figure was well made, the latter being marred only by that unfortunate deformity, a club foot. He was exceedingly sensitive upon the subject of this misfortune, yet it was a blessing in disguise, for it caused him always to sympathize with and be deeply interested in those who were lame or deformed in any way. Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, who was his physician for nearly a quarter of a century and an intimate friend, tells this incident: Lydia Jane P——, a Quaker widow of considerable literary taste and ability, with whose husband Mr. Stevens had been well acquainted, was left with a family and in very destitute circumstances. He first gave her a house and farm in fee simple. Then, desiring still further to help her, he brought her eldest son, Byron P——, to Lancaster to educate him. The boy had disease of the knee joint, which rendered that member stiff. Soon after his arrival in Lancaster Mr. Stevens called on Dr. Carpenter and asked him if he had noticed the boy. He replied that he had, and stated his trouble. Mr. Stevens said that a good many physicians had been consulted who said that nothing could be done, and asked the doctor if he could do anything to relieve him. He replied that he could, and after about five weeks' treatment the boy was able to walk about. As soon as Mr. Stevens saw him out without crutches he was delighted, and expressed his thanks and gratitude to the doctor. He wished to know what the charge was, and when the physician replied that it was a matter of benevolence on all sides and there was no charge, he insisted upon giving him a very handsome fee, saying at the same time: "Now, doctor, if you come across any poor boy that is deformed or disabled in his limbs in any manner take him in hand and relieve him, and I will pay you liberally for it."

His generosity, quick sympathy, and even tenderness in all the relations of private life were as marked as were his severity, bitterness, and love of strife in the field of politics. Personal enemies, except those who hated the man because of his opinions, he was almost without; political enemies—and these were generally the foes of human freedom as well—he never forgave. He valued money lightly, and if he had it, always either lent or gave to those who asked. After his death there were found in an upper room of his house due bills, notes of hand and other papers of the sort, showing that he had lent during his life thousands of dollars—some say more than $200,000—that had never been repaid. These papers dated back to the time when he was a poor young lawyer at Gettysburg, and they were given for small sums, such as $5, $10, $15, or $20. From this they ran up later into the hundreds and thousans. An amusing story is told of his lending. Some years ago there were in Lancaster two brothers, "Pennsylvania Dutch" lawyers, who were equally bankrupt in purse and business reputation, neither of them ever paying a debt if they could avoid it. One day one of them came to Mr. Stevens to borrow money. After he had stated his case Mr. Stevens said: "That is all very well, Mr. B——, but what security have you? I cannot lend you money without security." "Segurity?" was the reply. "Mein Gott! If you vants segurity, I brings mein bruder." "Ah," said Mr. Stevens, "that will do, that is ample, excellent security!" and handed the Dutchman the money. Of course he never saw it again.

The way in which he chanced to get the faithful housekeeper whose excellent care and nursing during his old age is believed to have prolonged his life well illustrates his dislike for disputes and difficulties in private life. When he first set up his bachelor establishment in Lancaster he was much annoyed by bad attendance. He would install a woman as housekeeper, furnish her with all that was necessary to good housekeeping, and supply her liberally with money for running expenses. Soon the woman would gather around her a crowd of hangers-on who would live on her employer. The table-furniture, forks, spoons, napkins, etc., would begin to disappear. Neglect would be the rule by day and carousing the order of the night. Instead of dismissing the faithless servant, Mr. Stevens would simply go to a hotel near by, kept by a friend of his, and take his meals, and, by ceasing to furnish her with money, would succeed in starving her and her followers out. This process was repeated again and again to his great discomfort and the amusement of his friends, who could not but smile at his peculiar methods, until he sent for Mrs. Lydia Smith, who was with him for nearly a quarter of a century. It is told of her that when he was sickest she was known not to remove her clothing for a fortnight. She nursed him as a mother does an infant, with all the care of which she was capable.

During the whole time of his residence in Lancaster Mr. Stevens was an uncompromising "teetotaler." This is the history of his resolution to abstain: While he was in Gettysburg he was a member of a select circle who were accustomed to meet around at each other's houses and spend the evening in playing whist and drinking wine and choice liquors. One evening one of the party, a great favorit, who was Cashier of the bank in Gettysburg, becoming a little inebriated was escorted home by two of his friends, who, finding his latch key, let him in and left him in the entry, supposing that he would find his way up-stairs. In the morning when his wife came down she found him lying upon the entry floor dead. He had had an attack of apoplexy during the night. When Mr. Stevens heard of it he went into his cellar with a hatchet, broke open the heads of his wine and whisky barrels, and would never taste anything of the sort afterward. When he became an old man and very delicate Dr. Carpenter prescribed some alcoholic stimulus as a medicine. He absolutely refused to touch it. After holding out for several days he came to the doctor's office one morning, and, dragging himself wearily up the steps, took hold of each side of the door frame to draw himself into the room. On his complaining of great prostration the doctor told him frankly that he must either take what was prescribed or die. "Then," said he, "by G— I'll take it."

Yet he did not fear death. One autumn he was very ill with an attack of dropsy of the heart and chest. Such was the pressure of the water upon his heart and lungs that he could scarcely breathe. The doctor prescribed very powerful remedies, but they seemed to have no effect. So great was the fear of suffocation that, when the doctor paid his last visit for the night, at 10 p. m., in answer to his "good night" Mr. Stevens said: "Good night, doctor; I don't know whether I'll see you again." The physician said something reassuring, knowing, however, that his condition was most critical. The next morning, when he went over to see his patient, Mr. Stevens' house being but a few steps distant on the same street, he found him sitting up in bed smiling and very lively. "Ah, good morning, doctor; I'm all right this morning; medicine began to take effect a couple of hours after you left." With a grim and gratified smile, "I've disappointed those fellows again; but last night I was mighty afraid I'd have to head a little procession up the hill," with a motion of his hand toward the humble cemetery where his dust now reposes. "Those fellows" were certain superserviceable politicians, who were well known to be waiting for the succession in Lancaster County.

Despite his greatness and National reputation, Mr. Stevens always fell behind the rest of the ticket in Lancaster County. He was a leader, not a follower, of public opinion, and there are always a few timid souls who will not follow such. This fact made him often anxious and fearful of defeat. Once during the War Gen. George M. Steinman, the well-known iron-merchant of Lancaster, was nominated by the Democrats. Mr. Stevens was sick in bed, and very uneasy in regard to the campaign. One day a well-known "bummer" from "the Hill," a rather disreputable district in the western part of the city, came into Dr. Carpenter's office and told with great glee how he had just got $20 out of Gen. Steinman by representing that he was keeping within the Democratic fold a number of men in his ward who had deserted the Republican party because they were disgusted with Mr. Stevens' "abolition" sentiments. He then boasted that he would get a like sum out of "Old Thad" by representing that he was a Republican, and needed it to "treat" and generally keep in a good humor discontented members of the party. The doctors trusted to his being kept away from Mr. Stevens during that day, as he was very sick, by the vigilance of his faithful attendants. The next morning he went to Mr. Stevens' room early, and on being rallied as "an early bird," told the event of the day before, and said that the reason of his appearance at that hour was his desire to warn his patient against being taken in by the "bummer" aforesaid. "By G—, you're too late, then!" was the reply; "he's just been here, told me his story, and got $20 out of me." He had omitted to ring the bell, and had thus succeeded in escaping the notice of any of the servants, and slipping into the bedroom of his victim

Mr. Stevens was very fond of children and young company. During his earlier years in Lancaster he was continually filling the house with his neighbors' children, until it was suggested to him that if he must have children around him for his attendants to take care of, it would be better to bring his nephews, Alanson and Thaddeus Stevens Jr., to live with him. He accordingly did so. Alanson superintended his uncle's iron works at Caledonia furnace, Adams County, raised an independent battery of artillery soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, and was killed at Chickamauga. Thaddeus, who was in boyhood a sober and diligent youth, studied law in his uncle's office, was an officer in a nine-months' regiment from Lancaster County, afterward Provost-Marshal of the Town of Lancaster, and died a few years ago. Had it not been for one unfortunate habit he would have been his uncle's heir.

HYMENEAL.

BARBER—FELT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 15.—Lieut. J. Allen Barber, U. S. N., and Miss Sue M. Felt, daughter of the late L. S. Felt, of Galena, were married at 8 o'clock this evening at the Felt mansion in this city, the Rev. A. C. Smith, of South Presbyterian Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Oak Park. The wedding was a quiet affair, the guests consisting of a limited number of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties, and included Mrs. John M. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Charnley, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, and Miss Johnson, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Barber departed by the 10:57 train tonight on a wedding-tour of the East. Their home for the winter will be at the elegant residence of the Barber family in Lancaster, Wis. The presents were numerous and costly, consisting largely of solid silverware. The bride is a sister of Miss Kittie Felt, who accompanied Gen. and Mrs. Grant on their recent tour to Cuba and Mexico.

SHULER—RATHBUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 15.—The wedding of Mr. Clarence Shuler and Miss Carrie Rathbun, young people of high social standing in this community, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents, J. E. Rathbun, last evening, the Rev. F. M. Gregg, Episcopalian, officiating.

MANNERS.

The Claims of Men of Different Nationalities upon Society.

Boston Transcript.

The American claims, instinctively and implicitly, a natural and inborn right to the companionship, and, to a certain extent, the sympathy of whomsoever he meets. The Englishman claims, as instinctively and implicitly, a right to be left alone whenever and wherever he please. The one is very aggressive, the other ever on the defensive. When the two meet on neutral ground it is not unnatural that they should tread upon each other's toes a little, metaphorically speaking. Go up to an Englishman in the street and bluntly ask him the way to such and such a building, and he will reward the unprovoked onslaught upon his privacy with the very coolest of astonished stares. But if you preface your qestion with an "I beg your pardon" (acknowledging thereby that you are asking a gratuitous favor), he will answer you very civilly indeed, and even go out of his way to show you yours. In the dense crowd coming out of one of the concerts at a Birmingham festival a well-dressed American looked into the face of an equally well-dressed Englishman (a total stranger to him), and said jokingly, "Pretty tight squeeze, isn't it?" The Englishman replied, with withering coolness, "I'm sure I can't see why you should address me in this disgustingly familiar manner!" A conversation abruptly launched into in an English railway carriage will probably be cut short at the outset by what strikes us Americans as very gratuitously rude curtness. But if the conversation is introduced by that unfailing open sesame, "I beg your pardon," it will flow on very pleasantly and likely as not end in an invitation to pass a week or so at a country house. Americans are often shocked at the apparently insolent bearing of German shopkeepers, especially of German bankers. It rarely occurs to them that they themselves have opened hostilities, as it were, by breaking the very first rule of German good-breeding in keeping their hats on. In Germany a man just as scrupulously takes off his hat, and keeps it off, in a shop or counting-room as in a lady's parlor.

An American of our acquaintance happened to be one of a party of six who went to the top of a certain tower in Germany, the view from which is famous. The party was shown the way by the daughter of the guardian of the tower, a comely young girl of 17 or thereabouts; our friend treated her with common politeness, but a Frenchman, who was one of the party, was so demonstrative and overwhelmingly attentive and gallant that the American began to feel as if he had been somewhat rude in comparison with such a pyrotechnic display of courtesy. Well, when the party had got to the top of the tower they only found one chair there, upon which the Frenchman immediately seated himself. This authentic anecdote is quite characteristic. If we Americans stand preëminent for good, solid, efficient politeness, we certainly are deplorably deficient in manner. We have neither the dignified repose of the English, nor the grace of continental Europeans. Possibly we are shy, and try to hide our shyness under an assumed gruffness of bearing. Certainly it seems, nine times out of ten, as if an American, even while performing a very polite act, thought himself degraded by any outward show of courtesy. He may willingly and cheerfully offer his seat to a lady, and be perfectly content to stand himself, but his manner of making the offer is almost insulting. He will growl out, "Take my seat," in a voice that seems to imply, "and be d—d to you!" Or else he will make the offer with a jovial familiarity of manner which would be quite in keeping between two old pot companions in a tap room. We may be rich in the solid gold, but we are poor indeed in the small change of politeness. "Fine words butter no parsnips," say we; this is a mistake; fine words (and manners) butter all sorts of parsnips; indeed, as Thackeray says, there are many people whose parsnips are buttered in no other way.

HONORS TO KEENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—Tonight a public reception was tendered to Mr. Thomas W. Keene, the well-known and popular tragedian, now playing at the Pittsburg Opera-House, by the Lodge of Elks and the leading citizens of this city, at the rooms of the Elks' Club. The élite of this vicinity had been invited, and the rooms were filled to overflowing with the solid men of the Smoky City, who took this occasion to testify their eminent appreciation of the histrionic genius of Mr. Keene. At 11 o'clock Mr. Keene was conducted to the club rooms, which were beautifully and artistically decorated with flowers and exotics. Maj. Mantooth, District-Attorney, then in a few brief words welcomed Mr. Keene to the Iron City, and presented him with a magnificent diamond badge worth $1,000 on behalf of the members of the Elk Lodge No. 11, and the prominent men of the city. Mr. Keene was taken by surprise, but made a very graceful speech in response.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Arrived, the Egyptian Monarch, from London, and the State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Arrived, the Republic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Arrived, the Maine, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—Arrived, the Salier, from New York, and the Strassburg, from Baltimore.

OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 15.—The pioneers of Clark County, Missouri, held a reunion at Waterloo yesterday. The exercises were interesting, consisting of speeches by some of the county's first settlers, the Hon. N. F. Gravin among the number. The Rev. Jeremiah Wayland was elected President for the coming year.

Heroic Remedy for Indigestion.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

Mr. A. Wehrner, the champion hunter of Leavenworth county, has discovered a sure cure for indigestion, or at least thinks he has. He went out on a hunt a few days ago, and becoming hungry seized upon a nest of eggs he happened to find, and ate eighteen eggs. It wasn't much of a meal, but some way or other it made him sick, and bad pains began to become disagreeable in his stomach, but he didn't know what to do, being far away from a drug store or a physician. While he was groaning away at a hard rate, he happened to see a wild goose that had recently been killed, and out of curiousity picked it up and found that its craw was as full of corn as it could be, and that mixed with the corn was a number of fine pebbles. He was at once impressed with the idea that pebbles are good to assist indigestion, and going to a small creek scooped up a couple of handfuls of muddy, graveled water, which he swallowed. He says that it was only a few minutes until he was relieved of his pain, and felt as well as if he had not strained a point to swallow his eighteenth egg.

Rich South American Jewels at Auction.

London Athenæum.

One of the results of the disastrous war now being waged in South America has been the sale of a large number of gold and silver church ornaments set with precious stones, and old personal jewelry sent from Lima by patriotic persons in order to procure funds toward the defense of Peru. Of nearly 500 lots, which realized very various prices, the following were sold at the highest rates:

A pair of long pearl and diamond earrings, with four large Oriental pearl buttons, and a pair of extraordinarily large pearl drops, £225; a curious silver-gilt mitre, enriched with scrolls of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and other stones, £273; a magnificent old chased fine gold monstrance, enriched with a large number of precious stones, including fine emeralds, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, amethysts, likewise pearls, total weight 378 ounces 10 pennyweight, £2,000; an old monstrance, with a centre of large diamonds and topazes, with rays of rubies, diamonds, and topazes, £940; fourteen gold rays for a monstrance, set with topazes and diamonds, £840; a gold crescent of eighteen brilliants, £200; an old silver-gilt monstrance, with a gold door and and lining, 298 ounces 10 pennyweights, £200; a life-size silver figure of a pelican, with an enameled gold breast, the eyes and aigret set with large emeralds cut en cabochon, three silver-gilt figures of young pelicans, £380; an old enameled frame in three pieces, enriched with emeralds, £275. Total of the prices, £10,778.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

$25 to $25,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric pen reports write to W. T. Soule & Co., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Now Open,

Fall Importation

Plain and Solid Colored

Dress Goods.

Diagonals, Armures, Jerseys,
Belgravia, Drap Imperial,
Camelettes, Cashmere Serge,
Cashmere Coupe, Cashmere Foule, and

"Cashmeres."

Above are manufactured expressly for us, extra width, superior quality, and exclusive shades, at our usual

"Low Prices."

106-110 State-st.
56-62 Washington-st.

ELEVATOR NOTICES.

NOTICE

the holders of the following Warehouse Receipts outstanding for No. 2 Spring Wheat in the City Elevator, Chicago, and to whom it may concern:

About 85,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring Wheat, in City Elevator Bins Nos. 17, 20, 27, 36, 50, 52, 63, 66, 88, 90, 92, 95, 96, and 98 is out of condition,—a little warm and sweating. This Wheat will be delivered on the following receipts issued by us, in accordance with the laws of Illinois governing warehouses:

No.	Date. 1880.	Bushels.	Lbs.	No.	Date. 1881.	Bushels.	Lbs.
7,620.	Oct. 23....	920	40	8,545.	June 27....	450	..
7,623.	Oct. 25....	508	20	8,547.	June 27....	441	20
8,132.	Nov. 6....	426	10	8,549.	June 27....	443	10
8,223.	Dec. 4....	428	20	8,552.	June 27....	522	..
8,247.	Dec. 6....	872	30	8,553.	June 27....	459	..
8,306.	Dec. 4....	656	20	8,554.	June 27....	400	..
	1881.			8,557.	June 27....	411	20
8,355.	June 15....	418	20	8,560.	June 27....	354	30
8,407.	June 17....	1,785	..	8,563.	June 28....	889	..
8,409.	June 17....	438	..	8,564.	June 28....	447	10
8,410.	June 17....	360	..	8,566.	June 28....	536	50
8,411.	June 17....	543	20	8,573.	June 27....	1,306	30
8,412.	June 17....	1,396	..	8,585.	June 30....	431	40
8,414.	June 17....	454	30	8,586.	June 30....	430	..
8,415.	June 17....	423	50	8,589.	June 30....	814	20
8,416.	June 17....	500	..	8,590.	June 30....	503	..
8,417.	June 17....	413	10	8,594.	June 30....	419	20
8,420.	June 17....	450	30	8,597.	June 30....	438	20
8,424.	June 18....	413	40	8,599.	June 30....	458	20
8,425.	June 18....	1,419	10	8,602.	June 28....	500	..
8,426.	June 18....	809	20	8,603.	June 28....	509	..
8,428.	June 18....	418	40	8,604.	June 28....	500	..
8,429.	June 18....	505	20	8,605.	June 28....	123	..
8,430.	June 18....	456	20	8,609.	July 1....	2,074	20
8,431.	June 18....	431	10	8,610.	July 1....	418	20
8,432.	June 18....	450	20	8,611.	July 1....	426	..
8,433.	June 18....	434	..	8,613.	July 1....	467	20
8,434.	June 18....	910	20	8,614.	July 1....	411	10
8,436.	June 18....	799	40	8,618.	July 2....	425	30
8,439.	June 18....	411	20	8,620.	July 2....	1,180	10
8,440.	June 18....	458	10	8,621.	July 2....	423	20
8,441.	June 18....	579	40	8,626.	July 1....	396	..
8,442.	June 18....	407	50	8,634.	July 5....	398	20
8,444.	June 18....	472	30	8,635.	July 5....	328	30
8,448.	June 16....	137	..	8,636.	July 5....	400	..
8,451.	June 21....	433	20	8,637.	July 5....	467	10
8,455.	June 21....	983	50	8,638.	July 5....	332	..
8,456.	June 21....	515	..	8,639.	July 5....	300	50
8,460.	June 21....	2,275	40	8,640.	July 5....	421	40
8,462.	June 21....	488	40	8,642.	July 5....	423	50
8,463.	June 21....	454	20	8,653.	July 5....	698	..
8,465.	June 22....	453	40	8,655.	June 15....	806	..
8,466.	June 22....	2,270	..	8,665.	July 7....	516	40
8,468.	June 22....	399	10	8,666.	July 7....	378	50
8,470.	June 22....	395	..	8,667.	July 7....	418	..
8,471.	June 22....	463	30	8,698.	July 9....	426	20
8,478.	June 22....	420	30	8,703.	July 11....	425	30
8,479.	June 22....	400	..	8,704.	July 11....	450	..
8,481.	June 22....	1,305	10	8,705.	July 11....	1,373	50
8,485.	June 22....	399	..	8,706.	July 11....	462	20
8,486.	June 22....	508	50	8,724.	July 12....	800	..
8,488.	June 22....	454	30	8,725.	July 12....	446	..
8,497.	June 23....	425	40	8,727.	July 12....	441	40
8,501.	June 23....	1,007	..	8,735.	July 13....	2,777	20
8,507.	June 23....	421	10	8,786.	July 19....	1,334	40
8,509.	June 23....	440	..	8,813.	June 16....	161	40
8,514.	June 24....	1,684	50	8,930.	July 9....	88	40
8,516.	June 24....	446	30		1880.		
8,519.	June 24....	462	10	9,185.	Dec. 4....	2,636	50
8,525.	June 25....	399	10		1881.		
8,530.	June 25....	835	20	9,685.	July 5....	1,737	10
8,531.	June 25....	1,314	30	9,686.	July 5....	1,425	30
8,532.	June 25....	452	40	9,712.	June 27....	399	..
8,533.	June 25....	917	20	9,713.	June 27....	183	20
8,534.	June 25....	827	..	9,867.	July 12....	259	..
8,537.	June 25....	445	..	9,870.	June 22....	1,007	..
8,544.	June 27....	892	..	9,871.	June 22....	430	20

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1881.

MUNGER, WHEELER & CO.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the following Warehouse Receipts, outstanding for No. 2 Spring Wheat in the Iowa Elevator, Chicago, and to whom it may concern:

About 47,000 bushels of No. 2 Spring Wheat in Iowa Elevator bins Nos. 21, 29, 53, 55, 95, 150, 156, 190, 191, 208, 213, and 239, is out of condition—a little warm and sweating. This wheat will be delivered on the following receipts issued by us, in accordance with the laws of Illinois governing warehouses:

No.	Date. 1880.	Bushels.	Lbs.	No.	Date. 1881.	Bushels.	Lbs.
28.	Dec. 8......	412	30	1628.	Jan. 31......	1,716	
30.	Dec. 8......	876	10	1651.	Jan. 29......	3	20
64.	Dec. 8......	16	40	1656.	Feb. 2......	387	40
75.	Dec. 9......	395	40	1672.	Feb. 3......	417	20
92.	Dec. 9......	456	50	1718.	Feb. 5......	444	30
98.	Dec. 10......	433	20	1725.	Feb. 5......	397	40
105.	Dec. 10......	419		1730.	Feb. 5......	425	40
119.	Dec. 11......	3,429	40	1745.	Feb. 5......	334	30
149.	Dec. 13......	1,340		1779.	Feb. 7......	462	20
157.	Dec. 13......	887	20	1842.	Feb. 14......	443	30
163.	Dec. 13......	459	10	1844.	Feb. 14......	455	
186.	Dec. 13......	863	20	1864.	Feb. 16......	423	30
221.	Dec. 14......	786	10	1986.	Jan. 15......	130	50
223.	Dec. 14......	500			1880.		
226.	Dec. 15......	653	50	2345.	Dec. 17......	576	50
239.	Dec. 15......	302	30		1881.		
242.	Dec. 20......	212	20	2405.	Feb. 9......	177	30
555.	Dec. 28......	557		2497.	Apl. 6......	2,149	40
556.	Dec. 28......	397		2540.	Apl. 6......	2,613	50
557.	Dec. 28......	414	10	2543.	Apl. 12......	456	
561.	Dec. 28......	446		2688.	Apl. 15......	397	40
612.	Dec. 30......	508		2709.	Apl. 18......	412	30
	1881.			2738.	Apl. 20......	886	20
887.	Jan. 6......	401	20	2819.	Apl. 27......	391	40
1025.	Jan. 10......	446	20	2838.	Apl. 29......	442	20
1106.	Jan. 11......	391	20	2844.	Mch. 26......	153	30
1162.	Jan. 12......	400	30	2863.	Apl. 30......	1,605	40
1171.	Jan. 12......	199	30	2865.	Apl. 30......	496	40
1238.	Jan. 15......	2,043	10	2878.	May. 2......	1,643	30
1239.	Jan. 12......	383	40	2883.	May. 2......	1,395	30
1282.	Jan. 8......	500		6606.	Mch. 14......	234	30
1291.	Jan. 8......	334	20	6676.	Mch. 14......	1,998	50
1469.	Jan. 24......	396	30	9662.	Jan. 25......	306	20
1531.	Jan. 27......	1,251	40	722.	Feb. 2......	625	30

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1881.

MUNGER, WHEELER & CO.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as Warren, Parker, Cary & Co., in the City of Chicago, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to the firm of Cary, Ogden & Parker, at Chicago, aforesaid, who will settle all claims against the said partnership.

JOSIAH F. WARREN,
CHARLES H. PARKER,
WILLIAM H. CARY, JUN,
ALONZO SHERMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1881.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of Cary, Ogden & Parker, successors to the firm of Warren, Parker, Cary & Co., in the manufacture and sale of paints. The business of the firm will be carried on at the old stand, 225 East Lake street, Chicago.

WILLIAM H. CARY, JUN,
BUCK H. OGDEN,
CHARLES H. PARKER.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1881.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Gallion, the Condemned Murderer, Indifferent as to His Fate.

He Will Be Hanged Today at Cambridge, Ill., in Presence of Fifty People.

Conclusion of Cochrane's Trial for the Murder of Hayden.

The Judge's Charge to the Jury Severe on Cochrane—No Verdict Yet Returned.

Proceedings in the Preliminary Examination of the Jennie Cramer Case.

A Lad in Minnesota Confesses to the Murder of a Young Lady—No Cause Assigned.

A CONDEMNED FELON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Sept. 15.—For a condemned prisoner, doomed to die before 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Clement L. Gallion, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dilley, is the most indifferent and reckless person imaginable. Two months ago tomorrow morning he heard read his death sentence. From that hour to this he has shown as little anxiety as if it were the most trivial matter with which he had to deal. When alluding to his fate he talks freely. This afternoon he told Sheriff Goodell that he hoped the drop would be a success, and asked the official how he could best hold his head to assist in the execution. Two weeks previously to Sunday Gallion was daily visited by three clergymen of this place, but, on the day named, he told them that their talk was too sentimental, and he would listen to no more of it. But every day he has received calls from Mrs. Strohecker, a zealous Catholic lady, and has often kneeled with her in prayer. This afternoon Gallion has been alone with Father Reardon, of Kewanee, until 6 o'clock, and the meeting is continued to 6 in the morning. Tonight I was accorded an interview with the prisoner, and for half an hour he smoked cigars and chatted about his execution tomorrow with impudent unconcern. He has nothing to say respecting his part in the crime, more than to protest his innocence. After seeing Gallion I called on Father Reardon at his hotel, and the clergyman's words are: "He will go on the scaffold without moving a muscle or nerve. Take my word for that. He will die bravely and he will have something to say when the last hour comes." Passing to the murder itself Father Reardon added: "The evidence in this case is circumstantial, and does not bear solidity of proof." There is little doubt that the prisoner's statement is now in the hands of his religious adviser, and its purport can be easily anticipated. The hour of the execution is not stated tonight for fear of trouble from the populace tomorrow. The Sheriff is in receipt of an order from Gov. Cullom directing Company E, Fourteenth Battalion of the militia, to be in readiness for action if called on. The knowledge of this had a quieting effect. The execution will be private, only fifty persons being permitted to witness it, and these include the Sheriffs of Henry, Stark, Rock Island, Peoria, and Mercer Counties, the jury that tried the case, two physicians, the clergymen, and members of the press. The feeling in the village tonight is one of suspense and apprehension.

THE COCHRANE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEILSVILLE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The Cochrane murder trial came to a conclusion today, when the Court orally charged the jury to the effect that the killing of Hayden by the defendant was proven. Testimony had been allowed for the purpose of showing that Cochrane's mind had been greatly agitated and disturbed by the disclosure of his wife's infidelity with Hayden, but it appeared that, during the interval from that time down to the day of the homicide, he had attended regularly to his business at the bank. It was for the jury to say whether the shooting was murder in the first, second, or third degree, or manslaughter in the first or third degree, but there were no facts in evidence which brought it within the definition of justifiable or excusable homicide. The question of insanity could not be considered by the jury, because it had not been set up by special plea, as required by law. The law was not sentimental on the subject of insanity, but practical, and the jury must administer the law as it is, and not as they might desire it to be. Society could not long endure if a citizen were permitted to be the executor of his own private vengeance, and the law had provided ample remedies and penalties for the injury which the defendant had suffered at the hands of Hayden. The charge occupied about an hour in its delivery. The severity against the defendant was unexpected by everybody here, and the popular sentiment, especially of the ladies of Neilsville, is decidedly on the side of Cochrane. The jury is still out.

JENNIE CRAMER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—In the Malley examination this morning William Twing testified that he had known Jennie Cramer seven or eight years; saw her pass the corner of Trumbull street and Whitney avenue Friday afternoon, Aug. 5; a young man, wearing a black frock-coat and a white straw hat with band having white dots, was with her; the couple were going in the direction of Whitneyville. On cross-examination, he said he did not know James Malley. He said that Persch, who claimed to be working for the State, told him that Edward Malley would probably give him (Twing) money; supposed he said it in a joke.

Alvin P. Sanford testified that he had known James Malley for a year and a half or two years; had purchased goods of him at Malley's store; saw him Friday evening, Aug. 5, between 7:30 and 8; he was on Temple street, standing by a horse at Redcliffe's; passed him within twenty-five or thirty feet; witness spoke to him, and James bowed in reply. Witness identified James Malley in the court-room, and said that he was the man he saw.

Samuel R. Bunnell, of Foxon, East Haven, testified that he had known Jennie Cramer three years, and James Malley Jr. by sight two years. He saw them on the flying-horses Friday evening, Aug. 5, about 8 o'clock.

Charles T. Maltby testified that he had known Jennie two years, but not James. He saw her Friday evening near the Sea View House bar-room, walking toward Howe's Pavilion, with another lady and a gentleman, about a quarter of 7, or later. He was surprised she did not bow to him.

Benjamin F. Brady testified that he tends the base-ball game in the grove. He saw the body on the beach Saturday morning, Aug. 6, and recognized it as that of a young lady who stopped at his tent the evening before in company with another young lady. He explained the game to them and they left, going first to the swings, and then to the flying-horses. While they were at the swings a young man came up, and the witness explained the game to him. He went towards the horses also. It was James Malley Jr. The witness positively identified him in the court-room. Tuesday following the finding of the body the young man was introduced to the witness by Harry Ball (said to be a detective in Malley's interest) as a New York drummer, but he recognized him as the one at his place Friday evening. Harry Dorsey testified that he saw the young ladies at Brady's, and he heard Brady explain the game to them. The next morning he saw the body on the beach, and identified it as that of one of the young ladies. Reinhardt Muentzer, owner of the flying-horses, testified that he knew Jennie Cramer by the face. He saw her once on the swings that Friday evening. It was about 8 o'clock. A young man paid for her ride, and that of one or more others. He said he couldn't describe the young man. Jennie may have rode other times, and the witness might not have seen her. Adjourned.

THE HOOPER MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 15.—Chris Kritzmyer was this morning brought before Justice Applebach, charged with the shooting and killing of John Hooper. His attorney filed a five-page legal-cap affidavit for a continuance, alleging the absence of two lady witnesses from Indianapolis. In this paper he sets out that he was at work during the entire day eight and a half miles from the scene of the tragedy; that he quit work at 6 p. m. and drove to the residence of Henry Swink, where he arrived about 7 p. m., and remained there the entire night, being in the company of Swink, his wife, two lady visitors, and a son of the host. The shooting is proven to have occurred about 8 p. m., and all these witnesses, it is alleged, at the court of inquiry investigation, swore positively that Kritzmyer was six and a half miles from the scene from 7 to 9 p. m. He further alleged that he was not guilty of the murder of John Hooper, and that he had no connection therewith, and that he is entirely innocent and can so prove. He asked a continuance, which was opposed by the attorneys of Henry Hooper, who is in prison charged with the murder of his brother. During the discussion over the affidavit the State's Attorney denounced the proceedings that had been employed to place Kritzmyer under arrest as reprehensible, and stated that, instead of conferring with him, as the agent of the State, some one had secured the filing of the Myers affidavit, charging the crime upon Kritzmyer, and then procured the prisoner's arrest and incarceration without once consulting him (the prosecutor) about it. A lively discussion ensued, during which the prosecutor proclaimed his belief that the whole proceeding against Kritzmyer was merely a "fishing excursion," in the hope of forcing the State to show its hand and evidence in the case against Hooper. A temporary continuance was granted, until the arrival of the train from Indianapolis, when it is expected the two lady witnesses will be on hand.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—A prominent law firm of this city has recently received many letters from Tipton, Hamilton, Cass, Grant, Tippecanoe, Johnson, Morgan, Bartholomew, and Vanderburg Counties inquiring as to the character of the graveyard insurance companies of Pennsylvania, whose agents are at work in those and perhaps other counties of the State. From the tenor of those letters it is evident that a large amount of this kind of insurance has already been done, and that the business is rapidly extending. The companies at work are run on the coöperation and assessment plan, and the agents procure persons to insure others who are about to die, and to pay the assessments upon the class to which the subject is assigned. No medical certificates as to the condition of health of the subject is required, and the whole business is carried on as a purely gambling transaction, the person whose subject first dies taking the prize. There is, however, in this State a decision of the Supreme Court that money cannot be collected by the owner of a transferred policy who has no insurance on the person to whom the policy was issued, and under this decision the payment of these speculative policies cannot be enforced by law. It is likely, however, that many ignorant people will be wheedled into the nefarious business by glib-tongued agents, who get a fat commission for their work. Had the Insurance Commission bill which was before the last Legislature been passed the State would have been saved from this evil, which has now taken root, as the bill expressly forbade these companies from doing business in this State.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUSHFORD, Minn., Sept. 15.—A most horrible and brutal tragedy occurred at this place on Tuesday night. Anna, daughter of George Martin, a farmer living about three miles from the village, was returning from a neighbor's at about 9 p. m., accompanied by two sisters. As the girls were passing a ravine they met a boy with a gun, and without warning he fired upon the party, disappearing with a yell. Anna Martin fell dead, pierced by the charge from the gun. Her affrighted sisters gave the alarm, but could tell nothing of the murderer or his design. The whole section was intensely alarmed, and enraged parties started to scour the country for the murderer. From the uncertain description of the shooter given by the frightened girls, suspicion fell upon a Bohemian boy named Jacob Pruchek, and about 4 o'clock in the morning a party went to his home and routed out the young murderer. He at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but, being threatened by the excited crowd, he finally confessed to having done the deed. He gave no reason, and no reason can be discerned. It was evidently the deed of a depraved mind. The boy is in custody, and there are threats against him, which may result in making it warm for him yet. The greatest excitement prevails. The girl was of good family and excellent reputation.

LYNCHERS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15.—A singular illustration of the danger of mob violence is reported today from Jacksonport. On the 7th J. E. Williams, white, and Henry Wallace, colored, got into a dispute in a saloon at Newport, which resulted in the latter stabbing Williams. On the night of the 10th Wallace was lynched by a mob, who battered down the doors of the jail and kept the Jailer and Sheriff prisoners until the negro was hung. Since the hanging Williams has recovered, and Gov. Churchill has ordered an investigation of the matter with a view of punishment of the lynchers. The mob numbered twenty-five. A special Grand Jury is now in session, and it is believed they will be indicted for murder. The case is curious from the fact that the lynchers were premature in administering vengeance.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 15.—Burglars are again at work in this city. Last night the hat and fur store of Solomon Spear was entered, ransacked, and goods carried off. On the same evening the jewelry store of Mr. Henzog was also entered, but the burglars were frightened away before they had secured any booty. The residence of J. W. Smith was also entered, and clothing and money rewarded the burglars. Other minor attempts were made at burglary on the same evening in different quarters of the city.

A PHYSICIAN SHOT.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15.—Benjamin Beatty, of Newberry, Clermont County, O., last night shot J. F. Abrams, a practicing physician of that place, on account of his suspicions of too great intimacy between Abrams and Mrs. Beatty. The shot took effect in the face and the ball lodged in the neck, and is supposed to be fatal.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Col. W. M. Woodcock, Collector of Internal Revenue, received information tonight that Deputy-Collector Davis and posse seized two illicit distilleries near Richland, Sumner County, which were destroyed with their contents. Five distillers were arrested.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—E. D. Wassell, an extensive scrap-iron dealer of this city, was arrested to-day for embezzlement as consignee and factor of $5,000 from Fox & Drummond, of New York. This is only one of other cases, which will amount to about $19,000, and for which suits will be instituted.

A CHICAGO CROOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—William Sawyer, the Chicago crook who broke open Menner's show-case in the exposition and stole nine revolvers and some cutlery, was today sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 15.—Harry Mordaunt, a prisoner being taken from San Francisco to Portland on a steamer, while in Columbia River jumped overboard with the irons on and was drowned. He was charged with felony.

BURGLARIES IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Three burglaries were committed in the city last night, and $1,000 worth of booty secured. James Healy, a suspicious-looking character, hailing from Chicago, is under arrest for the burglaries.

FAIRS.

AT KNOXVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Sept. 15.—At the county fair today the Hon. Clark E. Carr delivered a powerful address on the present evils afflicting society, laying especial stress on the prevalence of crime. Extracts are subjoined:

There is a question which, just at this time, should be one of absorbing interest, and which must be intelligently met; a question which the statesmanship of the country has failed to meet. I refer to the question of the public safety. In every part of the land most flagrant crimes against person and property are committed every day, and they seem to be constantly increasing. It may truly be said that neither in city nor country is any honest man safe. In the great metropolis of our State the people can scarcely believe that the week is ended unless a murder has been committed at their very doors. In the country probably, in proportion to the population, a greater number of crimes are committed with each recurring week. These crimes are confined to no city, to no county, and to no State. They are a blight upon our whole country. In our own county, a short time ago, a peaceful citizen was robbed and another murdered, and before the desperado was finally captured he had committed two other murders. A banking office in one of our cities in the county was robbed of $10,000. In the city where I am now speaking another bank was burglarized, and a venerable gentleman who is known and respected by us all was subjected to the most excruciating torture to force him to open his vaults; and most of the criminals go scot free. Every day our county papers chronicle burglaries and thefts, and there seems to be no remedy. Wherever we may be we are in danger. In the quiet of our own homes, on the farm, in the city, in the village, at our places of business, on the railway, in our private conveyances, or on foot the assasin or the robber is liable to overtake us.

And when the crime is committed there seems to be no redress. The villain is gone, and there is no one to follow. Every crime breeds others because of its success, and adds to the number of criminals.

CUTTHROATS AND ROBBERS

multiply because it pays to be a cutthroat and robber. In fact only cutthroats and robbers seem to be sure of safety. When a crime is committed the victim, if he survives, can only have the satisfaction of the sympathy of his neighbors, who fear that their turn will come next. If he has sufficient means to employ private detectives, and is enough interested in the public welfare to do so, he finds that it costs him more than his original loss.

He has scrupulously paid his taxes all his life, and when the taxgatherer comes around again he may tell him of his misfortune, but there is no rebate. The same amount is exacted as if he had not already made a contribution. Perhaps he asks his neighbors why it is that he is called upon by the collector every recurring year for money. "It's to pay the expenses of government," he is told. But he exclaims, "What does the Government do for me? Why should I do anything to support it?" And immediately everybody *gives it up*. He feels that the money taken from him is, to say the least, misappropriated. Now we cannot place an officer at every man's door or near his person, to protect him. But

THIS TORRENT OF CRIME

can be stayed and turned back. This has been done in other countries—it can be done in ours. Criminals can be overtaken and brought to speedy justice. We have the means at our command. What is needed is organization, intelligent direction, and persistence.

We have in this county a Sheriff and fifty Constables, besides the marshals and police officers in the cities. There are in the State of Illinois 102 Sheriffs and several thousand Constables. This vast force can be organized and made effective. When a crime is committed, let it be reported at once to a Constable. Let him report it at once to the Sheriff of his county and to the Governor of the State. Let the Governor inform the Sheriff, and through him the Constables and peace officers, not only in the county where the crime was committed, but in every county to which the criminal could possibly escape. Hold the Sheriff responsible for the thorough organization of his county, and let the Sheriff hold the Constables responsible. Make all those officers who fail in their duty subject to suspension and removal.

With such organization the people must at once come into intimate relations with the whole power and authority of the State Government, and every citizen assist in the detection of crime. Every stranger would be known at once, and if suspicious would be watched.

OUT OF THIS CHAOS WOULD COME ORDER,

and the worthy citizen would become as safe as are now the assasins and the robbers. This organization, begetting confidence, would encourage every citizen to assist the officers of the law, for each would feel that he had the whole power of the State to assist him. When a crime had been committed, instead of it being almost certain that the criminal would get away to enjoy his booty, it would be morally certain that both rascal and property would be captured. Such a happy consummation is possible in other countries—why not in this?

The people who pay taxes have a right to protection. The Declaration of Independence declares that all men have the "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Each of these rights is constantly in peril. The Constitution of the United States declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Some person is summarily deprived of one of these every day in almost every county of our State. The Constitution of Illinois was adopted "in order to insure domestic tranquility and provide for the common defense" against murderers and blacklegs as well as against all other

ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE.

The crimes committed in our own State are no greater in number, probably not so great, as in other States. So far as this question is concerned, it seems not to be a question of party control. In the different States there seem only to be degrees of badness. It seems as though it is as bad as it can be in the Republican State of Illinois. It is worse in the Democratic State of Missouri. Let us take the lead in the great reform, and other States will be glad to coöperate with us.

I hope that such a public sentiment may be awakened as to arouse the authorities of every State and make this country too warm for these scoundrels. Let us meet this crying evil with the same intelligence and determination with which we have met so many others, and some plan will be adopted by which it will be eradicated.

If we are unequal to the emergency, let us cease to boast that this is the greatest country in the world, and that ours is the best Government. Let us never again declare that we put down the greatest rebellion ever known. The world will not believe us, and very soon we will not believe ourselves.

OMAHA, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15.—The principal feature in the amusement program today at the State Fair was Mrs. Burke's ten-mile race against time for $1,000. She rode four horses and made six changes during the race. The day was windy, cold, and dusty, and bets were freely made that she would not beat twenty-two minutes and a half, her Council Bluffs record. She won the race in twenty minutes and thirty-four seconds,—the best time ever made. The race was run on a half-mile track. She is a very graceful rider, as well as plucky. The free-for-all was won by Little Sioux in three straight heats. The fair continues the rest of the week, and it is thought that the attendance will keep up to the end. The fair is proving the best Nebraska has ever had. There were over 20,000 people in attendance today.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 15.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather today, it is estimated that 50,000 people were in attendance at the Tri-State Fair. The races were the running mile-and-a-half dash, and the 2:20 class of pacers. The former was won by Dizzy Blonde, time 2:51; Jack Mace second. The pacing race, purse $400, was won by Comet, Charlie H. taking the first heat and second money. Time, 2:31¼, 2:30¼, 2:31¼, 2:28.

IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 15.—The district fair is in favorable progress at West Point, and yesterday was the opening of the Van Buren County Exposition at Keosaqua.

How a Nevada Man's Watch Goes.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

A man of Capt. Cuttle build and general tone was yesterday at work in front of the regulator at Frederick's jewelry store with an old silver watch of warming-pan dimensions. As he turned the hands of his watch about with a big brass key, a gentleman said to him in a joking way: "That's a fine, healthy-looking watch you've got there, Commodore." "Well, yes," said the owner of the watch, "I don't know that she keeps any better time than this here big clock, with all the hands and fixins to it, but she keeps more of it. She's a rattler to go. You see me settin' of her now, and givin' of her an even start with the big clock; well, now, before that big old bummer up there on the wall has waded through twelve hours she will spin off from fourteen to sixteen, just as she happens to be in the humor. She ain't handsome, but I tell you she's just a rattler to go."

OBITUARY.

MRS. SUSAN MAY BONAPARTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Susan May Bonaparte, widow of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died at the Bonaparte Mansion on Park avenue in this city, this morning. She had been in failing health for a year past, but the immediate cause of her death was paralysis. Her two sons, Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte and C. J. Bonaparte, were with her when she breathed her last. She was 69 years of age, and a native of this city, being the daughter of Benjamin Williams, at one time a wealthy shipping merchant of Baltimore. She was married in November, 1829, when but 17 years of age, to Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome Bonaparte, who was the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon the Great. The wedding ceremony was performed by Archbishop Whitfield at the residence of the bride's parents in this city. Madame Patterson Bonaparte was violently opposed to the match, as it was her ambition that her only son should marry in a Royal family of France, and thereby strengthen her hope that he would eventually become a reigning power, to which she considered he had a rightful claim. The marriage was a brilliant society event, and the pride of aristocracy was forgotten in a true love match. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, to whom the deceased was married, was the only child of Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, and was born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826 and studied law, but never practiced, his time being principally occupied in agricultural pursuits and the management of his large estate. He frequently visited Europe, and he and his father were on the best of terms. While traveling in Europe, incognito, he attracted considerable attention on account of his striking resemblance to his uncle, Napoleon. He visited Napoleon III., several times, by whom he was cordially received. During his residence in Baltimore he led a somewhat retired life. He died June 17, 1870, and his remains were taken to Loudon Park Cemetery, where they now repose. Madame Bonaparte's first son was born in Baltimore, one year and two days after the marriage, and was named after his father, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. He graduated at West Point in 1852, served as a Lieutenant on frontier duty until 1854, when he resigned and entered the Imperial French army, served in the Crimean war, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, and received the Crimean Medal from the Queen of England for distinguished military services. He was in the Algerian campaign in 1856-'57, in the Italian campaign against Austria in 1859, in garrison at various posts in 1859-'67, and in the guard of the Empress of France in 1867-'74. On the fall of the Empire he with difficulty escaped with his life from the Commune of Paris. In 1871 he returned to this country, and married in the same year, at Newport, Mrs. Caroline Reloy Edgar, formerly Miss Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster. Col. Bonaparte resided in the United States until 1873, when he went to Europe, and has been living in Paris most of the time until recently, when he returned to Baltimore on account of the illness of his mother. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the younger son of the deceased, was born June 9, 1851, twenty-two years after the marriage. He graduated in the law school of Harvard College in 1874, returned to Baltimore, was admitted to the Baltimore city bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he is at present succesfully engaged. He was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Miss Ellen Channing Day, of Boston. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a Republican in politics, though not a politician. The deceased leaves an estate valued at $1,500,000, her sole heirs being her two sons, who not long since had $2,000,000 divided between them from the estate of their grandmother, Mme. Patterson Bonaparte.

DR. JOEL POMERENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept., 15.—Dr. Joel Pomerene died this morning at his residence in Millersburg, O., of inflammatory rheumatism, aged 52 years. Pomerene was one of the most noted physicians near his home, and had practiced for more than a quarter of a century. He was surgeon of the Forty-second Regiment, of which President Garfield was commander and a member of the Faculty of Wooster College, the medical department of which is located in Cleveland. His name was brought into National prominence recently by his visit to the President's bedside and subsequent trouble with Dr. Bliss.

BURNING THE DEAD.

How the Rite Is Performed by the Hindoos—A Costly Ceremony—A Funeral Pyre of Sandal Wood—A Hundred Beautiful Girls Burned at a Suttee in Rajputana.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The most extensive ceremonies in India are marriages and funerals. Every Hindoo with a practical turn of mind, and who regards with reverential awe the teachings of the priesthood, looks forward with dread of the period when his eldest son is to be married, or to the death of his father. In nine cases out of ten these events prove the ruin and disgrace of a family, plunging them into debt or cutting them off from their caste if they refuse to expend vast sums upon either of the ceremonials. The more enlightened Hindoos appreciate the foolishness of these expenditures, but superstition and the priesthood are as yet too strong for them. All Hindoos burn, and Mohammedans bury their dead. In South India greater attention is paid to the ceremonial, preparation of the corpse, and arrangements of the pyre than is the custom in North India, and for this reason I shall first describe what I have seen in Madras. Hindoos frequently hasten the death of a sick man. When they make up their mind that the patient is about to depart this world they calmly begin to ascertain how many yards of muslin will be required for his shroud, and actually take him from his bed and place him in a wooden trestle preparatory to giving him his final bath. These preparations are made several minutes before the breath has left the man's body, and while he yet retains his consciousness. No native ever permits any person to breathe his last within four walls. It is a curious superstition, not unconnected with sanitary reasons, but still it must be wretched for the dying man to see the preparations for his funeral conducted with deliberation by those who ought to be plunged in grief. Never has the dying native to bid his friends dry their tears. If there is any weeping, it is done by the person who is about to die.

Directly the breath has left the body the corpse is bathed, scented, and oiled. It is then swathed in muslin of very fine texture, purposely fabricated for the dead. The body is enveloped in this muslin, the head is bound round with the cotton cloth so as to keep the jaws firm, the cheeks are painted a bright vermillion, and the hair is shaved from the face. The body is then put in a litter, and the bearers, with a crowd of retainers, friends, relations, priests, and beggars, start for the burning ghat. Other castes of a lower degree, such as shoemakers, grass-cutters, and grooms, convert their funerals into regular theatrical farces. The litter is usually made of some light frame-work, with cane-seating, so that the carriers will not be overburdened. It is then covered with strips of red, blue, and yellow cloth, while the canopy is invariably of white muslin. The poles sustaining this covering are bound round with gayly-colored strips of cloth, with any number of tags and fringes. The corpse is always arrayed in pure white, but is surrounded by flowers. A peculiar, strongly-smelling white flower, called *chammalee*, is always used for this purpose. Sometimes originality is attempted, and huge pink hollyhocks are put about the feet and middle of the body. But this departure is of rare occurrence. Music plays an important part in the funeral, and the greater the noise, variety, and size of the instruments, the more certain are the acquaintances of the deceased that the soul of their lost friend has gone to his ancestral shades. It is the natives' greatest delight to secure the services of some one who can play a European instrument, and who has served in a military band. If such a man can be obtained to assist at a funeral service the event is spoken of for miles around, and other families who have sickly relatives begin adding up the probable cost and chances of equaling such grandeur.

Passing by a funeral cortége one day I was astounded to hear such tunes as "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and "Slap, Bang, Here We Are Again." But what surprised me most was to hear a few bars of the famous song, "Marching Through Georgia." On making inquiry, I learned that some of the regimental bandsmen were among the musicians, and their services were very highly appreciated as well as paid. Four men are quite capable of carrying to the burning ghat the litter and the corpse, but this would not be in accordance with etiquet. Therefore as many relatives as can crowd around the litter do so, though they can only find room to place their little finger upon the frame-work, while others are content to simply hold on to some of the trappings with which the litter is so liberally covered. Preceding these mourners are the musicians. The favorit instruments are a screeching pipe, the tom-tom, and oval drum. This noise accompanies the voices of the females, who shriek, bellow, and yell, each according to her particular fancy and strength, and independent of time, music, or anything pertaining to harmony. Often a fight enlivens the day's proceedings. The mother of the deceased frequently declares that her son or daughter has been killed by the "evil eye," cast upon the departed by some jealous female relative. Therefore with peculiar motherly affection she proceeds to abuse and scratch anybody who comes within reach of her talons. The musicians are also preceded in the cortége by near relatives of the deceased, men who, armed with swords, spears, javelins, and sticks, act as if they were fighting imaginary demons. The biggest leads the way. He brandishes a huge sword and makes a vicious cut at the empty air, then jumps aside and yells that he has cut a devil's head off. This absurd action is imitated by the remainder. All of a sudden they halt and act as if they were wiping blood from their weapons. They then start their march again, resuming their insane pranks. All this time their excitement is inflamed to a maddening pitch by the screams of the women, who incite them to frantic acts by declaring that they see hovering in mid-air demons of fearful shape and size, who are bent upon carrying away the corpse.

Nobody comprising the funeral cortége is permitted to walk on the bare ground. Some half-dozen men run ahead carrying huge bales of red and white cotton, which they unroll for the procession to walk upon. There are generally two bales, which are spread in turn. Arriving at the appointed place the members of the company always separate. The litter-bearers generally make haste to drop their load and rush to where the hooka (long pipe) is in circulation. Of all those in the cortége they have been the most decorous, though a few jokes and roars of laughter perhaps were indulged in by them. The women herd together, and their songs are changed into weeping. This weeping is done with spasmodic ardor. The mother leads off with a prolonged howl, which is taken up by the rest. This they continue throughout the remainder of the ceremony. The pyre is of curious construction. It is a mound of stones, with sloping sides, on which is placed a pile of dry straw and barnyard sweepings, covered over with chammalee flowers. The body is then placed on this; the legs are crooked under it in Oriental fashion. The priest and eldest son pass around three times, each time sprinkling the corpse with water brought from the distant Gunga (Ganges). The priest then prays and recites the virtues of the deceased. He then stands a little distance from the corpse, and, with his back turned to it, invokes the blessing of the god of death. After silent commune with the gods, he invokes the assistance of a priest, who hands him the vessel in which is contained the holy fire, and together the two pray over it. The son then takes a stick, wraps it with a rag, dips it in the holy oil, and applies it to the flame, and then places it near the loose straw. Meantime the earth around the pyre is broken up, and water is poured upon it so as to form a paste. This is then taken up and plastered over the corpse and pyre. Just before the features are covered with the paste the son takes his last look. No more ghastly sight could be imagined. Before the crackling flames break open the envelope of mud, the priest takes a shovelful of loam and hides the face before the sight gets too sickening.

These ceremonies are only in vogue among the lower castes of the Hindoos, the Brahmins differing in some important particulars. For instance, they have no music during the time the corpse is being carried to the burning ghat, nor do they have any frantic zealots rushing about and fighting imaginary demons. No sooner is the body completely covered up, and holes made in this oven, so as to permit the smoke to escape, than the son betakes himself to a tree, and, sitting under its shade, awaits there the arrival of the barber. It is obligatory upon a Brahmin to keep his face shaved, but during the illness of a father it is permissible to let the beard grow as a sign of sorrow and impending disaster. But directly the funeral ceremonies are over he must submit to be shaved from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. Two barbers are generally employed in this task, and, as the razor has to pass over every part of the mourner's body, some time is consumed in its accomplishment. The head is, of course, shaved first, the eyebrows next, and then the eyelashes are cut off, and so on till there is not a single hair visible on the body of the bereaved son. The widowed woman has to undergo the same operation, but with this difference, that she is never again permitted to let the hair grow either on her head or on her eyebrows.

The shaving completed, the most important part of the ceremony has to come. That is the feast. If the deceased be a Brahmin, he has to feed all the Brahmins in the village, and as their number is legion and their appetites voracious, the family purse is nearly depleted. Filial affection is one of the singular characteristics of the Hindoo. The relationship between father and son is regarded as holier and is more truly respected than that existing between husband and wife. No sooner, however, is the head of the house dead than his memory is scarcely venerated, the eldest son taking his father's place. About seven days after a funeral the eldest son or the next nearest relative returns to the burning ghat, and, breaking open the plaster covering the corpse, which, by the action of the fire, is baked hard, takes out the ashes, places them in an urn, and, proceeding to the sacred river or tank, scatters them to the four winds of heaven. This is the final act in the great drama of Hindoo life, and is far more impressive than the ghastly ceremonial of the cremation of the dead. In Ceylon and certain parts of India the Brahmins do not cover the corpse with earth and permit it thus to burn, but actually let it be consumed in fiery flames. This ceremony is performed with great pomp, many hundreds of people being invited as if to a fête.

I was once thus honored, as follows:

> Mataswami Ayer, Zaminder of Trivandrum, presents his own compliments to Mr. Capt. ——, Esq., and solicits his Honor to know that be will have humble felicity to see him burn his father, asking Heaven to give him life. Quite full of respects, Mataswami Ayer, son of Chinaswami Ayer, just dead.

An invitation to attend a funeral is considered a great honor, and I accordingly accepted. I first went to the house, where the Europeans were received in a tent. Before dismounting a servant offered me a bottle of brandy and *bilattee panee* (English water or soda water.) Immediately on entering the shamiana, or big tent, we were asked to eat something, and not to appear rude it is always best to humor the host. Another act of hospitality is to anoint the guest. The eyebrows, mustache, and whiskers are oiled, and the clothes scented with attar of roses. The oil is holy, being used by the priests in the temple, and made from the flower of a plant consecrated to the most powerful god in the Hindoo mythology. At the appointed time the cortége started for the burning ghat. The only sound was the mournful refrain of the priests chanting the words "Ram, Ram, sack hai" (the name of God is truth). We were shown our places in the procession, and in regular order arrived at the ghat. Here, for our reception, was pitched a shamiana, where was spread an excellent breakfast. Our host then presented himself and asked if, before eating, we would not like to inspect the pyre. We willingly assented. To our surprise we saw that the funeral pyre was constructed solely of sandal wood. Its hight was fully six feet and its breadth about three feet. Its cost must have been several thousand rupees.

During the great famine of 1878-'79, when the people were either too weak or too poor to burn their dead, I saw them just apply fire to the hair of the head, leaving the rest of the body unsinged. In one instance a man deliberately made his own pyre, and then threw himself upon it. I asked him the reason. He said he would soon be dead, and then there would be no trouble about the disposal of his body, except to fire the pyre, which he was sure some one would do. Before the British took possession of India the terrible rite of suttee used to be performed, the favorit wife burning herself with her husband to minister unto his wants in the next world. The English had great difficulty in repressing this, and it is feared that in some parts of India the custom is still observed. At the death of one of the Maharajas of Rajputana, some fifteen years ago, 100 beautiful young females were thus sacrificed. The rite of suttee determined the site of Calcutta. A young Bengalee woman was being forced on to her husband's pyre, when her shrieks attracted the attention of the crew of an English vessel. The Captain decided upon her rescue, and calling on his men to aid him, he attacked the funeral party and saved the woman. She, out gratitude, married him, and they lived near the spot of her deliverance, thus forming the nucleus for the present Capital of British India.

OLDER THAN THE FLOOD.

Ruins and Records Found in a Babylonian Temple—Remains Also of the Hanging Gardens—Tablets and Their Inscriptions—Other Findings of the Highest Archeological Importance.

London Times.

The spade of the explorer has once more been busy amid the mounds and ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, and a rich harvest of antiquities has resulted from the work. The explorations carried out during eighteen months by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, though affording no such grande trouvaille as the bronze gates from Ballawat, have, nevertheless, been rich in discoveries which will be welcomed by all students of history and philology. The recovery of the library of terra-cotta tablets from the palaces of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal has restored to us a vast mass of literature, and supplied long-lost chapters in the history, mythology, and science of the world. It has also proved to us, that valuable as these records are, we have in them but second and third editions of works first compiled by the scribes in the library cities of Babylonia. The discovery of fragments led Assyriologists to hope that the explorer would be able to recover from the ruins of the cities of Chaldea the older versions of the Assyrian texts, and the expedition of 1880-'81, which Mr. Rassam has just concluded, has so far met their wishes in that from the ruins of the temples and palaces of Babylon, Borsippa, Sippra, and Cutha he brings records and copies of religious texts, some of which will, no doubt, furnish the required Chaldean versions.

From the earliest days of Mesopotamian travel the spade of the explorer has been applied to the ruins of Babylon. Strange as it may seem, although for more than three centuries the ruins have been known and visited, and for centuries the Arab brick merchants have been digging amid its ruins for bricks, it is only within the last few years that records of importance have been recovered. With the exception of thousands of bricks bearing the names and titles of Nebuchadnezzar, and cylinders inscribed with the records of temples and palaces built or restored by the builder-king and his successors, no record of historical or scientific importance has been recovered from amid the ruins. But the year 1874 began a new era in Babylonian explorations, for from that time on there has been a continuous flow of inscriptions and records from the treasure-house of the city; and we now know much more of the popular life of Babylon and its people than after years of study we have been able to ascertain regarding Nineveh from the monuments and records. The tablets found by the Arabs in 1874-'75 were purchased by the late George Smith for the Trustees of the British Museum, and the subsequent finds made by Mr. Rassam have added some hundreds to this branch of the collection, so that of this class of tablets there are now more than 3,000 examples in the British Museum. These tablets show that for a long period, probably several centuries, the family of the Beni Egibi were the leading commercial firm of Babylon, and to them was confided all the business of the Babylonian Ministry of Finance. The building whose ruins are marked by the mound of Jumjuma was the chancellerie of the firm, and from its ruins come the records of every class of monetary transactions. The documents being all most carefully dated and compiled, are of great value to the chronologist and historian; while to the student of Babylonian civilization they are of the highest importance. From the tax receipts we learn how the revenue was raised by duties levied on land, on crops of dates and corn, on cattle, by imposts for the use of the irrigation canals and the use of the public roads. It is almost impossible to estimate too highly the importance of such a series of documents as these, dealing with every phase of social life, and coming to us from a city from within whose walls were gathered representatives of every "nation, people, and tongue."

The inscriptions which Mr. Rassam has recovered are not confined to documents of this class only. It was long feared by Assyriologists that Babylonian history was irretrievably lost, as no historical records were recovered, but from the ruins of the palaces of the Kings of Babylon Mr. Rassam has brought fragments of historical descriptions of Nebuchadnezzar, a valuable *precis* of the history of the last days of the Babylonian Empire, extending from the seventh year of Nabonidus to the fall of the city before the hosts of Cyrus, a royal record of the Persian conqueror, and lastly, an inscribed record of the last great victor who entered Babylon, Alexander of Macedon. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia, and the extensive use of bricks, rendered the ruins of Babylonian palaces not fruitful fields for the explorer in search of architectural remains. In the ruins of the Kasr or "palace" mound, Mr. Rassam has found chambers and corridors which formed part of the royal residence of the Kings of Babylon. The use of plaster and painted bricks as decoration in these chambers affords strong support to the statements of the Greek writers as to the mode of decorating the royal residences of Babylon. On the extreme north of the ruins of Babylon, and partly without the enceinte, is the large mound called by the natives the Babel mound. Excavations made here have brought to light the remains of extensive hydraulic works, wells, and conduits lined with stones, and evidently connected with the Euphrates. The discovery of these remains would seem to indicate that here had stood the hanging gardens, built by the Babylonian King for his Median Queen, and the supposition receives additional support from the recovery of a small inscribed tablet, which clearly proves the fondness of the Babylonian Kings for horticulture. A scribe attached to one of the palace or temple libraries of Bablyon has transmitted to us a list of the gardens or paradises of the Babylonian Monarch, Merodachbaladan, the contemporary of Sargon, Sennacherib, and Hezekiah. This monarch appears to have been a lavish patron of horticulture, for the list furnishes the names of more than sixty gardens and parks in and about Babylon constructed by the royal order.

Leaving Babylon, we now cross the Euphrates and pass southwest to glance at the work which has been carried out on the ruins of the Birs Ninroud, the traditional site of the Tower of Babel, but really the ruins of the seven-staged Ziggurat or observatory tower of the great Temple of Nebo at Borsippa. Excavations in the Birs have brought to light several chambers of the ancient temple, and also afforded much information regarding the construction of the stage tower. From this site Mr. Rassam has brought some fragments from the great mass of vitrified bricks, which has so long been a puzzle to travelers, and it is to be hoped that some student of science may explain the cause of this vitrifaction. Babylon may claim to be the mother of Ninevah and the cities of Assyria, yet among the cities of its own land there are those which could lay claim to far more ancient traditions, and even to being the ancestors of Babylon itself. All students of history and antiquity will welcome the discovery made by Mr. Rassam of the sites of two of these ancient cities, whose records and traditions carry us far back to the days when, perchance, Babylon was yet "a little village." While in the neighborhood of Bagdad, Mr. Rassam heard from the Arabs of some ruins, on the bank of a half-dry canal, called by the Arabs Yusuffieh, where plenty of "written stones were to be found." The mounds to which his attention was directed were called Deyr, and were situated on the north bank of the canal about thirty miles southwest of Bagdad. The test trenches cut in the mounds did not bring to light any very important remains, only a number of inscribed bricks of the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and no information was afforded as to the site represented by the ruins. But if the mounds of Deyr were drawn blank, a more fruitful spot was awaiting the touch of the explorer's wand to burst forth into a rich harvest of discoveries. While working at Deyr Mr. Rassam paid a visit to the mounds called by the Arabs Tell Abu Hubba, where his test trenches soon rewarded him for the disappointment of Deyr. The mounds of Abu Hubba are very extensive, covering an area over two miles in circumference, and the position of the walls and citadel are clearly marked by mounds and embankments of débris. Like most Babylonian edifices, the buildings at Abu Hubba are built with the angles to the cardinal points.

The citadel occupies the southern portion of the enceinte, and its highest point was on the southwest face, which was once on the banks of a broad canal or a branch of the Euphrates, the bed of which is now represented by the dry channel of the Ruthwaniyeh Canal. In the interior of the edifice an interesting pair of rooms were discovered and cleared of débris by the fortunate explorer, and it is from records found in these chambers that we have been able to ascertain the name of the city and the nature of the edifice, whose ruins are buried beneath the mounds of Abu Hubba. In excavating a trench, following a wall in the central portion of the mound, a doorway was found leading into a large gallery or chamber 100 feet in length and about thirty-five feet in width. In this chamber were the remains of a large brick altar nearly thirty feet square, and evidently the great sacrificial altar of the temple. In the wall of this chamber a door was found leading into a smaller room, which, from its construction and position, Mr. Rassam considered to be the record chamber of the edifice. In his explorations at Ballawat, which we fully described some time since, Mr. Rassam found the memorial records of the builder of the great temple of the Assyrian war god placed in a stone cist and buried near the altar. The scarcity of stone in Babylonia caused the builders of the temples at Abu Hubba to inclose the records in a cist made of terra-cotta and to bury this beneath the floor of the chamber. The shaft sunk by the excavators employed by Mr. Rassam brought these precious records to light, and from them we are able to ascertain the name of the city and temple whose ruins have been discovered. The first three lines of the largest of the foundation records bring our speculative thoughts to a focus and centre our minds on the traditions of one of the most ancient cities of Chaldea: "To the Sun-god, the great lord, dwelling in Bit-Parra, which is within the city of Sippara." Here, then, we have restored to us the ruins and records of a city whose traditions go back to the days before the flood, when pious Xisuthrus, by order of his God, "buried in the city of Sippara of the Sun the history of the beginning, progress, and end of all things" antediluvian. And now we recover, twenty-seven centuries after they were buried, the records of the pious restorers of this ancient temple. Such a discovery as this almost makes us inclined to dig on in hopes of finding the most ancient records buried there by the Chaldean Noah.

There are many points of history raised by this inscription, but it will suffice to say that from the earliest days of Babylonian history the city of "Sippara of the Sun" was a prominent centre of social and religious life. The excavations, therefore, at Abu Hubba have restored to us the ruins of the great temple of the sun-god, "the House of Light," in the Chaldean Heliopolis. The monument reveals to us the fact that there was a second city of Sippara, whose ruins are probably marked by the mounds of Deyr, and which was dedicated to the goddess Anat or Anunit, and the two cities of Sippara may be identified with the cities of Sepharvaim, mentioned by the Hebrew writer of the Second Book of Kings. This discovery is greatly enhanced by the further discoveries made by Mr. Rassam in another grave mound of Chaldea. The excavations which the explorer made in the mounds of Hubl Ibraheem, some ten miles east of Babylon, have restored records which prove that beneath these ruins were the remains of the temples and palaces of the City of Cutha, one of the great theological centres of Babylonia. In the southern portion of the larger of the two mounds at Hubl Ibraheem, Mr. Rassam found extensive remains of buildings, chambers, and corridors, and the inscribed bricks and tablets recovered point to these edifices as being the remains of the great Temple of Nergal and his consort Laz, which was restored by the great temple-builder, Nebuchadnezzar. To the Biblical scholar the discoveries of these cities, Sepharvaim and Cutha, is a great gain, for from them were brought the men of Sepharvaim and the men of Cutha, who were placed in Samaria by the Assyrian conqueror Sargon (2 Kings, xvii., 24-31). The descendants of these worshipers of Adrammelech and Anammelech, and Nergal, the god of Cutha, are now to be found in the small white-robed congregation who gather round the high priest Yakub in the Synagog at Nablus. The traveler who visits these lost remains of the seed of Israel may carry his thoughts far back beyond the days of the Captivity, into the azure of the past, to the days when the ancestors of these men made the courts of Bit-Parra echo with hymns of praise to the Sun, the "lord of light and golden rays." The above is the record of an explorer's short campaign amid the buried cities of Chaldea, and its results are such as lead us to hope for richer discoveries in the future from the land where centre all the traditions of the history and religion of Western Asia.

A Lord in Hard Luck.

The "father," and not a very reputable parent either, of the House of Lords is the Earl of Mountcashell, aged 90, a most dilapidated old person, representing exactly the class of Irish Peers who have produced such trouble, and who generally live to an amazing age. His seat, Kilworth, near Cork, has gone all to pieces, and his eldest son "browses round" chiefly for a living. Every means to raise the wind that could possibly be resorted to has been actively put in motion. The daughters have made miserable matches, which in one case led to a public exposé. The second son had the luck to marry a lady with some means, and probably maintains the noble nonagenarian. Lord Mountcashell was elected a representative Peer in 1826, so that he has sat in the Lords for fifty-five years. His son who succeeds him is a poor specimen. These are the sort of people who have caused the Irish Peerage to be held so cheap. The sooner such stock dies out the better. About three years ago "feelers" were put out in New York as to whether some rich woman could not be found to bolster up the family fortunes by wedding Lord Mountcashell. The terms for the coronet were only $25,000 down and so much a year. Possibly the scheme was not pressed with adequate energy. At all events, the venerable Peer seems to be still in the market, and probably the coronet, such as it is, may still be secured.

Better Sell Out.

It is stated that the value of the stocks held by Mr. Edison in the various companies formed to introduce his incandescent light is between four and five million dollars.

Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach, and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE
Admiration
OF THE
WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION!
For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.
Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales Throughout Europe and America.
ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)
A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in [illegible] glass stoppered Bottles. [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Freights Strong at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4 Cents on Corn and 4 to 4 1-4 Cents on Wheat to Buffalo.

New Insurance Schedule Adopted Yesterday by the Board of Marine Underwriters.

Thirteen Members of the Malcomsom Family Find Watery Graves in Fifteen Years.

Around the Lakes—Miscellaneous—Arrivals and Departures—Dock and Other Notes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights were strong yesterday at 3½@3¾ cents on corn and 4@4¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo. There was a good demand for room, but vessels were scarce, most of those in port not being ready. A good feeling prevailed among owners and agents, and, while no extravagant views are entertained, a belief prevailed that better rates would be the rule the balance of the season. Everything chartered yesterday was for corn to Buffalo, and embraced the following vessels:

To Buffalo.	Bushels.
Propeller Vanderbilt, corn	45,000
Propeller Oneida, corn	25,000
Schooner Lizzie Law, corn	50,000
Schooner Watson, corn	42,000
Schooner Pulaski, corn	21,000
Total capacity	183,000

LUMBER.

Lumber freights continue firm, with vessels scarce and in urgent demand. Only three or four charters were made yesterday. No changes in rates are reported, and quotations are nominally as follows:

From East Saginaw to Lake Erie ports	$2.25@2.50
From East Saginaw to Chicago	3.25@3.50
From Bay City to Lake Erie ports	3.25@3.50
From Bay City to Chicago	3.00@3.25
From Manistee to Chicago	2.12½
From Ludington to Chicago	1.87½
From White Lake to Chicago	1.75
From Grand Haven to Chicago	1.62½
From Muskegon to Chicago	1.62½

Steam-barges carry cargoes from Muskegon to this port, from dock to dock, at 12½ cents less than sailing vessels.

IRON-ORE.

No change in iron-ore freights were reported yesterday, the rates remaining firm at the following figures from the points named:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.40@1.50
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.00@2.25

COAL.

Dispatches received yesterday from Buffalo represent vessels very scarce and ruling freight rates extremely firm, with the indications favoring an immediate advance. Coal freights from Oswego and Lake Erie ports remain firm and active at the prevailing rates. The following are the rates paid from the points named:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.10
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.25
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.35
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.35

By Lake Erie ports is meant any port on Lake Erie west of and including Erie to which iron ore is consigned, and from which coal is shipped.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN INSURANCE.

The Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters at a meeting held yesterday adopted the following rates on grain to points named below, commencing on yesterday. They are net rates, and apply to all vessels that are rated in the "A" class. On "B1" vessels 10 per cent additional is added:

From Chicago to ports on Lake Michigan	$ 40
From Chicago to ports on Lake Superior	1.00
From Chicago to ports on Lake Huron	65
From Chicago to Sarnia and Detroit River	65
From Chicago to Collingwood	75
From Chicago to ports on Lake Erie	1.00
From Chicago to ports on Lake Ontario	1.30
From Chicago to ports on Lake Ontario, including Ogdensburg	1.50
From Chicago to Montreal	1.80

A BLUE DAY.

Yesterday was an absolutely blue day in marine circles. A drizzling rain prevailed all day long and late into the evening, which had the effect to drive the crowds usually found along the docks indoors. Few lumber vessels were on the market, and the bustle incident to their unloading was absent. The tugs had little to do, the number of sail craft arriving and departing being small, and the rain interfered materially with the work being done at the dry-docks of the different companies. Taken altogether the day was dreadfully blue, and the only parties that seemed to enjoy the dullness was the bridgetenders, who were enabled to take long naps.

AN UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.

The propeller Argyle arrived in port yesterday. Her commander is a son of Capt Malcomsom, of the foundered propeller Columbia. He received the first news of his father's fate on his arrival here. Capt. Malcomsom says that the drowning of his father and two brothers makes thirteen of the Malcomsom family who have perished in the waters of the Great Lakes in the last fifteen years.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The barge Jessie Linn is aground at the end of Hewson's Island.

The tug Favorite and her tow of lumber barges arrived yesterday afternoon.

The schooner M. E. Tremble lost her jibboom last Saturday night on Lake St. Clair.

Workmen are still engaged in removing the stone from the steam canalboat sunk near Sixteenth street.

A general advance in freights, towing rates, sailors' wages, and insurance is being agitated all around the lakes.

Four new buoys have been set in the vicinity of Telegraph Light to mark out the channel and the existence of bars.

The propeller Scotia and schooner Potomac are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company being bottom calked.

The steam-barge Alpena arrived in port yesterday with a tow of lumber barges, her first appearance here this season.

The schooner reported ashore about twenty miles below Marquette proves to be the Mary Merritt, loaded with pine lumber.

The schooner Blazing Star loaded 19,300 bushels of wheat in three hours and ten minutes at the Detroit Railway elevator last Saturday.

The propeller Conemaugh while going up the South Branch yesterday collided with the steam-barge Albert Miller, damaging the Miller slightly.

The schooner J. G. Masten, which arrived at Buffalo Tuesday, wet 345 bushels of her cargo of wheat by reason of recent stress of weather.

Capt. Girard, of the schooner Cornelia, was fatally stabbed by a drunken dock-loafer named Duane Robinson, at Charlotte, N. Y., Wednesday.

The schooner Three Bells arrived at Milwaukee Wednesday with a cargo of salt from Manistee, the first load of the kind ever shipped from that port.

It is reported that it is so quiet on the docks at Buffalo that birds have built their nests all along them. The rabbits are expected to burrow also before long.

The steamship Republic arrived off Ashtabula during the gale last Saturday night, and, not being able to make the harbor, rolled her smoke-stack overboard.

Buffalo imports of grain by lake during the week ending Sept. 10 aggregated 2,123,110 bushels; receipts of lumber, 11,016,866 feet; shipments of coal, 35,778 tons.

Capt. Ed. Napier received a dispatch yesterday from Green Bay announcing that his tug, the Ann Ransom, had been badly damaged by fire there yesterday morning.

The Union Towing Company yesterday purchased the schooner-scow Sea Bird from Ames & Bristow. She will be used to carry lumber from Michigan ports to this city.

No tidings of the missing schooner Iris have yet been received, and well-founded fears for her safety are entertained. Nothing whatever of her whereabouts has been heard since her departure from Milwaukee fifteen days ago.

A boy, 16 years of age, named Horace Mason, whose parents reside at No. 49 Walnut street, was one of the victims on board the unfortunate propeller Columbia. He had shipped as assistant to the cook, and became very sick during the storm, so much so that he was perfectly helpless, and went down with the boat.

The condition of the schooner Caledonia, which struck on the rocks east of Bluff Point a week ago yesterday, has not improved any. A number of pumps have been got to work, but her sides are so open that it is impossible to get the water out to lighter her cargo. There is a probability that she will go to pieces before she can be got afloat.

Benjamin Speliman, cook on the schooner Rossie, charged with stealing $230 from John Benson, his Captain, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday morning by Justice Summerfield in bonds of $500. About $175 of the money was found where Speliman admitted that he had put it. His defense was, however, that he took the money from the Captain while the latter was drunk to save it from being spent.

It would save a great deal of annoyance to both citizens and vesselmen if some system of concert in opening the bridges from Wells to Rush streets were adopted after 6:30 p. m. As it is, six or seven vessels often get between two bridges, thereby causing a jam, and keeping the bridges open for a great length of time, much to the disgust of everybody, when if there was concert in opening the bridges they would all get out in a few minutes.

A singular instance of the long memory and honesty of sea-faring men occurred yesterday. About noon an old lake Captain walked into Finney Brothers' ship chandlery store, and after looking around a few minutes, said he owed a slight balance on a bill due them. With that the Captain pulled out a faded and yellow piece of paper, which proved, on examination, to be a bill made by Mr. George C. Finney in 1865 against a schooner, which shall be nameless, for supplies furnished and on which a balance of 85 cents remained unpaid. The Captain took out his wallet, paid the money, and asked to have the bill receipted, remarking that he would have paid it sooner but that he had not been in port since the bill was contracted. After getting his receipt the old tar bade the firm good-day and walked out.

THE STORM SIGNAL

ORDERED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Signals are ordered up at Oswego, Section 8, Rochester, and Detroit. A severe storm is central near Louisville and is advancing northward.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Freights firm and vessels scarce and wanted. Charters—Schooner L. J. Clark, coal to Racine, $1.30; schooner G. S. Hazard, coal to Chicago, $1.10; propeller Clarion, coal to Chicago, $1.10; steam-barge Glasgow and barges Grace Whitney, Dashing Wave, and India, coal to Duluth on private terms; propeller Potomac and schooner Sawyer, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.20.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—Charters—Propeller Minneapolis, coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, $1.25, free; propeller H. C. Ackley, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1.25, free; schooner S. H. Kimball, coal to Sault, private terms.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A FURIOUS GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 15.—A furious gale has been blowing on Lake Erie from the East all day, and the wind has shifted to southeast, and is blowing a furious gale. The propeller St. Paul and the schooner Owasco, for Buffalo, had to return tonight. The steamer Chief-Justice Waite, with 250 excursionists, returning from Detroit for Toledo, got out about ten miles, but also had to put back here, and intends remaining here until morning. The tug Kate Williams came in from Lake Erie, and the crew say they saw the cabin and post of the tug Mayflower, aground on Colchester Reef, floating in the lake. The tug Ballentine also reports seeing the wheel-house, deck, and back-stays drifting around outside. The steam-barges Bella Wilson, Michigan and four barges, A. A. Turner and barges, propellers Riverside, City of Dresden, and St. Paul, and schooners Singapoor, Emery, Genoa, Sumatra, Venus, Wanderer, St. Clair, and Mary Jane are at the dock here. The steam-barge East Saginaw and two schooners are at anchor outside. The officers of the propeller St. Paul feel uneasy about the schooner Carlingford, which the St. Paul has been towing. The schooner left Duluth a week ago today, and the St. Paul waited at the Sault twenty-four hours for her, but could not get any word of her. She left two days ahead of the St. Paul and the schooner Owasco. They fear for the Carlingford's safety. She had on 24,000 bushels of wheat.

HOW THE COLUMBIA FOUNDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 15.—The steamer Northern Queen, of the Collingwood & Chicago Line, arrived here today. She had on board four survivors of the lost Columbia. Their names are: Second Mate, D. McPhee; wheelsman, Thomas Lee; porter, John Fagan; and watchman, James Bakie. Second Mate McPhee gives the following report of the disaster: Shortly after leaving Chicago the vessel encountered very heavy weather from Friday evening about 11 o'clock until Saturday night, when the gale increased to a hurricane. The steamer still kept on her course on the east side of Lake Michigan, making for Point Betsy. Between 10:30 and 11 o'clock she commenced laboring very heavily in the trough of the sea, during which time she kept perfectly dry, not even making as much as an inch of water. Finally the squall came so strong that she careened right over in the trough of the sea, and could not right again, and the sea completely swamped her. As she was sinking, the crew and passengers stepped into the boats, dividing off, the Captain in one boat and the Second Mate in another, the Captain giving instructions to the Second mate to follow him. The mate did as ordered. The lake was so dark that in a few minutes they lost all sight of the Captain's boat and saw no more of them until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the bodies were washed ashore. McPhee thought there were only two passengers on board—Miss Fitzgerald and a man named Griffiths—both of whom were lost. Two of the saved crew—John Moore and James Wright—were left at the scene of the wreck to take charge of any of the bodies that might be washed ashore.

THE SCHOONER NAPOLEON ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The schooner Napoleon, laden with tan-bark, ran ashore tonight during thick weather two miles below the north point of the bay here. News of the disaster was brought to the city by the master and a seaman, who came ashore in a small boat. The tug Starke Brothers has just (9 o'clock) started out with the life-saving crew for the purpose of rescuing the three seamen who remain on board. As the Napoleon is old and quite tender, and there is quite a sea running from the northeast, she will doubtless become a complete wreck.

THE SCHOONER GUIDE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Advices from Manistee today report the release of the schooner Guide from the beach at Perry's Pier by the Manistee tugs Williams and Wheeler. The schooner is leaking badly, and, with the scow Christie, will be loaded with cedar and towed to this port for repairs.

THE ZACH CHANDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The only sail that arrived from below today was the schooner Zach Chandler. She is minus her mainsail and two jibs, lost in the Straits during Saturday's gale. The master of the Chandler reports seeing the schooner James C. Harrison with her foresail gone.

HAD TO PUT BACK TO PORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Sept. 15.—The Royal mail-steamer Passport left last night, but had to return after going as far as the Ducks. She is still detained here, together with the Spartan, which arrived from Montreal this evening. It is still blowing a gale from the southeast.

THE PROPELLER COLUMBIA'S VICTIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Thus far, besides Miss Fitzgerald, the bodies of Capt. Malcomson, Mate Malcomson, Engineers Crossby and Mippen, and Fred Griffiths, a passenger, of the ill-fated Columbia have been recovered.

AN ICE-BREAKING TUG BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—A large and powerful tug, intended for breaking ice in the harbor here during the winter months, is now being built at Manitowoc for the Goodrich Transportation Company.

THICK WEATHER AND BLOWING HARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 15.—The weather is very thick and blowing hard from the northeast. Many of the crafts reported in your dispatch giving the arrivals and departures here are at anchor in the bay awaiting for it to clear up.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 15.—Clearances today, 15. Lumber shipments, 1,900,000 feet; shingles, 1,500,000; lath, 1,100,000. The Booming Company have rafted to date 400,000,000 feet of logs.

THE STEAM-BARGE BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—The new steam-barge Business is under charter for ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula at $1.60. She will be ready to go into commission on Saturday.

BLOWING A GALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 15.—In the harbor tonight—Steamer Saginaw Valley, tug Parker, and steam-barge Salina and barges. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest.

HAD TO LET GO HER TOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 15.—The tug J. W. Bennett has just arrived (8 p. m.). She had to let go her tow of three schooners eight miles below here on account of the gale blowing.

JIBBOOM TAKEN OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—The bark Constitution had her jibboom taken out today while in tow of the tug Gates. The accident was caused by a fresh wind.

ASHORE AT SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 15.—The schooner Jane Mason went ashore here this evening. She is damaged considerably. The crew all saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NIMS-DOWS COLLISION.

Buffalo Courier: "The schooner David Dows, with 75,000 bushels of corn, arrived here yesterday morning in tow of the tug John Owens, leaving Point au Pelee about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. The Dows was taken to the Richmond elevator and her cargo unloaded. Capt. Baxter, of the C. K. Nims, also made an appearance. The statements of Capts. Skeldon, of the Dows, and Baxter in regard to the recent collision conflict considerably, and it is difficult to discover where the blame for the disaster, if any, attaches. The Dows, Nims, and J. B. Merrill came down the river in the same tow, and were sailing in parallel courses, a few miles above Point au Pelee, on Saturday night about 8 o'clock, when the squall struck them. The Nims was in the middle course, the Dows about 500 yards to the north, and the Merrill about the same distance to the south. When the wind came up the Dows luffed, and the wheel of the Nims was put hard over. She appeared slow in coming up, and the two vessels made diagonally for each other. The port bow of the Nims was forced against the starboard bow of the Dows, with the results already stated. It was a quarter past 8 o'clock when this happened, and at 10 the Nims went down. Her officers and crew took to the small boat, and had a hard time of it in the rough water till 7 o'clock the next morning, when they were picked up by the propeller Birckhead and taken to Detroit. Capt. Baxter says that Capt. Lester, of the Birckhead, treated himself and men with the utmost kindness and consideration. He left nothing undone to make them comfortable, for which the unfortunate sailors, who lost everything with the Nims, feel deeply grateful. After the collision the Dows came to anchor about four miles above the point. She was found to be leaking considerably, but her own pumps managed to keep her free on the way down. She had not finished unloading yesterday evening, but it is thought that her cargo was only little, if any, wet. It will cost about $2,500 to make good the damages of the Dows."

THE STEAMSHIP R. A. PACKER.

Buffalo Courier: "John Kelderhouse's new steamship R. A. Packer is ready for business, and is loading bulk salt for Chicago. The hull of this boat was built at Bay City by W. S. Crosthwaite, and her machinery and cabin work was supplied by the Union Dry-Dock Company at this port. The Packer is 225 feet long, 34 feet in beam, and about 18 feet in hold. She is double decked and carries three spars. Her engine is a Perry & Lay compound, made by H. G. Trout, with cylinders of 24 and 44 inches, and a stroke of 42 inches. She has one of Riter's steel boilers 7 by 14 feet, with two steam domes. Her wheel is 10½ feet in diameter. The Packer is very complete in equipment, and her living quarters are neat and comfortable. We have no doubt she will prove an excellent business boat. All told, she costs about $80,000, and has a corn capacity of 55,000 bushels. She is commanded by Capt. Lyman A. Cook—a careful and competent navigator."

THE HUGE STEAMER CAMPANA.

Toronto Mail: "The stern half of the huge steamship Campana arrived at Kingston yesterday morning from Ogdensburg in tow of three tugs, the Champion, Chieftain, and Hiram Calvin. She is owned by Mr. A. M. Smith, of Toronto, and intended for the Lake Superior line of steamers. When reunited she will measure 252 feet long, 35 feet 3 inches beam, and 20 feet depth of hold; tonnage, 1,500. Mr. Powers, of the Kingston shipyard, made an offer to put her together at that port, but his proposal has been rejected, and negotiations with Ogdensburg having failed, Port Dalhousie will probably receive the work. It is estimated that the cost of rejoining her will be about $20,000. It is the intention of the proprietor to make two trips from Collingwood to Duluth this season, so that the work cannot be delayed."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Atanuto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Ford River, posts.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Cleveland, coal.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Wenona, Ashland, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Trio, Muskegon, wood.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Guiding Star, Oswego, coal.
Schr John McGee, Oswego, coal.
Schr E. M. Portch, Bark Bay, poles.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Argyle, Kingston, steel rails.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Alpena, Ashland, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Sligo, Kingston, steel rails.
Schr Maggie McRae, Kingston, steel rails.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriondac, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Celt, Montague, lumber.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lookout, Grand Haven, poles and lumber.
Schr Otter, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Sodus, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Halstead, Buffalo, coal.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 42,350 bu corn.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, light.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, light.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop R. McDonald, Bay City, light.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Willie Loutit, Manistee, light.
Schr Nellie Torrent, Saginaw, light.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, light.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, light.
Schr J. Maria Scott, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Ina Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr May Richards, Escanaba, light.
Schr Butcher Boy, Manistee, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Collingwood, 16,154 bu corn.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adirondac, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 15—1 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Waverly, Arctic, Fountain City, Saginaw Valley, Garden City and barges, Salina and barges, Benton and barges, Cleveland and barges; schooners S. V. R. Watson, Canada, Melvin S. Bacon, A. J. Rogers, Gen. F. Sigel, Empire State, C. H. Johnson, Gladstone, Daniel Provost.

Down—Propellers Empire State, Cumberland East Saginaw and barges; schooner Rathbone; steamer Manitoba; tug Wales and barges.

Wind—Southeast, fresh. Weather—Fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 15—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Jarvis Lord, Tacoma, Russia, and N. K. Fairbank; schooners Scotia, North Cape, and Lafrenier.

Down—Propellers City of Concord, Roanoke, Toledo, Pacific, and John Pridgeon Jr.; steamer Saginaw.

Wind—Southeast, fresh. The storm signals are up.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Arrived—Propellers Potomac, Jay Gould, B. W. Blanchard, and Montana, and schooners G. S. Hazard, and James D. Sawyer, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Potomac, Clarion, Colorado, Newburgh, Starucca, Conestoga, and Buffalo, and schooners James D. Sawyer and Redwing, coal, Chicago; propeller O. M. Wilson, coal, and schooner Monguagon, iron, Duluth; schooner Swallow, coal, Marysville; schooner B. Everleigh, Toledo; schooner J. B. Merrill, coal, Milwaukee.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 15.—Arrived—Steamers W. L. Brown, Raleigh, S. C. Baldwin, and Wocoken; schooners Metropolis, C. Nielson, Luzerne, G. S. Trumpff, Champion, H. M. Scone, M. T. Wilcox, G. S. Finney, T. L. Danforth, Stampede, Delaware, and J. B. Ketcham.

Departed—Steamers Clyde, Ford, Kelly, City of New York, W. L. Brown, and S. C. Baldwin; schooners J. E. Gilmore, Jennie Matthews, M. R. Warner, C. Neilson, G. C. Trumpff, and Unadilla.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 15.—Passed down—Schooner T. R. Merritt, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Up—Schooner William I. Preston, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; schooner Samana, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schooner D. G. Fort, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—Cleared—Propellers Buffalo and Newburgh, merchandise, and schooner Oneonta, coal, Chicago.

Didn't Need Them.

Robert Howe, a candidate for Mayor of San Francisco, seeks to free himself from the charge of having employed a Chinese servant in his family or upon his fruit ranch in Southern California. As to the first count, the candidate clears himself from the imputation by saying that he has seven daughters, and has never even had occasion to hire help. As to the farm, he is only part owner, and the labor is hired by the contractor who works it.

MEXICO.

A Visit to Ameca-Ameca—The Morelos Railroad—Mounts Iztaccihuitl and Popocatapetl—Lakes Texcoco and Chalco—The Sacred Mountain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31.—Ameca-Ameca was once, as its name would seem to signify, the mecca of Mexican pilgrims. To its shrine used to resort yearly thousands from hundreds of miles around. A few days since, I too was lured thither, but not by the virtues of the Sacred Mountain. I went to do homage to the shrine of Dame Nature, who has placed here one of her most hallowed altars. What more appropriate spot could be found than at the feet of the two great volcanoes which raise their hoary heads far up into the regions of beautiful snow! Few more beautiful and picturesque places are to be found in the country. We do not approach it by the long, tedious, and painful journeys of the old pilgrim—modern engineering has done away with all that. It is a thing of the past. Comfortably seated in one of the elegant cars of the Morelos Railroad, we are swiftly borne thither without pains or toil. Leaving the Plaza Mayo of Mexico by horse-car at half-past 6 in the morning, we are a few minutes later landed at the San Lazaro Station, on the eastern outskirts of the city. Tickets are purchased, we pass through the gate, take our seat, and await the time of departure.

In the few minutes before the train starts let me give a short account of the road. It is a Mexican enterprise throughout, having been built entirely by Mexicans and with Mexican capital. The charter was received in April, 1878, with a subvention of $8,000 per kilometer, and the main line was finished to Cuantla, in the State of Morelos, last May. One week after its opening it was the scene of a terrible disaster, causing the death of over 200 people. This line runs at first southeast, skirting the shores of Lakes Texcoco and Chalco, thence south through the Sierra of Ajusco. At first the country is very level, but, when the mountains are reached, the grades become steep; deep barrancas are met, now dry, but perhaps a few hours later occupied by a rushing, foaming torrent. On the south side the road descends rapidly—Cuantla being in the "tierra caliento," 2,000 or 3,000 feet lower in altitude than Mexico. This city is in a direct line and about two-fifths the distance to Acapulco, the finest harbor Mexico possesses on the Pacific. This road may possibly some day form a link in a through line, though its charter does not now grant it the power to build to that port. The total length is about nine-six kilometres. Soon after leaving Mexico a branch starts out toward the north—the terminus being Irola, on the line of the Vera Cruz Railroad. This will be finished as far as Texcoco in about two months, when that city—which next to Mexico is perhaps the most interesting, from a historical point of view, in the country—will be united with the Capital. Texcoco, though now but a small and almost unknown village, once shared the sovereignty with Mexico. In her civilization she was ahead of her more famous rival. While Mexico was the political capital and Cholula the religious capital of Anahuac, Texcoco was the literary capital.

The Morelos Railroad is three feet gage—the same as that of the Mexican National.

The train is now ready to start; the whistle of the locomotive sounds, and we are off for Ameca. Most of the way we travel a flat, level country; but it is not monotonous, for hills close the view in every direction. Ahead are the snow-peaks, of which we obtain constant and varying views. At first they stand out perfectly distinct. Not a cloud obstructs the view. There they are, in their perfect majesty. later, however, clouds begin to collect, obscuring first only a band part way up their sides. The white caps project far above the clouds, as if springing from them, and being of them, though whiter and denser. No sign of connection with the earth appears. Below appear the green-wooded sides of the mountains, terminating in the clouds, as if forming colossal pillars for the support of the white, vapory canopy. Before we reach our destination the tops of the mountains, and fully two-thirds of their hight, are completely hidden from view. In spite of her years, Iztaccihuitl, like a bashful girl, seemed to veil her face from view, stubbornly refusing to show it. We saw her no more. Popocatapetl, however, though hidden most of the time, came out from his misty veil for a few moments occasionally to welcome us.

A number of peaks of more or less interest appear to the right of the track, many of which, from their truncated conical shapes, show the remains of ancient craters. We cut through the foot of Cerro Gordo, a name made familiar to Americans in the war of 1846. Farther away are Estrelle, San Nicolo, Montezuma, Peñol. The latter is perhaps the most interesting. It was the Indian hill of sacrifice. At the end of every cycle of fifty-two years they confidently expected the world was to come to an end. All the fires were allowed to go out; all their household utensils were destroyed. The last night, the priests marched out here in solemn procession. A noble victim was sacrificed, and over his breast a fire was kindled. When the assembled throng saw the blaze they gave an immense shout, believing that the world would live through another cycle.

To the left are just visible the salt waters of Lake Texcoco, which once covered all the plains around. This lake, though seventeen miles in length, can be waded across. It scarcely merits the name of lake, so shallow are its waters. Its greatest depth is not over three feet. Texcoco is the only one of the lakes of the Mexican Valley whose level is lower than the city. Its mean level is now about three feet lower than the Great Square. A little farther on we have to the right Lake Chalco, which is very much deeper than Texcoco. It is also at a considerably higher level, and its fresh waters, running northward by the canal of La Viga, pass through the city, past the market, and thence out into Lake Texcoco. This canal is the great highway over which the vegetables from the floating gardens for the supply of the capital are still brought, as they used to be in the days of Montezuma.

The country near Mexico is barren and uncultivated. No plants are to be seen—only a level, dreary salt marsh. In Montezuma's time, and for many years after, says Humboldt, the neighborhoods of Santiago and San Lazaro were famous for the beautiful verdure of their gardens; but the retiring of the waters and the smaller amount of humidity have left the soil so incrusted with salts that now nothing will grow. After passing Lake Texcoco, and leaving the lands once washed by its waters, the appearance of the country is entirely different. The soil is black and fertile. There are extensive fields of corn and barley; but the country is capable of a higher cultivation than is even here shown. In this climate one is not so dependent upon the rotation of seasons as in the North. The temperature is very uniform throughout the year. One may see corn in one field ready for the harvest and in another scarcely started from the seed. Two crops at least can be raised from the same land in the course of a single year. This land should be occupied by a large population. Where else can one find more natural advantages? Here is a fertile land, capable of raising all the grains and vegetables of the North, with a climate as fine as any the world can boast, and in the very midst of some of the grandest of mountain scenery. Were the City of Mexico, with its 250,000 people, as fastidious as many American cities, this land would be occupied by fine gardens and farms. As yet, however, vegetable gardening is not much of an industry here. The people do not seem to call for vegetables. At any restaurant or hotel in the city you are served to course after course of meat, but to scarcely a dish of vegetables.

But I have been wandering from my subject, and meanwhile we have begun to enter the mountains. The train is approaching Ameca-Ameca, where it soon stops. The town is situated apparently at the very feet of the great volcanos, though in reality they are several miles away. Few places can boast a grander background. Hills are on nearly every side. Close to the track rises to the hight of 300 or 400 feet Sacro Monte, or Sacred Mountain. This densely-wooded hill, surmounted by a chapel, and rising abruptly and alone from the plain, is one of the most conspicuous objects of the place, while its summit affords the best station for observing the monarch mountains and the surrounding country.

The city itself is quaint and interesting. The houses are one story, and built of adobe with tiled roofs. As I looked along the chief street—a street of moderate width, through the centre of which ran a stream of clear water—I noticed one building more prominent than the rest. It was one of the most pretentious in the place, appearing with its gable-end, much like a Swiss cottage. Over the door appeared the sign "Grand Manufactory of Bread." In fact, nearly all the stores we noticed were bread stores and apothecary stores. Whether or not the only industry of the place is to provide for the sustenance and wealth of the hundreds of pilgrims who used to resort there, I did not inquire. Ameca is the starting-point from which visitors to Popocatapetl set out. It is the nearest railroad station. Like every Mexican town, it has its great square or plaza, and of ample proportions. On one side is the cathedral, on another the city-hall. Near the city-hall, and at one corner of the square, stands a large arch of at present no real use. It is a relic of the past, we are told, dating back before the conquest, and it certainly compares favorably with the architecture of the modern town. The place numbers a population of about 10,000.

Having seen the town, let us turn to what has made the town famous in past years—the Sacred Mountain. Taking a winding path, we soon enter the woods. The place is wonderfully attractive. Wild flowers of many kinds and brilliant hues adorn the sides of the road. The profusion of flowers, the almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, with the distant view of immense beds of dazzling-white snow, form a curious contrast. How the place would delight the eye of the botanist! At length the summit is reached, and we find there a small chapel and burying-ground. The most hasty observer cannot fail to notice the large number of feet and hands scratched out in outline on the gravestones and on the sides of the building. During the Spanish dominion the people were encouraged in the belief that, if they left here the mark of their foot, and at the same time paid the church-fathers a few cents for the privilege, they would leave also their sins. This mountain has been a mine of wealth to the Church. It was one of the most profitable shrines in the country. But its wealth and also its prestige have now to a considerable extent departed.

Entering the chapel, and ascending to the top of the dome, we obtained a magnificent view of the surrounding country. As we descended, the boy who served as guide wished to show us the grotto where, he informed us, we should hear music direct from Rome. We of course followed him. A little way down the hill was another larger and richer church. We were conducted to its rear, where was in reality a beautiful grotto floored with much-worn tiles. Between it and the church is a space inclosed on either side by glass, in which is a figure of Christ in the sepulchre. We take seats and listen attentively, but none perceived the miraculous music. All that was heard was the crying of an infant. Whether we did not come with the proper spirit, or whether the time was not propitious, I do not know. Certain it is, from some cause or another we were not favored by the musicians.

A short distance from the cave is the summit of the broad ascending roadway up which pilgrims used to go on their knees. On one side are shrines, fourteen in number, on which are printed the prayers they used to say. In years past this used to be crowded by devotees. Close to its foot stands the old bull-ring, still used; but both are becoming things of the past.

The train by which we returned to Mexico was due at 3:30, but we did not leave until after 4. Just before we started the clouds parted for a few moments, and Popocatapetl came out in all his majesty, as if to bid us adieu and godspeed. We arrived at the station in the capital about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, only displeased with one thing, and that was the shortness of time at our disposal.

C. H. B.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Matteucci's Last Letter—His Own Record of What He Saw in Central Africa.

London Daily News.

From a letter written by the late Dr. Matteucci and Lieut. Massari, and received by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs on the very day that the sad news arrived of Dr. Matteucci's death, we extract the following dated Akassa (mouth of the Niger), June 1, 1881:

"Wadaj, which until now has been almost closed to geographical investigation, is the most powerful empire of Central Africa. It extends north as far as the desert of Libico, to the south it comprehends the vast kingdom of Baghirmi and Dar Runga, to the west it is bounded partly by Bornu and partly is lost among the Kanem tribes, and to the east is bounded by Darfur and Tama, a small kingdom tribute to Egypt. For the last ten years Wadaj has kept up an active trade with the Mediterranean by the fatiguing, but direct, route to the desert between Wadaj and Bengazi. It exports ivory of good quality, ostrich feathers, and numerous slaves, and imports cottons, fancy articles, a little silk, and bright-colored cloths. The commerce is in the hands of the Arabs of Tripoli, Bengazi, and the east part of Fezzan. Wadaj is rich in camels and cattle, and proprietors in the south, near the River Salamet, furnish every kind of vegetable produce in quantities. The western provinces, however, are sterile from want of water. Until now Wadaj was closed to all Europeans. Two German travelers, in 1854 and 1862, met with a cruel death, and only in 1873, during the pacific reign of Sultan Ali, was Dr. Natchtigall, coming from Bornu, permitted to cross the country. Having entirely adopted the customs of the natives, he passed unnoticed, more like a Turkish merchant than a messenger from the civilized world. Sultan Ali, from whom all good things were expected, was prematurely snatched away, and his successor, who possessed neither the good nature nor the intelligence of the late ruler, ascended the throne in times of great difficulty, just when the Egyptian Government was at war with Darfur. At this epoch all communication between Wadaj and Darfur was completely stopped. Not an ostrich feather, not a tooth of ivory, passed through these regions. The King of Darfur ordered the villages situated on the route to kill every Wadaj who attempted to reach Darfur, and vice versa. The various couriers sent by the Egyptian Government were killed, and not one reached the Capital.

"We will not relate to your Excellency how we passed; we only say that we passed like Christians and Italians. The King of Wadaj, obeying an old custom of the country, received us without showing himself. He spoke to us from within a tent. Days passed, sad and weary for us. In order to surround ourselves with the prestige of power and authority, we spoke like messengers from our King, and said that the gifts we brought were sent by the powerful King of Italy. The King of Wadaj appeared struck by the honor of the notice taken of him by the King of Italy. He assured us of his lively gratitude, and confided to our care several gifts for our King and Queen, assuring us that he would willingly open the gates of his kingdom to Christians if they would come by way of Tripoli, because on all the roads coming from the east he had made a solemn and sole exception for us. However, your Excellency, the time is still far off when Christians can feel at ease in Wadaj; the natives are still too savage, and although it is true that in this country the sovereign's will is everything, yet all classes feel the utmost diffidence towards the whites, whom they look upon as dreaded Egyptian spies seeking a means of conquering the country, and if to this feeling is added the strong religious hatred of all Christians which Mohammedanism knows how to inspire, your Excellency will be able to form a clear idea of the serious difficulties that exist. The King of Wadaj, who had heard that the Egyptians of Darfur had received us with royal honors, believed that he had assumed a grave responsibility in having permitted us to enter his kingdom, and surrounded us with such precautions that we were not allowed to go into the country the whole time of our nine days' stay in the capital, and, when we left for Bornu he sent an escort of three Governors and many horsemen to accompany us for a two months' journey.

"Let us now speak of Bornu, which will interest your Excellency on account of the acquaintance we made with a poor Italian who has been confined there for more than ten years. In 1869, when Dr. Nachtigall left Tripoli for Bornu, he was accompanied, in the capacity of servant, at a wage of 90f. a month, by one Giuseppe Valpreda. On arriving at Bornu differences arose between master and servant, which soon became known to the King, who offered Valpreda a separate domicile. Dr. Nachtigall soon departed on his explorations, and Valpreda lived upon what the King occasionally sent him. He trusted to Dr. Nachtigall to send him word on leaving the country, sure that he would not leave him there, the only European and only Christian. But things did not turn out as he had hoped; he knew at last that he was abandoned, and was assailed by fears of being assassinated by religious fanatics. Naturally of a timid disposition, he asked permission to become a Mussulman, and received the name of 'Mohammed El Maslimani.' The King was much pleased with this; he kept Valpreda near his person, and during four years the latter wanted for nothing. But Velpreda felt his false position; the King loved him, but the people hated him, and evinced their discontent at the presence of a white at Court. Valpreda sent letters to the Consuls at Tunis and Tripoli, praying for moral and material aid, but not one line, not a word of comfort reached him in reply. He then repeatedly asked the King to send him home to his own country, but was always put off with kind phrases. Valpreda was no parasite on the King; his natural intelligence enabled him to put a hand to everything, and he became now a carpenter, now an architect, now a mechanic, now a gardener, working in the sweat of his brow. About five years ago the King reduced his gifts, and Valpreda has been obliged to work day and night to support a sad and most unhappy existence.

"It was on coming from Wadaj, and almost at the gates of the Capital of Bornu, that we heard of our compatriot. Later we listened to his account of the sorrowful story we now repeat to your Excellency, and we were very sorry that we were not able to intercede directly with the King in his favor. Our position was difficult. In Bornu any one coming from Wadaj is jealously suspected, and we were unprovided with gifts and other means, which are the great forces of such travels as ours. We had no official letters to present, and for this reason Valpreda himself decided that it was better to abstain from any demand. He confided to us his serious fears of being killed when the old King should die, and told us that if he had had any means he would have attempted to fly. We were no better off than he, but we furnished him with a modest sum of money, obtained in a manner we shall have occasion to relate in another letter to your Excellency. The future of Bornu is dark; the present King is very old; in and out of his kingdom he enjoys general sympathy, and is respected alike as King and as priest; but it is foreseen that on the day of his death the rival parties in the Capital will occasion a horrible civil war, and all the neighboring tributary Kings will rise in revolt.

"Kano, your Excellency, is the third large kingdom that we visited. It is a land of peace and labor, far away from any civilized country, and surrounded by savage tribes; it is civil more because of the temperate nature of its population than from any other source. At Kano every one works, every one speculates, every one makes money; there is no difference of caste, of faith, or of nationality. When you enter this vast metropolis no one inquires whence you come, whither you go, what you want, or whom you seek. The natives weave the material for the native dress, which they dye blue with indigo, the rich product of their country. They prepare furs in an excellent manner, and make many things worthy of imitation. Their commerce with the coasts of the Mediterranean is conducted by the Arabs of Tripoli and Ghadami. They import calico, silk, sugar, and fancy articles, and export ivory, ostrich feathers, furs, thibet, and a few slaves. The soil produces all kinds of grain of excellent quality, and potatoes prosper as in no other country in Central Africa. One of the most active trades with Kano is that of the goro, a nut much appreciated at Bornu and Wadaj, which comes from Gangia and Ashantee. Your Excellency, if Italy ever seeks in Africa a beautiful tract of country in which to establish an agricultural colony, none could be better than the Kingdom of Kano, which, as you will see, is very easy of access from the west coast.

"Nupe is the last large kingdom into which we penetrated. It is situated between two civilizations, near the sea, and connected with Europeans for more than twenty years. If it has not learned everything we can still say that it is decidedly on the way to civilization. In 1841 the English attempted to make explorations on the Niger and its confluents. Later on the King of Nupe himself invited some merchants to establish themselves in his kingdom, which settled on the Niger in order to keep up a direct communication with the sea. There are now at the mouth of that river, within a few hours of the capital, twenty English factories which send their goods to the sea by means of small steamboats that ascend the river almost weekly, importing cottons, silk, guns, liquors, copper, and brass, and exporting ivory, palm-oil, and a vegetable fat that is found at Nupe in great quantities, prepared by the natives from the seeds of the tallow tree. It seems that the English merchants are not content with what they have. When the rainy season arrives they take advantage of the Niger and its confluents being at the the highest level, and hasten to send small steamboats up the then navigable rivers into the heart of Africa. The English Government is certainly no stranger to this pacific enterprise, and every year a messenger is sent with presents from the Queen to the King of Nupe, while local interests are watched by a Consul residing at Bonny. We should be grateful to your Excellency if you would make known to the King that all the great Kings of Central Africa have hastened to offer their homage to his Majesty, and that the King of Nupe saved the life of a King's son, who had been taken prisoner with many savages, on our asking him to do so in honor of the King of Italy."

ONIONS.

The Much-Despised Vegetable Properly Treated—About Leeks and Onions, Garlic and Shallots.

Juliet Corson.

So little do we as a people know of that vegetable tabooed in polite society, the onion, that we bestow not upon it that measure of esteem in which the Levant holds it. Indeed, were it proposed to restore it to the position it attained in the scheme of ancient Egyptian theology, the proponent would speedily be nominated as a candidate for the nearest lunatic asylum. But how manifold are its virtues! Near the Orient, its birth-place, it serves, like cheese in England and apples in Brittany, as the relish to whatever form of farinaceous food constitutes the fare of the laboring population of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Egypt, Morocco, and Arabia. The palm of popularity is disputed in Southern Europe by the garlic, and in France by the leek.

Garlic, which grows wild in Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, has been used from earliest ages as a medicine and condiment. Its oil of allyl, (chemically designated sulphuret of allyl), is quickly absorbed after eating and pervades every part of the body, its presence being unmistakable in the secretions. Many persons express an aversion to the taste and odor of garlic who have never tasted it and could not identify it as a vegetable, but the same individuals would miss the pungency it imparts to certain dishes of European origin and its slightly stimulating effect. So carefully should it be employed in cookery that only a clove or part of a clove is admissible in quite a large dish; for instance, a single clove, which is one of the small divisions of the garlic bulb, if placed in the flesh near the shank-bone of a leg of mutton before it is roasted and then removed before it is served, will give it a flavor acceptable but indescribable. Or if, in carving, the blade of the knife is rubbed with a cut clove of garlic a delicate flavor of the vegetable will be imparted. Rochambole or Danish garlic, sometimes called rye bulb, because it grows in rye fields, is larger than ordinary garlic, but has the same flavor; both varieties of garlic are cooked for the table by first blanching them in boiling water or by changing several times the water in which they are cooked, and then serving them on toast, accompanied by a white sauce.

The same pungent oil of allyl, which gives character to garlic and onions, is present in shallots or eschalots, mustard, horse-radish, leeks, chives, and asafœtida. The last-named vegetable is used as a food in some parts of India when first grown, and its flavor predominates in many dishes dear to the hearts of Asian epicures. The shallot is a small onion of intense odor, which separates in cloves like garlic, and plays a prominent part in French cookery as a flavoring. Its use is especially to be marked in sauces, gravies, and salads, but it is often eaten stewed in broth or gravy. The lerk, or flag onion, is similarly employed, and invariably enters into the composition of French soups. Its excellence as a table vegetable is yet to be learned by us. Its origin, like that of the onion, is lost in the mists of antiquity. In the books of Greek and Roman cookery which have come down to these latter days all these vegetables are mentioned as being frequently employed, as also are chives: the last named grows freely in close tufts, which may be cut near the ground every few days and yet afford an abundant supply during the summer season, or longer if sheltered from cold.

While all these vegetables are excellent in general cookery as flavorings, the onion stands preëminent as a table vegetable. Apart from its flavor it possesses medicinal virtues of a marked character. When eaten in moderation it stimulates the circulatory system and the secretions, and the consequent increase of the salvia and the gastric juice promotes digestion. The large red variety is an excellent diuretic, and two or three small white onions are recommended by Buckland to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are slightly tonic, and to a certain degree nutritious. Since cooking deprives them of some of their volatile oil, and a little parsley dipped in vinegar and eaten after them partly overcomes the odor they impart to the breath, surely their virtues may plead for their more frequent use, especially as an adjunct to other articles of food. Mild and sweet in their native Orient, they are smaller and more pungent as they are transplanted to colder regions. The onions of Valencia and Bermuda surpass our own in sweetness and succulence, but we have many excellent sorts, which bear local names, given in accordance with their size, flavor, and season. A few may be mentioned in such general terms as will serve to distinguish them in purchasing.

The yellow onion is mild in flavor and an excellent keeper. A rather large, light-red onion, streaked with green is juicy and sweet, but, because less solid than some other sorts, does not keep so well; a dark-red variety, large and strongly flavored, keeps well, and is remarkable for its diuretic properties. The small, white pickling onions are true silverskins, sown late in the spring in rather poor soil in order to dwarf them; the mature silverskin or large white onion is one of the best varieties now in favor. The small silverskins make the nicest pickles when they have been cooked for five minutes in salted boiling water, and then thrown into cold water for half an hour, while the vinegar to be used with them is being scalded with spices; they are strained from the water when quite cold, placed in glass or earthen jars, and covered with the scalding vinegar; after remaining for twenty-four hours the vinegar is again scalded and poured again upon the onions, when the jar containing them is tightly closed from the air. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs. It is made by frying golden brown half-dozen sliced onions in sufficient butter to prevent burning, with a teaspoonful of sugar; two quarts of clear soup are next added to the onions, together with a bouquet of sweet herbs and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper; these ingredients are allowed to simmer gently together for about a quarter of an hour while some slices of bread are being toasted and placed in the soup-tureen; the bouquet of herbs is then removed, and the broth and onions poured upon the bread, when the soup is served hot.

Two other preparations of onions may be mentioned as excellent. One of onions and eggs is made by peeling and cutting Valencia onions in slices about a quarter of an inch thick, seasoning them with salt and pepper, frying them until tender, without burning, in butter; they are then transferred to a hot dish with a skimmer, a lemon is squeezed over them, and half a dozen poached eggs are laid upon them. A German dish of onions and cheese is made by placing half-inch slices of large onions in a buttered baking-dish, seasoning them with pepper and salt, and cooking them just tender in a hot oven. They are then arranged on a dish without breaking; a little grated cheese, preferably Parmesan, is dusted over them, and the dish is returned to the oven long enough to slightly melt the cheese, when it is ready to serve. Are not these dishes novel enough to tempt fastidious eaters? If not, let them ponder upon the wish of a well-known metropolitan wit, who adores fair women and onions. Quoth he: "Oh, if I could but find a woman who loves onions as I do! I would have her eat all she desired, and then—stand in the middle of the street until the rose returned to her breath."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WHALE PAVILION,
Lake-Front, between the Base-Ball Park and Exposition Building.

H. R. H.,
The Giant of the gigantic creations of the Universe.

Length, 60 feet.

Original weight, 80,000 pounds. Is indorsed by the Press of America, and 3,000,000 people who have seen him.

The greatest Natural Curiosity ever exhibited on the face of the earth.

Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Don't fail to bring the children.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY……… …Manager and Proprietor.
The Talk of the City---This Elegant Theatre.
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON & CRANE
And their Company in Shakspeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT;
Or, What You Will.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek……………Mr. Stuart Robson
Sir Toby Belch……………………Mr. W. H. Crane
ALL THE SCENERY NEW.
Box Office Open Daily, from 9 a. m.,
For the sale (without extra charge) of Reserved Seats, Private Boxes, and Private Box Seats.
Box office open from 9 a. m. until the curtain falls on the evening performance.
Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25 cts. 40 PRIVATE BOXES AT THIS THEATRE.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

O'BRIEN'S GALLERY.
Rembrandt Peale's
GREAT PAINTING,
THE
Court of Death,
ON EXHIBITION AT
O'Brien's Gallery,
208 Wabash-av.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, Sept. 12, positively six nights and Saturday Matinee only, the renowned German dialect comedian,
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
IN HIS GREAT PLAY,
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
Sunday night, Sept. 18—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS in their new play, THE AMATEUR'S BENEFIT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
MR. A. M. PALMER'S NEW YORK
Union Square Theatre Co.,
in Sardou's powerful drama, entitled
MOTHER AND SON
Last MOTHER AND SON MATINEE at 2 p. m. tomorrow.
Next Week—THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Special important engagement for Sunday evening, Sept. 18, only, and positively no longer, the eminent Commedian
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
supported by his own Company of superior artists, for one performance of his latest and greatest success, TOM DILLOWAY, in the comedy drama entitled EDGEWOOD FOLKS. Mr. Russell appearing in all of his specialties. Next Sunday evening, Sept. 18. Secure seats in advance.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Crowded by laughing, happy audiences nightly.
TONY PASTOR
and his immense Company. The best show in the city for the Fair visitors. Matinee Saturday. Matinee Sunday. Splendid programme for the last three nights.
Monday, Sept. 19—One week only of HYDE & BEHMAN'S COMEDY COMPANY.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
W. D. Eaton's Farcical Comedy,
ALL THE RAGE!
By Mr. J. M. HILL'S COMEDY COMPANY, including Frank Hardenbergh, Wm. Davidge, J. C. Padgett, Miss Meta Bartlett, and Mrs. Laura Dainty.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
By mutual consent the firm of Storey & Parker, retail druggists, is this day dissolved. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the same place, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., by Robert E. Storey, who will pay all claims against and collect all bills due the late firm.
[Signed] ROBT. E. STOREY,
ANDREW H. PARKER.
Dated Sept. 14, 1881.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1881.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. T. Tuttle, of Detroit, is at the Palmer.

S. H. Jones, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Tremont.

A. McLean, of Ottawa, Canada, is at the Palmer.

H. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, Ia., is at the Pacific.

J. H. Potts, of Jacksonville, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Dr. W. S. Rogers, of Galveston, Tex., is at the Pacific.

David Cavan, of Atlantic Mine, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Dr. E. R. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Sherman.

Commodore Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N., is at the Pacific.

John Hope, of Bow Park, Brantford, Canada, is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Van Emburg, of New York, are at the Palmer.

John W. Breckenridge, of San Rafael, Cal., is at the Sherman.

D. M. Garrett and Charles W. Frye, of Boston, are at the Tremont.

J. W. Chapman, United States Marshal, Council Bluffs, Ia., is at the Pacific.

E. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill., and Ross Gordon, Lafayette, Ind., are at the Leland.

M. C. Burch, United States District Attorney, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Tremont.

John A. Hand has arranged another Hope concert for next Sunday afternoon at the South Park. The concert will commence at 3:30. The Indiana avenue cars will take visitors to the grounds.

The Union Veterans met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and decided not to go to the reunion at Lafayette, Ind., as the railroad companies had refused to stand by the terms first offered.

If the weather permits the cruise of the Chicago Yacht Club, fixed for last Saturday, will take place tomorrow at the same hour and under the same regulations. All tickets issued for last week will be received tomorrow.

Charles W. Chapman, London; the Rev. Ballintyne Patterson, Liverpool, England; James McFarland, Colin S. and Horatio R. MacRae, Scotland; and the Rev. B. Saddington, of Sydney, Australia, are at the Pacific.

The propeller Ludington yesterday brought over to Milwaukee from Frankfort, Mich., the remains of Miss Fannie Fitzgerald, lost by the foundering of the propeller Columbia. They were forwarded to this city last night.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 68 deg.; 10 a. m., 66; 12 m., 66; 3 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 64. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 8 p. m., 29.09.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLaren and William McLaren, of London, England; W. Goulding and J. Cade, of Cork, Ireland; Prof. Schoenbom, of Koenigsberg, Prussia; Dr. L. S. Thompson, of Honolulu; and J. Bruce, of New Zealand, are at the Palmer.

Joseph Epstein, who was arrested the other day by Policeman John Hanley upon suspicion of having broken into No. 602 Centre avenue, had a hearing before Justice Ingersoll yesterday, and was honorably discharged, there not being a particle of evidence against him.

James McGarrin, a sailor on the steam-barge Rube Richards, lying at the Joliet Iron-Ore Company's dock, accidentally fell yesterday forenoon from the upper to the lower deck, and had his left leg badly broken below the knee. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The largest sales of butter ever made in this city at one time were made yesterday, and consisted of 3,112 tubs, ladle packed, at 17½ cents, 1,270 tubs at 16¾, 971 tubs dairy at 20, and 376 tubs of creamery at 27½. The first lot was taken by one buyer for shipment to the lumber districts.

In the case of The People vs. John M. Dewey, charged with embezzlement by Messrs. Edwards & Guhl, commission-men at No. 112 South Water street, Justice Brown yesterday held that the evidence showed that Dewey in his deal with the complainants had acted in good faith, and was not guilty.

Gertie Norris and Lottie Earl, two young girls in their teens, were found by an officer at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets Wednesday in a beastly state of intoxication. One of the wayward girls was exceptionally beautiful in features and refined in manner, and evidently belonged to a higher social sphere. Justice Walsh, after admonishing the girls, sent them both to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills and John Patterson, whom the jury in the inquest upon Marie Boysen found sufficiently valuable as witnesses to be placed under bonds, spent Wednesday night in jail, and yesterday morning were admitted to bail by Judge Smith in the sum of $250 each, their own recognizances being taken. So far as could be learned, there are no new developments in the search for the missing abortionist, Dr. Upton.

A new Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, named in honor of Gen. A. E. Burnside, deceased, was formed at South Chicago last evening, numbering about twenty-five members. The following officers were elected: James Henshaw, Commander; A. Wilson, S. V. C.; T. R. Grant, J. V. C.; W. T. Monical, Adjutant; A. J. Scott, Quartermaster; C. B. Bushmore, Chaplain; Adolph Ollkers, Officer of the Day; and Christ Bryan, Guard.

It is reported that P. A. Sundelius, of the Seventeenth Ward, is strongly urged to become a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court this fall on the Republican ticket. Mr. Sundelius is an accomplished scholar, a good Republican, served as a private soldier during the late War, and was desperately wounded, having had two balls lodged in his body, which he still carries with him. By birth he is a Swede, and is justly popular with all who know him.

Benjamin Spellman, cook of the schooner Norman, now lying in the river at Seventeenth street, was arrested Wednesday night by Officer Mahoney, of the Twenty-second Street Station, for stealing $230 from Capt. John Hanson as that individual lay asleep in his bunk. When arrested, Spellman had $175 on his person. In the South Side Police Court yesterday Justice Wallace held the man to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500, in spite of his protestations to the effect that he had taken the Captain's money that it might not be stolen, the Captain being helplessly drunk.

Charles Dreifus was fined $50 for disorderly conduct by Justice Walsh yesterday. Wednesday Officer Early found him attempting to dispose of a quantity of carpenter, turner, and tinners' tools, worth $100, at a second-hand shop on Madison street, and brought him to the Madison Street Station. Dreifus could not give a satisfactory account of how he came in possession of the property, and he was booked with larceny. Yesterday morning it could not be proven that he stole the tools, so the charge was changed to disorderly, and he was sent to the Bridewell for 100 days.

The Cigarmakers' Association expects to hold a meeting Oct. 6 to take measures toward procuring a charter, in order to keep upon a footing with sister societies in other cities which are more or less following its example. The association claims to have done a great deal in the way of reducing the taxation on tobacco, etc., by supplications to Congress, and has already appointed a committee to wait on the next Congress to obtain a reduction in taxation upon cigars from the present rate, $6 per thousand, to $4. They do not see why this should not be so, inasmuch as the taxation on other tobaccos has been reduced one-third.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Henry Plessner acting as Chairman. The following officers were elected: President, Charles W. Earle, Vice-President, Henry Plessner; Recording Secretary, C. C. Myrick; Corresponding Secretary, Charles A. Stone; Treasurer, William M. Loughlin; Executive Committee, C. C. Doolittle, J. E. Sanford, James D. Campbell, John J. Mullen, James E. Stuart, J. F. Weeks, Gustave Koru, and E. H. Blodgett. The special committee elected to wait on Gen. Sheridan and invite him to accompany them to Chattanooga reported that the General had accepted. The society then adjourned to meet Monday night at the Danville depot, which they will leave by special train for Chattanooga, where they will participate in the reunion.

One branch of the case of Mrs. Falkner, the lady who has been referred to several times of late in connection with one Tong Tong, a Chinese painter whom she brought to this country, was brought up yesterday before Justice Hawkinson. In the attempt of the police officers to serve the warrant issued by the Chinaman for the arrest of Mrs. Falkner, the lady claimed that they handled her quite roughly. It was upon this accusation that she appeared yesterday against the officers in question. The Chinaman, Tong Tong, had her arrested for searching his house and taking away valuable goods, which both claim. In court yesterday the officers acknowledged that they were obliged to carry her out upon the street, as she offered such bold resistance, and refused to go with them. Justice Hawkinson acquitted the officers after the case was long and strongly debated.

Ida Bos was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Miller in bonds of $500 on a charge of malicious mischief. On the 8th inst. Constable Barry Murphy was instructed by a money-lender named King to go to the residence of Mrs. Bos, No. 491 West Fourteenth street, and foreclose a chattel mortgage which he held against her. The Constable, accompanied by his clerk, Frank Howard, went to the house, and, while going through the formality of reading the mortgage, the woman, who was in an excited frame of mind, sprang forward, and catching the document in both hands crushed it in her nervous fingers and tore it into bits. This discouraged the officers, who had to leave without accomplishing their purpose, though they subsequently caused a warrant to be issued for Ida's arrest. In court the lady evinced contrition for her indiscretion, and, when brought before Justice Miller, wept copiously. When the case was called the attorney for the woman waived examination, and in consequence the Justice held the culprit in $500 bonds.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

A Tribune reporter called yesterday on Mr. James Lane Allen, the original projector of the scheme for building a memorial hall as a sort of monument to the great fire. For some time past nothing has been heard of the plan, and the object of the reportorial call was to see what had been done, and what was to be done about raising money for the proposed building.

"I cannot give you very much information on the subject," said Mr. Allen, "as I do not consider myself the spokesman for the committee, and do not feel at liberty to talk about its plans or what it has accomplished."

"What has been done about raising the fund," asked the reporter.

"Nothing as yet that I am aware of. Mr. Shorey and Mr. Washburne have charge of the subscriptions, but I do not think they have done anything up to date. Just before I went away last month a meeting of the Memorial Association was called. There was not a quorum present at that meeting, but several representative men were there, and we had a long discussion. I advanced a plan which was talked over at some length, and those present finally agreed upon a plan of operations which was practically in accord with mine. Just at present I cannot tell you what that plan is, but I will say that it is a sort of 'still hunt.'"

"When will this plan be made public?"

"That I cannot say, but I think it will be made known about Oct. 9. We think it will succeed, but if it does not I am going to appeal to the masses for aid. If the wealthy men of Chicago do not stand by the plan, I shall ask the people for their support. Another meeting of the Memorial Association will be held soon, and after that I may be able to give the readers of The Tribune more information on the subject."

Judge Bradwell, a prominent member of the Memorial Association, was seen yesterday. He said that the association proposed to call a mass meeting of citizens Oct. 9, and an attempt would then be made to raise money to erect the proposed building.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Social-Science Association met at the office of Mrs Helen E. Starrett, in the Lakeside Building, yesterday afternoon to complete the arrangements for the annual meeting of the association, which occurs at the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Arthur S. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Handy, and Mrs. Robert Hill, was appointed to take charge of a reception to be given on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 6. The Committee on Topics reported the following subjects and speakers for the annual meeting: Annual address by the President, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett; "American Women in the Charities of Today," Ella A. Giles, Wisconsin; "Popular Education Beyond the Schoolroom," Mrs. I. L. Candee, Cairo; "Practical Art for Women," Mrs. Enoch Root, Chicago; "Laws Pertaining to Women," M. Fredrika Perry, Chicago; "Men, Women, and Money," Mrs. Frances Allison, Ohio; "Enfranchisement of Women," Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, Missouri; "Organized Charities," ——. The admission to all the meetings will be free.

ENFORCING THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Three violators of the smoke ordinance—Edmund Norton, of the Norton Mills; E. N. Blake, of the Dake Bakery; and George Miller, of the United States Distillery Company—were before Justice Wallace yesterday on complaint of Prof. Patten, of the Health Department. A representative of Marshall Field & Co. testified that the smoke issued from the Norton Mill chimney in a dense black volume and had injured goods in the wholesale department to the extent of $2,000. Mr. Norton said that as soon as they could find a practicable smoke-consumer they would put one in their chimney. They, he added, had tried several, but had found them ineffectual. In reply to a question by Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron, as to whether he proposed to continue allowing the smoke to issue from the chimney until he found such a consumer, Mr. Norton replied that he had not yet got to the point of giving up burners because smoke came out of his chimney. He was fined $50, and took an appeal. Mr. Blake said he was putting in a consumer, and his case was continued for ten days. Mr. Miller got a change of venue to Justice Summerfield, who put the hearing over until today week. Other violators who ignore the notices will be summoned to appear as soon as possible, and, if one fine doesn't have the desired effect, they will be hauled up three or four times a week until they abate the nuisance for which they are responsible.

DEATH ON THE TRAIN.

The Burlington train which reached this city at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning had on board the body of John Gilgrey, an old man of 70 years of age, who died in his seat between Mendota and Earlville. Upon reaching this city the Coroner was notified, and upon his order the remains were removed to an undertaker's at No. 117 West Randolph street, there to await a claimant. Mr. Gilgrey boarded the train at Quincy, Ill., where he is supposed to have friends. Upon his person were papers showing that he had been a sailor in the navy as far back as 1835, and that he had served in the last War, and that he had but recently returned from Kansas, whither he had gone to make the last payment upon some Government land which he had purchased. In a little sack tied around his neck was found $111 in cash.

Y. M. C. A.

Two hundred friends of Mr. A. T. Heminway, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., gathered at Lower Farwell Hall last evening, the occasion being a very pleasant reception tendered by the association to its Secretary, who has just returned from London, where he was in attendance upon the World's Convention of the Y. M. C. A. The room was made fragrant with the beautiful plants and flowers on the platform, and the audience was in a happy mood to enjoy the varied feast. The Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer, and Miss Fannie Hammond gave some instrumental selections. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. delivered a brief address of welcome, and was followed by the Chicago Quartet in two popular vocal selections. Miss Carrie A. Johnson, the well-known elocutionist, gave a thrilling picture of remorse entitled "At Last," which was generously applauded. In answer to an encore she rendered the "Tell-Tale." Mr. Hemingway then addressed the meeting and gave an interesting story of his visit to the Old World. He said there were eighty delegates from America, and the meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London. He touched briefly upon the Y. M. C. A. work in England, Scotland, Switzerland, and Germany, and stated that the interchange of views at the convention was very valuable indeed. He also visited the slums of London, accompanied by Mrs. Fersons, and participated in fifteen open-air meetings on one Sunday, where immense audiences congregated. Mr. Joseph Smithson, of Dublin, made some witty remarks, and concluded with eloquent words of cheer for the workers in the good cause here. The reception concluded with refreshments.

THE CALUMET'S NEW HOME.

A joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Calumet Club and the Trustees of the Building Committee was held last evening at the club-house, corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth streets, for the purpose of closing the purchase of the new site, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth streets, and revising the plans made for the new house by Burnham & Root, the architects. The plans, as made by the architects, were not materially altered by the committee. Work on the building will be begun at once, and will be pushed through the winter, and the Building Committee expects that the club will be in its new home early next spring. The present quarters have been brightened up for the winter, and a number of improvements have been made. The main rooms have been redecorated and repapered by E. G. L. Faxon, and the interior of the house presents a neat and cosy appearance. The large group of old settlers' photographs has been given a place in the front parlor, and an archway has been cut between the card-room and the library—a wonderful improvement, giving, as it does, an appearance of roominess to the apartments. The large painting "The Peacemakers," which has been displaced by this archway, has been removed to one of the upper rooms, in which the business meetings of the club are held. The club has now a membership of over 500, and it is expected that during the coming winter a series of receptions will be given.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Sheriff's investigation still drags along. He was to have concluded it yesterday, but did not for some reason or another.

The County Treasurer was occupied yesterday in the delinquent tax-sales for the special assessments in South Chicago, and the same will be continued this morning.

John W. O'Daniel, Storekeeper at the Empire Distillery, was yesterday arrested for debt at the instance of F. W. Wilson, the amount in dispute being $906. The debt is said to be on an execution for damages growing out of a quarrel of some kind. O'Daniel gave bail before Judge Loomis in the sum of $6,000 for his appearance on the 21st for a hearing.

Ald. Hulbert, of the Sherman House, complained to the Commissioners yesterday that some of the janitors employed in the new Court-House were in the habit of indecently exposing themselves from the windows of the building, much to the annoyance of his guests. An order was at once made for an investigation, and the guilty party, or parties, when found out will be unceremoniously discharged.

In 1877, in revising the rules for the government of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, an Advisory Medical Board was elected, whose duty it should be to visit the institutions four times a year and make quarterly reports to the County Board with reference to their condition and necessities. They have made but one visit since, it is said, and but one report, and a resolution will be introduced at an early day inquiring after them. The board consists of Drs. Henry M. Lyman, John S. Jewell, T. J. Bluthardt, Dr. Brown, and J. M. Hutchinson.

County-Attorney Willett returned from Ottawa yesterday and expressed himself as well pleased with the prospect of settling the vexed election question the coming week. He prepared a circular during the day to be sent to the County Clerks of the State, notifying them that the case would be heard before the Supreme Court Tuesday, and asking them to send counsel to represent them if they so desired. He also prepared an abstract of the case, which he will forward them today. He wants the hearing to be full and free, and hopes to see the best legal talent of the State brought to bear on the case.

A QUARREL OVER PILLS.

The Committee on Hospitals was in session yesterday, and had before them the resolution of Commissioner Wood, which proposes to allow homeopathic physicians and colleges the same privileges in the County Hospital as those enjoyed by the other schools, and to give them a representative on the Medical Board. The Chairman of the committee and the Warden of the hospital had invited the presence of Drs. Fenger and Lee, of the Medical Board, and they were in attendance. In answer to questions, they said that they were opposed to any change on the ground of impracticability. Warden Mills took the same view, and said that the Medical Board would have to be all of one school or the other, and that it would be impossible to introduce homeopathy without the expense of employing two sets of interns, house-physicians and nurses. Commissioner Purington suggested, as a way of getting around the difficulty, that the hospital be turned over to the homeopathists one or two years in every three or five, and argued that it was unfair to deny them the privileges enjoyed by other schools, because they represented a large and intelligent portion of the taxpayers of the county. Dr. Fenger did not take kindly to this proposition, but did not give his reasons, and, after some further discussion, the vexed question was disposed of for the time being by the committees agreeing to report to the board Monday and ask for further time, and also for authority to invite two members of the Faculty of the Rush Medical, Chicago Medical, Hahnemann, and Bennett Medical Colleges, to attend another meeting to be held Thursday afternoon. Rush Medical College will, no doubt, be represented by members of the Hospital Medical Board, and the other colleges by their best men, and since there will be four homeopaths to answer the objections of four allopaths, and since the members of the committee do not all take the same kind of medicine for their ills, the meeting promises to be a lively and interesting one.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Register of Vital Statistics issued forty burial permits.

The new disease is carrying off horses at a terrible rate, twenty-four dead ones being reported to the Health Department yesterday for removal.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: B. L. Caldwell, two three-story brick dwellings and barns, 29x63, Calumet avenue, near Thirty-first, $12,000; J. H. Hildreth, two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x70, No. 572 South Halsted street, $3,500; George Karnes, three three-story brick dwellings, each 22x61, Nos. 590, 592, and 594 West Lake street, $15,000.

Seven more deaths from small-pox occurred yesterday, the majority—5—of course in the Fourteenth Ward, where the disease has a firm foothold. New cases were reported as follows: No. 27 Conrad place; No. 81 West Division street; No. 454 Milwaukee avenue; No. 24 Augusta, and No. 553 Noble street. There is a case diphtheria in the Sherman Block and another at No. 29 Margaret street, and a case of scarlatina at No. 2633 Cottage Grove avenue.

The proposals for furnishing two engines for the West Side pumping works were opened yesterday by the Commissioner of Public Works. Only three bids were received: William Golding, $125,000; N. F. Palmer & Co., $257,500; Corliss Works, $250,000. The proposal of the latter was thrown out on account of informalities. Commissioner Waller said there ought to be more competition for such a big job, and he will doubtless advertise again.

U. S. A.

The Pension-Agent disbursed $68,600 yesterday.

The collections on dutiable goods yesterday amounted to $12,648.

Ten thousand dollars in gold was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The receipts for internal revenue yesterday amounted to $45,135, of which $37,374 was for spirits, $1,528 for cigars, $4,461 for tobacco, and $1,452 for beer.

Charles Clark, who was arrested a few days ago for receiving a letter not addressed to him, succeeded yesterday in finding securities, and was released under $500 bonds.

THE DEMAND FOR SILVER.

A noticeable change is taking place in the volume of silver received and disbursed at the Sub-Treasury. Until a few months ago the receipts of this coin averaged fully twice as much as the disbursements, and the vaults were fast being clogged with this influx of the white metal. Since that time the disbursements frequently are much larger than the receipts, and it appears that the drain on the silver has commenced in earnest. For instance, yesterday $15,000 was paid out and only $5,000 taken in. Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert, when spoken to by a Tribune reporter, stated it as his opinion that the change had really come. This he ascribed to the gradual but certain disappearance of the smaller bills. No $1 or $2 have been received at the Sub-Treasury for about two years. Again, he said, it is partially a matter of sentiment. Those bankers and others who had an avowed hostility to the remonetization of silver and who did all in their power to discourage its use are now becoming reconciled to it, and begin to order large amounts. The prime cause, however, is as already stated, the necessity for increased amounts of small change. At present there is an enormous draft for pennies and 5-cent pieces, and the silver dollar shares in the movement.

GEN. LIEB'S REMOVAL.

IT IS ASKED FOR BY MR. WALLER.

Commissioner Waller has at last struck at Gen. Lieb, Superintendent of the Water Office—in other words, asked the Mayor to remove him. He did this three or four days ago, but his Honor has as yet not answered his note. The Commissioner and Superintendent, as is known, have been at what ought to be called loggerheads for some time back, the bone of contention being the assessorship of the Water Department. The present incumbent has held the position for twenty years, and is thoroughly competent and honest. Mr. Waller has great faith in him, but Gen. Lieb wants to oust him and put in somebody else, saying that he can add $50,000 a year to the city's revenue from water by so doing. Mr. Waller, on the other hand, says that the position is a very important one, the assessments are the foundation of the whole system, and, as over $1,000,000 is at stake, it will not do to have in the place a man who can be corrupted. Mr. Woodford, the present Assessor, has been tried, and has proved himself to be a man of absolute integrity. If some ward politician succeeded him, he might make $10,000 or $15,000 a year, and no one be the wiser.

There is now a check on the collections, but none on the assessments, and hence the importance of retaining a thoroughly honest man in the position. As to the transfer of the office to the Controller, Mr. Waller says that, so far as the mere collections are concerned, it wouldn't make any difference, but the assessment branch is so interwoven with the Department of Public Works that the change would do great harm, and ought not to be made.

When asked yesterday how he proposed to "reorganize the water office," he having previously declared that such was his intention, he said: "I have taken such action as I thought it was my duty to do, decisively and to the point. I cannot remove the head of a subordinate department without the concurrence of the Mayor. I have sent a communication to the Mayor, and am awaiting his reply."

Gen. Lieb, of course, knows nothing of this recommendation. When Mr. Harrison returns from Woodstock today, the General will interview him. So it is probable that things will be lively at the City-Hall for a day or two.

BASEMENT ENTRANCES.

NO MORE OF THEM TO BE ALLOWED ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The question whether basement entrances on Michigan avenue boulevard shall be allowed to project out from the lot line was brought up day before yesterday at the meeting of the South Park Commissioners and virtually decided in the negative. The subject came up in the shape of a remonstrance against allowing a basement entrance to the store No. 2131 Michigan avenue to extend four feet from the lot line, for the reason that such extension destroyed the uniformity of the sidewalks. The attorney of the board was finally called in, and gave it as his opinion that the objectionable feature had been created by a city ordinance and could not be interfered with. The board thereupon decided that no such encroachment would be tolerated except where the property-owner held vested rights—in other words, that the thing must be shut down in the future. Under the general law creating the board, the Park Commissioners are authorized to accept certain streets with the consent of the authorities. The Council ordinance turning over Michigan avenue to the South Park Commissioners contained no restrictions except that the city should retain control of the water, gas, and sewerage. In other words, the Council gave the Commissioners the same power over Michigan avenue that they had previously exercised over the parks proper. But before the street was thus turned over to the Commissioners just such places as No. 2131 had been erected, with the projecting entrance extending four feet from the lot line, in accordance with the provisions of an old city ordinance. Under this state of facts, the question arose, whether the Commissioners had the power to take away these privileges from people who had built under the city ordinances, and, by so doing, interfere with what are known as vested rights.

Inasmuch as the Council itself could not resort to such a summary proceeding, it was pretty evident to the Park Commissioners that they could not. When it comes to erecting buildings in the future, however, and providing stores and residences with these objectionable protruding basement entrances, the question is a very different one. In that case there are no vested rights to be interfered with, and the Commissioners claim that there is no sort of doubt that they can regulate the matter by refusing to grant permits for the erection of buildings with these obnoxious appendages. There are very few cases similar to No. 2131 on the southern portion of the street, and the Commissioners will see to it that their number is kept just where it is. The northern portion of the street is so largely devoted to business purposes that nobody appears to take any exceptions to their presence there. Absolute uniformity, therefore, would appear to be out of the question, but on the residence portion of the new boulevard the Commissioners are apparently determined to get as near to it as possible.

BETSY MOODY HOSPITAL.

CHICAGO TO BE CALLED ON FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. J. W. Coolidge, of Baldwinville, Mass., who has been in Chicago some two or three weeks working in the interest of the "Betsy Moody Country Cottage-Hospital Work," met with a number of gentlemen in the ladies' ordinary of the Commercial Hotel last evening to talk the matter over and enjoy a quiet little "tea." The attendance was small—a circumstance doubtless attributable to the disagreeableness of the weather—but was quite a select one, including as it did the Rev. Messrs. J. M. Caldwell, S. E. Wishard, and Dr. Towle, and Messrs. W. O. Lattimore, J. M. Latimer, A. H. Day, C. M. Morton, J. W. Dean, and W. I. Mialer.

After an excellent repast had been partaken of, Mr. Coolidge stated the object of his visit to Chicago, something that he had already done two or three times at ministers' meetings.

It may be stated briefly that Mr. Coolidge came here to solicit subscriptions to an endowment fund for two cottage hospitals about to be started in Baldwin for the care of sick children—poor children, of course—the plan being copied after one operated in England. The cottages have already been donated, and are designed to accommodate about twenty-five children at one time, but it is desired to have an endowment fund of $100,000 before putting the institution into operation. Mr. Coolidge wants Chicago to contribute to the fund, and he brings letters of indorsement from Moody and Sankey and other eminent religious workers. In fact, the name, "Betsy Moody," given to the cottages, was selected out of respect to the mother of the great evangelist. It is further designed to establish cottage-hospitals in this and other parts of the country in due time.

After Mr. Coolidge had explained the situation, it was suggested that

CHICAGOANS MIGHT OBJECT TO CONTRIBUTING MONEY

for a little hospital away out in Massachusetts before Eastern—particularly Boston—people had done something to further the enterprise. Mr. Coolidge stated that Dr. L. W. Baker was laboring in Boston, and that he (Coolidge) had come to this city because Mr. Moody's home used to be here.

The other gentlemen still held to the opinion, however, that the matter as it stood would not meet with a hearty response here—that is, a financial response, though it was agreed that the scheme was a very laudable one.

Finally the Rev. Messrs. Wishard and Caldwell and Messrs. Morton, Day, and Latimer were selected as a committee to consider the matter and to use their discretion in giving or refusing an indorsement to Mr. Coolidge and his proposed work here. The committee retired to a vacant corner of the ordinary, and, after brief consultation, agreed to give an indorsement. Mr. Coolidge, accordingly, will doubtless at once enter upon the work of soliciting subscriptions.

THE PACKERS.

HOW TO INCREASE THEIR WATER-SUPPLY.

The packers held an informal meeting yesterday to discuss a plan for increasing the supply of water at the packing-houses. The plan which appears to meet with most favor provides that three huge reservoirs be built, which will hold about 3,300,000 gallons each, or about 10,000,000 in all, which, with the 10,000,000 gallons already held in reserve by the Stock-Yards, will make, it is believed, a sufficient supply of water, in connection with the town water-works, to meet any emergency.

It is proposed to connect these cisterns by underground tubes with each other, and with the Stock-Yards system; and also with the Town of Lake works, so that the latter could be drawn upon if necessary. Manholes may be constructed at intervals where fire-engines can put down their hose, and the tanks can be kept constantly filled with water from artesian wells. This supply is to be independent of the water used by the packing-houses in their ordinary work, and is not to be drawn on except in case of fire. It is calculated that this system could be easily enlarged whenever it should seem necessary to increase the reserve supply.

The packing-houses were nearly all represented at the meeting yesterday, and an engineer was present who was requested to look into the proposed plan, and make an estimate of its cost. It is believed that the whole thing could be completed early this fall. The packers will hold another meeting Saturday. They are said to look upon this as the most feasible plan that has been presented, and one that will be likely to satisfy the insurance companies.

MODEL "MUTUALS."

NO GRAVEYARDS IN THEIRS.

The Mutual Benefit Association held an adjourned meeting in the Appellate Court-room yesterday at 4 p. m., J. H. Stoddard presiding. C. E. Hambleton, of Galesburg, Ill., moved that the Executive Committee, when appointed, be instructed to submit a plan outlining the proposed work of the next meeting. Carried. The committee on Phelpson's paper, read Wednesday evening, advocating an increase of assessments, reported in favor of publishing the same. A paper was read by Mr. Charles Pearson on the general principles of coöperation. The Committee on Speculative Insurance submitted the following report:

DOWN ON GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

The committee to whom was referred the question of "Speculative Insurance," beg leave to report that, after a careful consideration of the subject, they are at a loss to know how to express their repugnance of such disgraceful and dishonorable practices, and, with a view to bringing them to a speedy end, would recommend, that this convention instruct and also request the officers of every association represented in this convention to take every opportunity of enlightening the general public that the courts of the country have steadily held that all speculative, or gambling, insurance is illegal, and that not one dollar of it can be collected if the heirs of the deceased should choose to contest the claim.

The Illinois Central Railroad and about everybody connected with the Pullman Palace-Car Company were duly thanked by resolution for courtesies extended the members of the association on the trip to Pullman.

Each association interested in the convention was requested to contribute as follows: All associations with 1,500 or more members $10 each, those with less than 1,500 $6 each.

THE WIND-UP.

The convention concluded its sessions in the evening, when there were just ten persons present. It was decided that the next annual meeting should be held on the second Wednesday of September, 1882, the Executive Committee to decide hereafter upon the place of meeting. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows; President, George M. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, D. E. Stevens, Columbus, O.; Treasurer, G. N. Moses, New Haven, Conn.; Executive Committee, Alexander Gardner, District of Columbia; E. T. Phelps, Illinois; Robert Wootton, Wisconsin; George E. Boyden, Massachusetts; D. S. Early, Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, C. J. Avery, Illinois; J. F. Shumate, Ohio; E. A. Temple, Iowa; J. A. Terry, Minnesota; G. W. Ray, Massachusetts; W. P. Innes, Michigan; M. R. Sinn, Indiana; L. F. Lake, Pennsylvania; F. H. Walden, Connecticut; R. B. Donaldson, Delaware; S. S. Burdett, Kansas; J. E. Cook, Kentucky; J. Burke, Missouri; the Vice-Presidents from other States to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

NEAL THE CRANK.

TRIED FOR INSANITY—HE DENIES HIS LUNACY.

A half-dozen unfortunates were tried before Judge Loomis in the County Court yesterday morning. The most interesting case was that of the man Neal, who ran a-muck in the unsavory quarter known as Cheyenne a couple of weeks ago. The young man came into court clad simply a very badly soiled shirt and a pair of pantaloons. He gave his name as John Calvin Neal, and his age 25 years. He had a well-shaped forehead and an intelligent countenance, and in his answers to the various questions put to him showed that he was a person of considerable education. He was called upon to tell the jury all about the circumstances which led to his arrest. He rattled this off with a degree of coherence that was surprising, but that was occasionally broken into by remarks suggestive of the idea that his brain was unbalanced.

He said his father's name was Calvin Neal, and that he lived at Amsterdam, N. Y., and that he had a wife living at Green Island, Albany County, N. Y. He had left home and gone to New York City, where he got on a spree and was sent to a hospital for examination. He was soon discharged, and told he would be all right if he would let whisky alone. He came to Chicago, and, from his narrative, appeared to have had delirium tremens, though according to his story he drank nothing after leaving New York. When he arrived in Chicago he took lodgings in a 10-cent dive down in Clark street, known as Tom's Lodging-House. There were two men in the same room, he says, and he thought from their actions

THEY WERE GOING TO KILL AND ROB HIM.

He prayed to the Lord for help, and asked what he had better do about it. The Lord told him to fight, and he determined to do so. After awhile the two men jumped out of bed with drawn revolvers and attacked him, but he happened to be armed and shot both of them. He ran out, and one of them fired, the shot taking effect in the back of the head. As he fled down the street he was pursued by a mob, as he says, and continued to empty the chambers of his revolver until he had shot in all five men, when he was captured by a policeman. In answer to a question, he stoutly denied that he was insane, although he was of the opinion that he was out of his head when he did the shooting. He was under the impression that he was on trial for the shooting, and was quite surprised to learn that he was a candidate for the asylum. He did not think an intelligent jury could possibly convict him of being insane.

The only truth in the story as told by him is that he put bullets into five men, fortunately without fatal effect in any case. The bullet wound he says he got in the back of the head, and as proof of which he shows a scar, was the result of a scalp wound from a club which the officer who arrested him was compelled to use, the prisoner having drawn his revolver on him. The bullet was extracted by a Chicago surgeon, he said. As fully published in these columns at the time, the shooting was the act of an insane man, and all the victims were quiet, inoffensive people.

In order to give Lawyer McClory an opportunity to correspond with the family of Neal, the jury was withdrawn and action postponed for a week.

MONARCH OF THE WORLD.

The next case was that of Nils Nirison, a son of the well-known Norwegian politician, Kettil Nirison. The young man has the idea that he is the sole ruler of this earth, and that it is his province to regulate the powers that be. As it has become dangerous to thwart the young man in his insane purposes, his father was compelled to place him under the surveillance of an asylum. The father's testimony as to the phases of his son's insanity infuriated the latter and he made a violent but incoherent speech to the jury, his peroration consisting of thumps and kicks which he administered to the nearest persons around him, and the bulk of which fell upon Bailiff Ryce, who was endeavoring to take him in charge. Five men were required to hold him after he was captured, and he was taken back to a cell. The jury adjudged him insane.

F. W. Stead, Hattie Willhaus, Joseph Goeck, and Klaus Kroeger were found insane and paupers. Mary E. Coonan was found insane and will be taken to a private asylum.

IRISH LAND BILL.

ADVERSE EXPRESSION OF OPINION BY THE LAND LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League and the officers and members of the local branches was held in the Council Chamber last evening to give expression to their views regarding the Land bill. Father Dorney presided. Dr. Guerin, P. W. Dunne, and O'Neil Russell were appointed to draft resolutions, and they submitted the following:

"Whereas, The Land bill of 1881 consolidates landlordism in Ireland and constrains the payment of arbitrary rents fixed by a commission appointed by the Crown of England; and

"Whereas, The warmest advocates in Ireland of a 'fair trial' for the measure are unanimous in opinion that any good possible to result from the bill entirely depends upon the constitution of the commission to intelligently interpret and honestly administer the law; and

"Whereas, The personnel of said commission, although appointed for seven years, is liable at any time to change by death or resignation of its members; and

"Whereas, The constant mutation of public opinion in Great Britain indicates a not distant alteration in the Government of the Empire, by which the destiny of the Irish people will be committed to a Land Commission appointed by a conservative Government which has ever been atrociously hostile to the welfare and contentment of Ireland; and

"Whereas, The mighty agricultural development of the United States in the present, which is insignificant as compared with that of the future, conclusively demonstrates the sheer impossibility of fixing a 'fair rent' for fifteen years; and

"Whereas, The Land bill of 1881 ignores the natural and inalienable right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of the fields they till; and

"Whereas, The Land League has within the short space of two years educated the people of Ireland to a thorough sense of their irresistible power to wrest not only the soil of Ireland from the ruthless grasp of a plundering oligarchy, but the assertion of our country's right to national independence;

"*Resolved*, That the Land bill of 1881 is a palpable travesty of the indefeasible right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of the fields they cultivate—a mockery of their grievances by unfair rents and robbery—a specious delusion and treacherous device to still the storm of popular agitation which threatens to sweep out of our native land feudalism and foreign power simultaneously.

"*Resolved*, That it would be nothing less than national suicide and a criminal betrayal of our hopes and aspirations if the Irish people accept the subtle and delusive scheme of the British Government to prop up the crumbling fortress of landlordism which totters to its foundation by the thunder shock of an united Ireland."

There were several Communists present, and they tried to work in a resolution "repudiating Gladstone's Land bill," and reciting that "nothing less than the abolition of landlordism in every form" would settle the land question in Ireland.

After considerable talk, the committee's set were adopted by 24 to 6.

The Treasurer was instructed to cable the resolutions to the Dublin convention.

OUT OF CONDITION.

More wheat "a little warm and sweating" will be posted this morning. The City Elevator is booked for 85,000 bushels No. 2 spring wheat, the receipts dating from Oct. 23, 1880, to July 12, 1881, and the Iowa Elevator for 47,000 bushels, the receipts running from Dec. 8, 1880, to May 21, 1881. The total quantity posted is 131,000 bushels. This makes over half a million bushels of wheat that has been posted in the Munger & Wheeler elevators since Sept. 1; and in addition to this there was a lot of wheat which the August clique shipped or sold to shippers who moved it out immediately rather than have it posted, as it probably would have been if they had not arranged to get it out of the elevator.

Mr. Wheeler was asked last evening about the wheat to be posted this morning, and intimated that he had nothing more to say about it than was already known.

The Chief Grain Inspector gave the reporter to understand that he was quite confident the wheat had been inspected into store correctly. There the duties of the Inspection Department ended until called upon to pass upon the grain as it was taken out of store.

It will be noticed that the receipts date back into last year, but, of course, it does not necessarily follow that the same grain has been lying in the bins all this time for which those receipts were issued. The law requires that the elevators post the oldest receipts, which, presumably at least, represent the grain that is most likely to get out of condition first. It is understood that the wheat in the City Elevator has been worked over and over for some time past in order to save it, but some people say the house has been so nearly full that there has not been room in which to properly handle it.

There has been more or less talk about the board over the fact that thus far

ONE FIRM HAS POSTED ALL THE WHEAT

this season. It is hinted that some of the most deeply interested parties would be disposed to call on the proprietors of the warehouses which have contained the posted wheat to prove in what way they had complied with the law in regard to taking care of the property of which they became custodians if the price of "hot wheat" had not kept up to within two or three cents of No. 2. If the difference had been 12 or 15 cents, it is thought, some of these owners would be inclined to grunt audibly. But the warm stuff has been eagerly bought up by millers, and as the whole matter has turned out no one has seemed inclined to charge that the law has not been fully obeyed. The owners of the wheat are blamed for holding the stuff here so long, but the question is asked whether the elevator people, who take care of the grain, have any right to receive so much of it that they have not the room left in which to properly handle it. It is rumored that other warehouse proprietors have found it necessary to attend closely to the grain in their charge, and have thus far succeeded in keeping it intact.

The committee appointed to fix on a price for settling the defaulted contracts on August wheat met yesterday, and, after hearing some testimony which listeners thought was rather tame for both sides, decided on $1.38. This is the same price the clique demanded on the 31st of last month. The quantity involved by the decision is said to be somewhere near 150,000 bushels. After a while the shorts will begin to wonder wh at the corner-rule was made for anyhow.

It is understood that Sig. Carlos Stilesio intends to resign his position as caller of the Call Board, and engage in farming on his father's estate in Dixon. C. Lithgrow and Dick Rathborn are talked of as successors. Business has increased so much that it is proposed to have two callers for a while.

The Open Board was invaded by pickpockets yesterday. Mr. Tate lost his watch, and it was rumored that one or two more were taken. The thief escaped. The board has had a watchman till recently.

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

Since the appearance of the article in yesterday's issue in connection with the health of Pullman the additional fact has been learned that quite a number of wells, each 100 feet deep, have been recently sunk in several places in the town, which supply many people with good water. The company is still engaged in sinking more wells of the same description, and will spare neither pains nor money to furnish their employés with an abundance of good water. This fact, in addition to the one mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, namely:—that the laying of the pipes from the Hyde Park Water-Works will soon be completed—renders the outlook for an abundant supply of good water most encouraging. In this connection the fact ought not to be overlooked that hitherto a large part of the unskilled labor employed at Pullman has consisted of a floating class who did not reside here, and if sickness occurred among them it is more than likely that it was contracted elsewhere.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical, in the liquid the most convenient.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE BROTHER-IN-LAW.

An Old Device Somewhat Improved for Street-Car Use.

Arrest of the Manufacturer and of a Conductor Who Was Using It.

J. C. Hildreth and O. M. Richardson, conductors on the Van Buren street car line, were yesterday brought to trial before Justice Scully upon a charge of defrauding the company out of sundry fares by means of a contrivance resembling the "brother-in-law," designed to take the place of the bell-punch. Both pleaded guilty and were held to the Criminal Court, the former in $700 bail and the latter in $300. Richardson was arrested on Wednesday night upon reaching the barn after his last trip. The machine was found inclosed in a little bag of cloth attached to a button on the inside of the face of his coat, and he was caught "red-handed," so to speak. He had been running a low car—that is, the amount of the fares turned in by him was not up to that of other cars on the same route—and as it was known that some device had recently been given or sold to conductors for the purpose of knocking down without being caught, he was more than suspected by the officials of the road. Richardson, having up to that time borne a fair reputation, felt compelled to tell all he knew about the scheme, and, upon information furnished by him, Hildreth was arrested at his home, No. 1001 West Adams street, and in his rooms were found

A NUMBER OF "BROTHERS-IN-LAW,"

many of which were unfinished. There were a number of partially demolished bell-harmonicas about the room, and Hildreth's ingenuity, it appears, was confined to finding a certain kind of bell-harmonica, the bell of which was almost perfectly the counterpart in size and sound of those in the bell-punch, which every conductor is obliged to carry. Hildreth was not long behind the bars, when he too concluded to tell all he knew. He confessed to having given Richardson one of the first contrivances he made, as he wanted him to experiment with it, and, if it proved a success, he was to furnish all the conductors with one. He claimed that he had made in all ten only, and had sold five at $5 each, and given away two. The truth of his story, as far as it goes, is conceded, but Superintendent Lake thinks he has disposed of a far greater number, and that the sale was not confined to the conductors of the West Division lines. Hildreth is the son of a well-to-do New Jersey farmer, and is about 30 years old. During the several years of his life in this city he has been employed as porter in the Tremont and Palmer Houses, and for eleven months as a conductor on the North Division line, from which he was discharged on general principles. He ran a low car, and, though nothing could be positively proven against him, he was suspected of knocking down fares. He was in the employ of the West Division Company only about two months, and was discharged about two weeks ago on general principles. If, as he claims, he disposed of no bells until after his discharge, the amount of the loss is probably not large, but it is probable that Hildreth used the contrivance during the whole term of his employment, and that this accounts for his car always being low. The officers who made the arrest

NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING SHOT DEAD BY HIM.

They met him in the vicinity of his home, and he, fearing they were highwaymen, drew a self-cocking revolver, and was about to use it when he was told who they were. Upon searching him at the station $595 cash was found concealed in a belt about his waist. He had besides been living in good style with his wife, and to all appearances had plenty of money to spare. He was captured in the nick of time, as he intended leaving town yesterday or today, most likely for the purpose of locating somewhere else and setting himself up in his new business. His contrivance is

SCARCELY ONE OF ANY GREAT MERIT, HOWEVER.

The bell taken off the harmonica is placed between two thin pieces of wood, to which is fastened a spring clapper. The whole is incased in thin wire gauze, and the bell is rung by pulling a small knob which projects from the lower end. It is altogether not larger than a 50-cent coin, though, of course, considerably thicker.

Superintendent Lake says he knows the names of all, or nearly all, of the conductors who have used these or other designs, but he refused to say what were his plans for the future. It was reported, however, that the police were to make several other arrests late last night. If any were made, however, the police kept as quiet about it as they did in the case of Hildreth and Richardson.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

It is a good thing to laugh, for by laughter, according to an old saw, we may all expect to grow fat. "All the Rage" is a piece created, compounded, and fabricated solely for the purpose of evoking laughter, and the large audiences it is drawing at McVicker's Theatre appear to appreciate this fact and to indulge in merriment unlimited and not always easily accounted for. As a play and as a literary production, "All the Rage" has received its full share of criticism. It is not a success in either capacity. In fact, to quote from Sam Weller, "On the contrary, quite the rewerse." Its humor is strained, its wit at times coarse, its groundwork flimsy and unsubstantial, and the introduction of cheap slang a token of poverty of resources. Nevertheless its absurdities do amuse and its broad farcical qualities appear to please, for it is now in its third season and enjoys a full measure of popularity. Why it does this is difficult to say; that it does it, however, is a fact to be duly chronicled. Mr. Davidge and Mr. Hardenbergh are excellent actors in their way, and in this piece the latter has every opportunity to display whatever abilities he may possess. He is a humorist in face, voice, and gesture, and his mere appearance provokes a laugh. Mrs. Dainty has but little to do. Her introduction into the piece during its performance in this city was a piece of managerial strategy. She brings in a couple of recitations in the first act which are received with favor. Mr. Norman sings acceptably with the lively Miss Ellain, described on the bill as "a sprig of Satan." That is to say, that is the qualification alluded to the part she plays in this particular piece. The changes in the piece since it was last seen here are of so little importance that it may be doubted whether they would be noticed at all.

NOTES.

It is reported that Miss Genevieve Ward will soon marry Mr. J. H. Cobbe.

Fannie Louise Buckingham is playing "Mazeppa" at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

The attendance at the Grand Opera-House has been very large. "Mother and Son" will hold the boards the rest of the week.

In the case of Tomkins & Hill against Thomas E. Halleck et al. for an injunction to restrain defendants from producing "The World," the motion was denied on Monday by Judge Devens in Boston.

The mammoth whale was unavoidably delayed on the road from Minneapolis to this city. It arrived Wednesday in good order, however, and under the auspices of "The Inland Whaling Association" will be ready to receive visitors any time during the next two weeks on the Lake-Front.

Wallack's old theatre in New York was opened last night as the "Germania," under the management of Mr. Adolph Neuendorf, with the German four-act comedy "Der Compagnon." Prior to this dramatic performance there was what is called a "festival prolog," a poem by William Müller.

THE LITTLE WESTERN.

Arrival of the Ocean Nuisance at Washington—Narrative of Her Voyage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—The dory Little Western, which has occasioned much annoyance to ocean steamers by causing them to turn off their course on the supposition that she was a boat containing a shipwrecked crew, arrived at Gloucester this afternoon, having completed the round trip from Gloucester to London, Eng., and back. She measured only nineteen and a half feet long and two and a half in depth, and is the smallest boat that ever crossed the Atlantic and the only one that has crossed the ocean both ways. The crew of two men had a pretty rough time coming back from England. They left London June 14, and were thirteen days reaching the Lizard, and had boisterous weather all the way to Halifax, where she arrived on the 2d instant. This is the third "ocean tramp" Gloucester has sent out. The first was the Centennial, which went to England in 1876, with only one man on board, and the other the Nautilus, with the Andrews brothers on board, in 1878. The Little Western was only forty-four days on her outward trip, and was ninety-two days on her return, including stops at Cape Breton and Halifax.

The Profits of Speculation.

A Bangor (Me.) paper is responsible for the statement that two or three years ago a Lewiston barber, who had been industrious and prudent, closed his shop and went to Boston with savings in his pocket amounting to a considerable sum. He speculated in stocks, and at one time became the owner of $50,000, and was rolling in luxury. He lost all of it the same way it was made. Today he is "dead broke," and working in a barber shop at the hub for $2 a day.

THE MODEL AMERICAN SCHOOL.

It should be better understood than it is that H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School is the best conducted and most successful institution of the kind in this country. It is as honorable and reliable as the best literary college that can be selected. Whatever is promised is carried out to the letter. For strict discipline it stands alone—a model for all others to attempt to approach.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

CARGILL—POWERS—Sept. 15, by W. T. Meloy, D. D., Mr. Will R. Cargill and Miss Louise L. Powers, both of Chicago.

☞ New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

GREEHY—At her residence, 257 Hastings-st., Sept. 15, Ann M. Greehy, wife of William Greehy, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9:30 sharp to St. Pius Church, where High Mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

☞ New York City, Brooklyn, and Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

BOOMER—Sept. 15, beloved son of Benjamin and Matilda Boomer, aged 11 months and 28 days.

PERKINS—In this city, Sept. 15, Lydia B. Perkins, mother of C. W. Perkins and Mrs. J. McDowell, at the residence of her daughter, 3407 Vernon-av.

Funeral 12:30 p. m. Friday, Sept. 16, at above residence. Friends invited without further notice.

HICKMAN—At his late residence, 381 West Lake street, Sept. 15, Arthur Hickman, aged 57 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

DONOVAN—In this city, Sept. 14, at No. 354 West Randolph-st., Richard Donovan, aged 38 years.

Funeral from No. 168 West Madison-st. today (Friday) at 11 o'clock a. m. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

FITZGERALD—The funeral will take place Sept. 16, at 10:30 a. m. from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 181½ Wells-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends are respectfully invited.

MONTGOMERY—LAUGHLIN—At the Church of the Holy Family, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, George A. Montgomery and Lizzie Laughlin.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
A. Lewis Edgarton	29	Chicago.
Annie L. Bierman	19	Chicago.
Charles F. Forester	26	530 Hubbard.
Alice H. Secord	19	32 Robey.
Albert Kujezynski	25	Chicago.
Paulina Sins	19	Chicago.
Peter D. Williamson	32	151½ North State.
Ella A. Gelis	22	151½ North State.
John B. Listmann	27	128 Cornell.
Minnie Wentzel	21	Chicago.
James Fitzgerald	33	Chicago.
Mary Hill	28	Chicago.
Robert H. McClelland	29	Chicago.
Julia L. Olsen	28	Chicago.
Charles B. Hitt	24	Buffalo, N. Y.
Fanny R. Goodspeed	24	Chicago.
Leopold Goslar	28	59 North Clark.
Ernstina Wolf	26	Chicago.
George A. Montgomery	27	933 North Ashland-av.
Lizzie L. Laughlin	21	289 West Taylor.
Michael Kujaczynski	29	22 Will.
Annie Schmelter	19	Chicago.
Henry A. Rubidge	31	Chicago.
Mary Donovan	25	Chicago.
George Allen	27	Chicago.
Ella Dickey	25	Chicago.
John Hamilton	25	Elgin, Ill.
Lydia A. Westgarth	25	Elgin, Ill.
Martin Langworthy	22	575 West Seventeenth.
Lizzie Gramer	18	535 South Halsted.
George Pelley	23	194 North Carpenter.
Isabelle Murray	21	194 North Carpenter.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
$10,000 Worth of Manufactured Furs,
TO TAKE PLACE
Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock, Sept. 16, 1881,
AT
189 Wabash-av., up stairs.

The entire stock of Nathan Ehrlich, Manufacturer, consisting of Seal Sacques and Dolmans, Silk Dolmans, Circulars, Mink and Seal Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Seal Caps, etc., will be sold without reserve regardless of cost. O. L. MANN, Sheriff.
By J. H. BURKE, Deputy.

MORTGAGE SALE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 10 a. m., The
Entire Contents of Large House and Salon,
On Thirty-fifth-st.,
Opposite Entrance to Grand Boulevard,
AS FOLLOWS:

1 Fine Piano, Elegant Bar, Ice Box and Fixtures, 1 Large Mirror, Parlor Sets, Brussels Carpets, B. W. Chamber Sets, Bedding, Chairs, etc., Cooking and Heating Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Sale positive. Splendid chance.
D. LONG, Salesman for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE.

Manufacturing Establishment for Sale.

On the 4th of October next, at 3 o'clock p. m., we will sell at Public Auction at our office in the City of Janesville, Wis., all the Real Estate, [illegible] Tools, Patterns, [illegible] business con[illegible] lishment [illegible] sale. [illegible]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 1, 1881.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

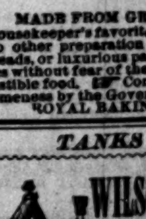
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeepers' [illegible] No other [illegible] breads, or [illegible] ties without [illegible] gestible food [illegible] someness [illegible] ROYAL [illegible]

TANKS AND CANS.



WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy [illegible]

HATS.

HATS [illegible]

ket amounting to a consider-
culated in stocks, and at one
wner of $50,000, and was roll-
lost all of it the same way it
e is "dead broke," and work-
at the hub for $2 a day.

EL AMERICAN SCHOOL.
er understood than it is that
hicago Business College and
School is the best conducted
ful institution of the kind in
as honorable and reliable as
college that can be selected.
ised is carried out to the let-
discipline it stands alone—a
rs to attempt to approach.

Eldredge sewing-machines.

spepsia, nervous prostration,
general debility relieved by
Peptonized Beef Tonic, the
of beef containing its entire
ies. It is not a mere stimu-
tracts of beef, but contains
rce-generating, and life-sus-
; is invaluable in all enfee-
whether the result of exhaus-
stration, overwork, or acute
rly if resulting from pulmo-
Caswell, Hazard & Co., pro-
. For sale by druggists.

RRIAGES.

ERS—Sept. 15, by W. T. Meloy, D.
ll and Miss Louisa L. Powers.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

residence, 237 Hastings-st., Sept.
wife of William Greehy, aged 46
Sept. 17, at 9:30 sharp to St. Pius
Mass will be celebrated, thence
ary Cemetery. Friends invited to
ty, Brooklyn, and Quincy, Ill.,
15, beloved son of Benjamin and
d 11 months and 28 days.
s city, Sept. 15, Lydia E. Perkins,
rkins and Mrs. J. McDowell, at the
ughter, 3407 Vernon-av.
Friday, Sept. 16, at above resi-
ited without further notice.
is late residence, 281 West Lake
hur Hickman, aged 57 years.
hereafter.
papers please copy.
is city, Sept. 14, at No. 254 West
rd Donovan, aged 36 years.
163 West Madison-st. today (Fri-
m. Interment at Graceland Cem-
he funeral will take place Sept.
the residence of her brother-in-
-st. to the Church of the Holy
rs to Calvary. Friends are re-
-LAUGHLIN—At the Church of
hursday evening, Sept. 15, George
Lizzie Laughlin.

AGE LICENSES.

arriage licenses were issued yes-
Age. Residence.
n....29....Chicago.
....19....Chicago.
er....32....520 Hubbard.
....19....32 Robey.
....25....Chicago.
....22....Chicago.
son....32....15½ North State.
....32....15½ North State.
....27....123 Cornell.
....26....Chicago.
....33....Chicago.
....23....Chicago.
land.29....Chicago.
....28....Chicago.
....24....Buffalo, N. Y.
eed....24....Chicago.
....26....59 North Clark.
....26....Chicago.
mery.27....183 North Ashland-av.
....20....269 West Taylor.
aski....20....32 Will.
....19....Chicago.
....31....Chicago.
....21....Chicago.
....37....Chicago.
....20....Chicago.
....29....Elgin, Ill.
rth....25....Elgin, Ill.
hy....22....575 West Seventeenth.
....20....635 South Halsted.
....25....194 North Carpenter.
....21....194 North Carpenter.

TION SALES.

P. GORE & CO.,
and 216 Madison-st.
ERIFF'S SALE
OF
th of Manufactured Furs,
O TAKE PLACE
at 10 o'clock, Sept. 16, 1881,
AT
bash-av., up stairs.
of Nathan Ehrlich, Manufacturer,
Sacques and Dolmans, Silk Dol-
Mink and Seal Sets, Ladies' and
etc., will be sold without fail re-
O. L. MANN, Sheriff.
, Deputy.

RTGAGE SALE.

Y, Sept. 16, at 10 a. m., The
of Large House and Saloon,
Thirty-fifth-st.,
rance to Grand Boulevard,
AS FOLLOWS:
egant Bar, Ice Box and Fixtures,
rlor Sets, Brussels Carpets, B. W.
dding, Chairs, etc., Cooking and
Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware,
Harness.
plendid chance.
LONG, Salesman for Mortgagee.

UCTION SALE.

g Establishment for Sale.
ctober next, at 3 o'clock p. m., we
c Auction at our office in the City of
all the Real Estate, Machinery,
Patents, and good will of the busi-
our present Manufacturing Estab-
f possession made known on day of
HARRIS M'F'G CO.
I. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.
Vis., Sept. 1, 1881.

BAKING POWDER.

OYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

AKING
OWDER
olutely Pure.
M GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
avorite in leading cities of the world
ration makes such light, flaky, hot
ous pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-
of the ills resulting from heavy indi-
Commended for purity and whole
Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

KS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample
retail box by express of the best
Candies in America, put up ele-
gantly and strictly pure. Refers
to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
Madison-st., Chicago.

HATS.

Another lot of fine soft and stiff
hats, fall styles, $1 to $2.12. Cost
er cent more to make.
LESTER'S HAT HOUSE,
111 Randolph-st.,
234 North Clark-st.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Northwestern Underwriters Conclude Their Two Days' Session.

Reading of Prize Essays, Election of Officers, and Transaction of Other Business.

The twelfth regular meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest entered upon its second and last day's session yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, President J. M. Dresser in the chair.

After roll-call the name of Mr. E. T. Griffith, Lawrence, Kas., special agent from the Commercial Union Association of London, was presented for membership and referred.

Mr. L. L. Bromwell, of San Francisco, Vice-President of the California Insurance Company, and Mr. T. E. Timberlake, of the Underwriters' Association of the South, were introduced to the convention as visiting delegates. They were given seats on the platform, both gentlemen acknowledging their cordial reception in neat little speeches.

Mr. H. H. Walker, of Indianapolis, Chairman of the delegation sent last March to attend the decennial meeting of

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION,

read a very brief report, stating that the most fraternal relations had been established between the Southern Association and the Association of the Northwest, and that the decennial meeting had resulted in suggestions and reforms very valuable to the fraternity.

Mr. A. C. Blodget, Chairman of the committee appointed to recommend changes in the constitution so that it might conform to the incorporation of the association under the laws of Illinois, submitted a series of resolutions which provided that all books, papers, etc., belonging to the association be declared the property of the organization as incorporated; that all members in good standing be declared members of the incorporated organization the same as if they had been included among the incorporators; that a committee, including the President, be appointed to draft new by-laws and suggest such other amendments to the constitution as might be deemed necessary, the committee to report at the next meeting; and that until the next meeting the original constitution and by-laws be recognized as authority. The report was adopted. The committee recommended in the report was selected as follows: J. M. Dresser, R. J. Smith, A. C. Blodget, Eugene Cary, A. W. Spalding, A. J. Harding, and C. E. Bliven.

Mr. T. C. Parsons, Chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to

THE MEMORY OF DECEASED MEMBERS,

made a report which paid the highest tribute to the general excellent character and upright business enterprise of the late A. J. Waters. Mr. Waters died at Cleveland last August. He was the Ohio agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and President of the Ohio State Board of Underwriters. The eulogistic resolutions were by a rising vote ordered placed on the records, and it was also ordered that copies be sent to relations of the deceased and to different Ohio papers. Messrs. W. B. Cornell, A. W. Spalding, Charles E. Bliven, Thomas Underwood, J. N. Cunningham, and C. C. Hine made appropriate remarks in connection. Resolutions relative to the death of Philip Euler of Evansville, Ind., were promised for a later hour.

"THEORY VS. PRACTICE"

was the subject of a paper read at this stage of the proceedings by Mr. J. M. DeCamp, of Cincinnati. That the suggestions offered in the paper were able ones was attested by the liberal applause with which they were received. Tom Underwood's remarks complimenting Mr. DeCamp were brief, but pointed. He said the paper was "a bully one." The paper was discussed at some length by about a dozen members, particular attention being paid to the question of commissions. A cry went up against the reduction of commissions, inasmuch as the number of agencies was so large, many of them being supremely inefficient, but still capable of seriously annoying the other agencies.

There was a slight deviation from the original program, which brought up the annual address by Samuel H. Davis, of the New York *Chronicle*, ahead of the *Chronicle* prize essay, the author of which was still unknown to the meeting. Mr. Davis' address did not deal at all with details of the insurance matters, but was a dissertation upon what constituted true happiness and success in life. Although the address was a lengthy one, it was delivered in an unusually entertaining style and listened to with great attention, being followed by a hearty burst of applause.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution wherein were expressions of sympathy for Mr. J. S. Harris, an active and efficient member of the association who is sick at his home in Bellefontaine, O. The resolution was passed.

At 1:30 the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a series of resolutions in memory of the late Philip Euler Jr., of Evansville, Ind., State Agent of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, were reported and adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. J. M. De Camp, of Cincinnati, proved to be the author of the essay which drew the *Chronicle* prize, his theme being

"THE SPECIAL AGENT,

His Duties, Methods of Performing Them, and What They Should Be." On being called upon to read his production, Mr. De Camp said he was aware that the prize-essay feature was fast falling into desuetude, though he could not but pleasantly recall the auspicious circumstances under which it was adopted two years ago. He then proceeded to read the lucky essay, which covered pretty much all that the model special agent is expected to know, and all that he ought to be and do. Among his chief requisits were character, ability, good technical judgment, obedience to commands from the home office, great tact in appointing the right kind of local agents, and good executive and supervising abilities. Practice made him a good judge of risks and an adept in the correct adjustment of losses, tact, politeness, and an easy bearing often accomplishing even more than talent. The means to prevent arson were largely in the hands of the underwriters themselves, and a proper adjustment of losses was one of the best ways to combat this constantly growing evil. The essayist next considered the special's relations to his company and those under his employ. A glance at the future of the special's work showed that close and constant study of the nature of risks was necessary to make supervision effective. As a part of his work, he must keep abreast with the discoveries of science. The special's field might be compared to a tumbling machine, for, like tacks, he came out not only sharp, but polished.

The essay was received with hearty applause, and at its conclusion the author was presented with the *Chronicle* prize—a check for $250—Judge Blodget, of Philadelphia, performing the honors of the occasion in his usual happy manner. The author of the next-best essay turned out to be Mr. W. F. Fox, of this city, and the paper was ordered published in the proceedings. The third-best, written under the nom de plume of "Iron Grey," proved to be the production of Mr. A. T. Waters, deceased, and was likewise ordered published.

The association then proceeded to

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year. Among the nominees for President was Mr. De Camp, of Cincinnati, whose declination of the proffered honor immediately afterwards moved old Tom Underwood, of Lafayette, Ind., to exclaim, "That the first time in the last quarter of a century that any Ohio man ever declined anything." This not entirely original drive at a State which has been getting the lion's share of the official persimmons of late years was happily received, however, and apparently no more enjoyed by anybody than by Mr. De Camp himself. The election resulted as follows:

President, W. B. Cornell, Chicago; Vice-President, J. M. Newberger, Laporte, Ind; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Hayes, Milwaukee; Executive Committee, George W. Holloway, Illinois; S. E. Wagoner, Missouri; C. E. Bliven, Ohio; S. S. Eaton, Minnesota; J. P. Vance, Kentucky; H. E. Palmer, Nebraska; C. W. Kibbee, Wisconsin; Roger Porter, Michigan; H. H. Walker, Indiana; F. M. Bennedick, Kansas; W. F. Clark, Iowa; and J. W. Dresser, Lafayette, Ind.; E. F. Rice, Cincinnati; C. H. Cass, Chicago, at large.

Mr. W. F. Fox, of Chicago, drew the *Weekly Underwriter's* prize—a $100 check for the best essay on "The Law Relative to Other Insurance"—but had the consideration to decline reading the paper, in view of the fact that it would be published any way.

The good-by speeches were made, the usual resolutions of thanks put through, and everything looked as though the annual wind-up had come, when somebody discovered that somebody else was down for a paper on the subject of gasoline and gasoline stoves, and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session thanks were tendered Mr. Davis for his services in presenting so many interesting facts upon insurance topics. It had been expected that the report of the Committee upon Gasoline Stoves would be presented and discussed, but the underwriters appeared to think that they had done enough, and a motion to adjourn sine die was made and carried.

A Snuff-Box Story.

Paris Paper.

It was in the last days of the reign of Charles X., and Gentil had composed a truly loyal song in honor of his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to reward the bard by a royal gift of a gold snuff-box with his portrait set with diamonds.

Naturally, Gentil made haste to sell the jewels and to pawn the snuff-box, retaining the King's unadorned portrait, on which he desired to gaze, and on which also the pawnbroker would advance him nothing.

Some little time afterwards a foreigner of distinction visited Paris, whom the King was desirous of honoring with a similar gift, but it turned out that there was not a jeweled snuff-box "in stock."

At this moment it was remembered that Gentil had been recently presented with such a token, and a messenger was sent to ask him to oblige the King with the loan of the snuff-box for a few days.

Gentil could not refuse—could not explain, for what would be thought of a loyal laureate who pawned his sovereign's gift instead of wearing it next to his heart?

He had the portrait; he managed to redeem the snuff-box, but ah! the diamonds!

There was but one course; he hurried off to a jeweler in the Palais Royal, and had the jewels replaced by paste imitations; then, in fear and trembling, sent the snuff-box to the Tuileries.

A few days of agony passed; then the poet received, with the special thanks of the King, a copy of his old snuff-box, the same portrait, the same box, but a new and genuine set of diamonds.

With grateful tears in his eyes he at once hurried off to the diamond dealer.

When a few months later Charles X. was driven from his throne, a foreign diplomatist, who shall be nameless, received the news with such manifestations of delight as walking on his hands.

"Light up the chateau!" he cried to his astonished serfs, "and kindle bonfires!" Then between his teeth he hissed. "Avenged! They were paste!"

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SENATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Officers and many members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city have united in signing a memorial addressed to Senator Miller asking his influence in securing the Secretaryship of the Senate for the Pacific Coast, and urging Marcus D. Boruck for the position.

Through exposure in the War, Mr. George I. Graham, No. 820 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, contracted a variety of ills, and he says a very troublesome case of rheumatism in the right leg and foot was a War inheritance that he had tried in vain to get rid of, until he was recommended to try "St. Jacobs Oil." He states that he felt a slight relief even on the first application of the Oil. Before the first bottle he purchased had been used up he had but few traces of his rheumatism, and at this time he says the disease has entirely left him, which he attributes entirely to the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

Brown's Iron Bitters strengthen and build up the system. A trial will convince.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanc Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Michigan-st. and Wilson Bros.', on Thursday morning, a gold bracelet. Return to 44 North State-st. and receive suitable reward.

LOST—$2 REWARD—IN THE VICINity of Wabash-av. and South Water-st., a small bunch of keys. C. F. LOVE & CO., 89 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ATTORNEY, WITH FIRST-CLASS references, is going to Southern Colorado and New Mexico on important business that will occupy only a portion of his time; any parties having collections or other business in that locality can have the benefit of his services on reasonable terms. C 53, Tribune office.

A SOCIETY LADY WHO IS FAMILiar with Chicago society of the day, having a little leisure, could occupy it in a very pleasant and remunerative manner at home or in a private office. Address E 59, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FREE—SATURDAY CLOSING CARDS engraved and printed in five colors. Changeable numbers. Call for one at BAKER & CO.'S Engraving office, 182 Clark-st., Room 23.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

THE HUTCHINSON FURNACE AND Smoke Consuming Company is now prepared to abate the smoke nuisance in this city without injury to boiler and without loss of fuel. We guarantee every appliance, and that it will give entire satisfaction. It can be applied in a few hours to any boiler. Office, Unity Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A 5 TO 10 CAN milk-route, West Side, for a cash customer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.

DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.

☞ Circular, containing valuable information goes with each bottle.

51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—$300 will buy the handsome and fast road horse Sorrel Dan; he is 6 years old, 15¼ hands high, has full mane and tail, is a golden sorrel, was raised in Kentucky, sired by Almont Lightning, son of Almont, dam Lady Allport, by Mambrino, a thoroughbred son of imported Messenger, and sire of Abdallah. Sorrel Dan is very attractive and stylish, he shows his fine breeding, has good disposition, no tricks or vice; he showed three heats over the Ashland race-track in Kentucky in 2:28, 2:27, and 2:28¾, he can beat it now; he cost $550, is warranted to show the time, and warranted sound and kind. Call at private stable, No. 8 East Thirteenth-st., near the lake.

AT H. C. WALKER'S, NOS. 249 AND 251 State-st., can be found the largest stock of new and second-hand carriages, buggies, phaetons, road-wagons, coupes, rockaways, top grocery wagons, express wagons in the West. Also a large stock of harness, single and double, new and second-hand, which we will offer at very low prices. Be sure and call on us before purchasing. We sell on monthly payments, make advances, and exchange. Also, nine cheap horses; one week's trial given.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A good horse and buggy; give age, hight, and color of horse. Address E 55, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH UNIversity, of high qualifications, will be glad to receive pupils preparing for college or for business, or would hold an appointment as teacher in an academy. Address F 76, Tribune office.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Fall term begins Sept. 5. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY, ALSO type-writing, taught at the Metropolitan Business College by the Rev. J. S. HANNA, and at his residence, 2727 South Park-av. Send for circulars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady (Scotch), experienced, and graduate of Edinburgh Normal School, in an educational institution or good family. If engaged in a private family could superintend the education of children and assist in light household tasks. If engaged in an educational institution, could superintend a thorough English education, as experience has extended over several years school management, and kindergarten system specially known. Junior French and music, if desirable. J. H. H., Republican office, Joliet, Ill.

SHORTHAND—THE MOST POPULAR system in the United States taught at Brown & Holland's Shorthand and Type-Writer School, 50 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—

1,000 volumes books for sale cheap:

Daniel Webster's works, 6 vols.	$12.00
Greeley's History of Civil War, 2 vols.	5.00
Spier & Surenne's French Dictionary	3.00
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols.	2.50
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, sheep	2.00
Thomas' Medical Dictionary	2.00

Room 30 Tribune Building. Take elevator.

BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER, commercial and fine stationery made to order. Trade supplied. Manufacturers of the Home and Peerless Binders. Book-binding and ruling done to order. GEO. W. EMERSON & CO., 71 Randolph-st., Chicago.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY HOUSE, TO BE removed, 307 Hubbard-st.; price only $300. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS steam-barge; class A 2½; capacity, 300 M lumber; light draft. For particulars apply to ATKINS & BECKWITH, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FRAME HOUSES and barn, to be removed immediately from corner of Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st. Inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO REAL estate exchange—
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
WILL MAKE A
SEVENTH GRAND AUCTION SALE
On the premises
Of 1352 feet frontage
On Vernon and Rhodes-avs.,
North of Thirty-third-st.,
ON
TUESDAY, SEPT. 20,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
For particulars and plat call at
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
THEY WILL HOLD THEIR
SIXTEENTH PUBLIC CALL
OF
REAL ESTATE
Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 3 p. m.,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
CATALOGUES READY.
EIGHTH GRAND AUCTION SALE
ON THE PREMISES
Of 1,500 feet frontage
Northwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

The sale is absolutely without limit, reserve, or upset price. For particulars call on HENRY J. GOODRICH, Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st., or at
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.:

LOTS.

36x100 on Ontario-st., near Market	$ 1,800
75x135 on Larrabee-st., near Chicago-av.	5,625
25x114 on Belden-av., near Larrabee-st.	1,600
25x123 on Mohawk-st., north of Centre	1,300
Seven 24x125 ft lots on Bissell-st., near Centre, each	730
28x100 corner Clark and Grant-sts.	3,500
24x140 on Halsted-st., near North-av.	1,500
29 8-10x150 on La Salle-av., near Schiller-st.	4,050

IMPROVED.

Lot and 3-story and basement brick, La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front	10,500
Lot and 3-story and basement brick, with stone sidewalk, Oak-st., near lake	10,000
Two lots 25x125 with two 10-room octagon brick residences and brick barns, on Bissell-st., north of Centre, together	9,000
Lot and 3 story and basement brick La Salle-av., near Chestnut-st.	8,500
Lot and 3-story brick flat, Rush-st.	7,500
Lot and 2-story and basement stone-front residence, on Schiller-st., east of Clark	6,000
Lot and 2-story brick, Schiller-st.	4,800
Lot and 1½-story brick, Oak-st., near lake	4,000
50-foot lot with nice 6 room brick cottage, on Belden-av., east of Lincoln	3,700
Lot and nice 2-story frame, arranged in two flats, rented for $40 per month, on Wells-st., near Oak	4,300
Lot and 2-story brick, Orchard-st.	3,000

WEBER & SCHMID,
Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, HUMBOLDT-boulevard, corner Logan-square.
100x150 Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
Two-story house with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
50x100 Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.
74x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
75x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
116x160 Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
100x160 Michigan-av., near Sixty-second-st.
100 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
80x150 Egandale-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
48x180 fronts South Park, near Fifty-fifth-st., $24 per foot.
90x283 Forty-ninth-st., near Drexel-boulevard.
50x160 State-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
4 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.
20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Noble.
5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.
5 lots School-st., near Fifty-fourth.
20 lots Leavitt and Moore-sts., near Twenty-second.
10 lots Western-av., near Laughton-st.
10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.
40 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13, adjoining Chicago Lawn.
20 lots Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

State-st., choice leasehold property paying 12 per cent on amount asked.

Clark-st., north of Washington, very desirable leasehold, running 40 years, paying high rate of interest, and can rent building for 10 years to strong corporation; bargain.

North Wells-st., corner of Michigan, an elegant 5-story building, with desirable lease of lot 80x110, $40,000; rented to one tenant, $6,000.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Two-story and basement brick, with barn, all in good order, near Thirty-first-st., $5,500.

Three-story brick, with barn, $8,000.

Pleasant corner cottage and lot, West Side, $4,000; pays 10 per cent.

SUBURBAN.

400 feet, including two good corners, near depot, Normal School, lake water in street, $12 per foot; will double in value.

Several choice building lots near Hyde Park depot; 24 lots on North-av., east of Humboldt Park, at a bargain.

ACRES.

20 acres near depot, Washington Hights, $200 per acre if sold at once. Call and see us for bargains.

PIERCE & WARE,
143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

WABASH-AV., large house with lot 68x170 feet, near Sixteenth-st.

WABASH-AV., brick house with lot 68x172 feet, near Eighteenth-st.

WABASH-AV., frame house with 30-foot lot, near Twentieth-st.

The above are all good and safe investments.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON POLK, LEXington, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., near Campbell Park Church, and part only a block from Ogden-av. cars; price $500 and upwards. We believe these lots among the cheapest now in market, considering their location, and invite parties desiring to buy either for improvement or to hold to examine them. Would like an offer for the whole. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS—

42 feet on Warren-av., west of Leavitt-st., north front, $100 per foot.

50 feet on West Jackson-st., near Loomis, south front, $125.

Northeast corner Ohio and Wood-sts., 25x125, $900.

A few vacant lots on West Congress-st., near Laflin, $70 per foot.

By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—101 CENTRE-AV.—THREE-story brick, rented for $35, for $3,100.

12-room brick, for two families, near Halsted and Twenty-ninth-sts.; will rent for $30; price $3,000.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—100X172 FT. ON WABASH-av., northeast corner Thirty-third-st., one of the very best vacant corners on the South Side. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Building.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON INDIANA-av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., at $90 per foot; bargain.
PEIRCE & WARE,
143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—STONE-front houses, elegant locations, $10,000.
TOMLINSON,
15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK house, No. 3423 Indiana-av., with gas fixtures, furnace, etc; three-foot walk on each side of house; light and ventilation all around it. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WINCHESTER-AV.—13-room house and lot, $2,500; near Oakland Station, house renting $24 per month, $1,600.
TOMLINSON,
15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50X170 ON MICAIGAN-av., near Fourteenth-st. J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEment house, with 25-foot lot, on North May-st., near Indiana, for $3,500; will rent for $35. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 78, 80, 82 SHERMAN-st., lot 75 feet by 100 feet deep, with three good frame dwellings, rented to first-class tenants for $2,160 per year. Price, $25,000. This property will be worth $75,000 very soon, as it is only 600 feet from the new Board of Trade Building. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 ON INDIANA-AV., north of Forty-second-st.; very cheap.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 25 feet by 187, east of Ashland-av. GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front store, West Madison, near Wood-st., only $10,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—204 PARK-AV., WITH 30-foot lot, with an excellent frame house in first-class repair; want an offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL PURCHASE No. 3532 South La Salle-st.; the most convenient house in the city for the money. Terms to suit. D. W. POTTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR CORNER McGregor-st. and Wentworth-av., with small cottage, for $2,000.

Several lots on Wentworth-av.

Cottage and lot on Wentworth-av., near Forty-second-st., for $1,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—100X150 N. E. COR. STANton and Oak-avs.; a choice lot for improvement; will sell 50 feet if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON ABERDEEN-st., southeast corner of Jackson, one of the finest lots for improvement on West Side, very cheap.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X300 ON LAKE-AV., just north of Oakland, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, 12 rooms; all in first-class condition, only two blocks from Union Park; good barn. Possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON WASHINGton boulevard, near California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN VICINITY MONroe-st. and California-av; $300; balance monthly; only a few left. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—62X131 ON CALUMET-AV., south of Thirty-third-st.; just right for a block of 3 houses. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON WARREN-AV., east of California. Must be sold. Want an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—

Two-story brick, 13 rooms, Wallace-st., near Twenty-eighth, east front.

Two-story frame, 12 rooms, South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fourth; well rented.

Two-story brick, 12 rooms, marble mantles, bath, in nice order, Portland-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Two-story brick, Frederick-place, near Fifty-third-st., with lot 50x170 feet, east front; cheap.

Two-story frame, 12 rooms, Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front.

Two-story frame, 10 rooms, Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth, east front; well rented.

Two-story brick, Napoleon-place, near Hanover-st.; cheap.

Stone dwelling and lot, Orchard-st., near Webster-av.

Two-story frame (new), Wabash-av., near Fortieth-st., east front, lot 25x161; cheap.

Cottage (7 rooms) and lot South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-seventh, in nice order.

CHEAP LOTS.

Archer-av., near McGlarchen-st., 50 feet.

West Monroe-st., near Hoyne-av., 44x125, south front.

Wentworth-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 25x125.

Wentworth-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.

Twenty-fifth-st., near Portland-av., one lot, $800.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., one lot, east front.

Robey-st., near Milwaukee-av., one lot, $600.

Thirty-fifth-st., corner Arnold, one lot; cheap.

Emerald-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., three lots; $450 each.

Laurel-st., near Thirty-seventh, 25x150, $400.

Halsted-st., near Thirty-fourth, two lots, $1,250 each.

FRANK P. WHIPPLE,
152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT STORE, 50x160 feet, occupied by one tenant who pays $3,600 per year; same tenant will take 5-years' lease at that rent. Price, $35,000. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHIcago property—Gentleman's residence, with 6½ acres, located in the beautiful city of Waukegan, one hour's ride by rail, 20 trains a day, cheap fares, taxes light, city out of debt, best of schools, neighborhood and surroundings of the best, house brick, French roof, 17 rooms, marble mantles, heaters, etc., overlooking the lake, fine shade and all kinds of fruit trees, ravines, gravel walks, hedges, etc., pure water. 400 feet frontage on main avenue and driveway, society first-class, splendid garden, chicken-houses, barn, and tenant house, ten minutes' walk and two minutes' drive from depot. Apply to or address O. LIPPINCOTT, Waukegan, Ill., or 79 East Randolph-st., Chicago. A chance seldom offered to obtain such a home; terms easy; price $15,000.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR HUMboldt Park, a bargain.
15 acres Sec. 32, 40, 13, $450.
40 acres Armitage and Crawford-avs.
5 acres near Stock-Yards, $1,500.
25x143 Michigan-av. near Thirty-seventh-st., per foot, $150.
S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—2-story house with lot 50x125 at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; price, $2,000. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ACRE TRACT near Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

ACRE PROPERTY.

Forty acres southeast of Sec. 34, Town of Cicero, and adjoining city limits.

Also, two lots on Lincoln-av., just north of city limits.

All at public auction Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock. North door of court-house. JOHN P. WILSON,
Room 20 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ARE GOING AT Downer's Grove; 22 people moved there last week. I am selling more lots than all the other suburban dealers combined, and I challenge them to compare sales in proof of the assertion. Lots 50 feet front and 11¼ rods deep, only $100; 12 trains daily each way; fare, 11 cents. FRED M. WOODS,
190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$450—A BARGAIN—14 acres west of Humboldt Park, on railroad; have a number of tracts in this vicinity, some close to park, very cheap if sold at once. Also acres very desirable for subdivision, just outside fire limits at Lawndale, Englewood, and near Stock-Yards. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A very fine two-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water bath-room and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also a nice cottage near depots and Post-Office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs.; four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $300 to $400 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or acres very cheap; two railroads, thirty daily trains, fare 9 cents; examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana Car-Shops. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR FORKS OF Calumet River. Want offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, northeast corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—38 LOTS, SEC. 18 ALLEN'S Subdivision, west side Calumet River; 23 lots Sec. 32 Wolf Lake; 18 lots Sec. 24 Allen's Subdivision, east side Calumet Lake. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WEST OF THE city limits at $300 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR land in Iowa or Minnesota, large house and lot on State-st., two blocks from depot at Waukegan, Ill. J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK, 250 feet, east front, on Jefferson-av., near the entrance to South Park and the new and elegant South Park depot, $25. Also 250 feet west front, on Kimbark-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st., only $16. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK FARM, OF about 800 acres in a body, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, within two miles of Post-Office; land of excellent quality, well watered and fenced, and with about 300 acres in cultivation, 300 acres in blue grass, and balance in meadow; price moderate and terms of payment easy. For particulars call upon or address J. W. SQUIRE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FOR SALE—4-STORY BRICK BUILDing with lot 65x180 feet, on one of the best business corners in Minneapolis, Minn. Rented to first-class tenants for $5,710 per year. Taxes $475. Price, $50,000. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FARM 1,000 ACRES 60 miles from Chicago; 4 sets buildings; good neighborhood; $20 per acre. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

60 RUSH-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED suite of rooms, with board.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—COMFORTable, large rooms, suitable for two persons, with first-class board, at $6 and $7 per week.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—BEDROOMS, parlors, and family rooms, with board.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with first-class attention and good board, to responsible parties; have accommodations for a few day-boarders.

WEST SIDE.

13 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington. Nicely furnished alcove room, east front, with board. Reference.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Handsomely furnished east-front alcove, with board for two. Reference.

HOTELS.

ORIENT HOUSE—278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and finely furnished; cool and pleasant rooms; board $6 to $10 per week; day-board, $4; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures first-class rooms. The building is new, the rooms large and airy, the furniture entirely new and handsome, and no expense has been spared to secure the comfort of the guests. Try it.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. Convenient to Exposition, theatres, public buildings, and all street-car lines.

THE OGDEN HOUSE DINING-ROOM, Washington and Franklin-sts., which has been closed for the summer, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 13, and again accommodate the surrounding wholesale houses and public generally.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV. —Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, one square from Exposition Building. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A SINGLE gentleman in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Address E 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family; permanent, if suited; large room or suite; reasonable prices for conveniences. References exchanged. F 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DEsires a home in every sense of the word in a strictly private family. Address F 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms wanted, or large alcove room, with board, for gentleman, wife, and three children (girls), on North Side in good neighborhood; must be first-class; permanent if suited. Address F 70, Tribune.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP. WE HAVE a very large assortment of new and second-hand fire and burglar proof safes of various manufactures. Call at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 22 GROVEland Park, 8-room house, with hot and cold water, range, etc., $65. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FAMILY WANTED to take two floors of a large house north of Thirty-fifth-st., and near lake and steam and horse-cars. Address F 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—Easy terms to small family willing to board owners. 261 Warren-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—545 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two-story and basement stone swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

TO RENT—988 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone, swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 136 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES of four to fourteen rooms, with large grounds; also for sale on monthly pay. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—VERY REASONABLY, A house, furnished or unfurnished, near depot at Norwood Park. References required. Inquire of F. E. BROOKS, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE IN ENGLEwood, $25. Furniture for sale on monthly payments. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LIGHT, AIRY, NEW, AND convenient flats on Seymour-st., near North-av., $12, $13, and $14 per month; Milwaukee-av. cars go by, and steam-cars to Madison-st. bridge in 20 minutes. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, 38 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE FRONT AND one double furnished room for gents, with or without board; first-class. References. 324 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—495 BELDEN-AV., FOUR rooms, second floor; will sell furniture cheap if desired. Call at 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room in private family. 217 North State-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, with use of bath-room. Inquire at 215 Illinois-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING HANDsomely-furnished rooms for winter in pleasant locality, please call at 64 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rates to parties giving good references. Call at 120 Ashland-av., second door south of Ogden-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—241 AND 243 STATE-ST., southeast corner Jackson—First-class furnished rooms, single and en suite. Inquire in Room 19.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE AND ONE small well-furnished rooms, singe or en suite; gentlemen only; every convenience; location A 1; South Side, overlooking lake. Address E 62, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, front and back parlors; will rent separate or en suite; gas and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Address C 41, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—NO. 254 MADISON-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO GOOD PARTY, fine store and basement, 504 West Chicago-av.; a most desirable opening for hardware, furniture, or clothing trade. Inquire on premises up-stairs, or 386 West Chicago-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A PART OF THE VERY desirable office Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE OR part of same, first floor front, on La Salle-st., near Washington. F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL OR PART of a small furnished house at Evanston for family of three. References given. Address F 44, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BY GARNER & BUTLER, 142 LA Salle-st.:

Restaurant, rare chance,	$325.
Commission business,	$300.
Carriage factory,	$2,000.
Saloon, good location,	$600.
Drug-store, with druggist supplies,	$3,000.
Cigar factory,	$1,700.
Stock of drugs,	$1,000.
General stock, rare chance,	$3,500.
Grocery store,	$2,500.

FOR SALE—CRACKER BAKERY—OWing to the increased demand on our limited room for the manufacture of confectionery necessary to enable us to fill orders with promptness and meet the greatly-increased demand, we have decided to sell out our bakery and cracker machinery, which is in every respect very complete and modern. We invite proposals for the same. Price and terms will be liberal to parties wishing to purchase. Address FRANK FIELD & CO., 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

FACTORY FOR SALE, IN WILLOUGHby-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., with engines, boilers, and shaftings, suitable for any kind of light or heavy manufacturing purposes. Plot 206x60. One 3-story building fronting on three streets. Address W. S. P. PRENTICE, Prentice stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK OF goods in lively country town in Lake County, Indiana; assortment of everything suitable for country store; price $3,500. Also buildings for sale if desired. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND road-house just fitted up; not been opened yet. Can only be sold to a first-class party. Address C 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, horses, wagons, and good will of one of the best grocery stores on the West Side; cash income from $125 to $200 per day. Call at 574 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INVENtion, on account of sickness of inventor and patentee. Call at Central House, 256 State-st.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY in one of the best locations in the city; doing a good business. None need answer unless they mean business. A 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK THAT WILL invoice $3,000 for $1,800; well located; very cheap for 4 days only. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, FIRST-class; rooms connected if needed. Address D 52, Tribune office.

I WANT TO INVEST $3,000 TO $4,000 and my services in a paying, legitimate business. Address, stating particulars, E 76, Tribune office.

I WANT TO INVEST $500 OR $1,000 IN some reliable mercantile outside of Chicago. Give full particulars. F 64, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE ENTIRE OUTFIT OF A BOARDing-house, including everything, for sale. The house is full of good paying and steady boarders, and in an excellent location. Address F 22, Tribune.

WANTED—A GENERAL STOCK OF dry goods and notions, worth about $7,000; must be a live stock and on the shelves; also a drug-store worth about $2,500; we also have a customer for a stock of boots and shoes worth about $2,500 to $3,500. Stocks worth the money can be sold at once for cash. We have spot cash customers. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH; old established and cash-paying business every day; a bonanza for right party. If you mean business, call at 29 East Sixteenth-st.

WE HAVE 5 GOOD PAYING HOTELS in this city; call for particulars; have cash customer for country hotel, from $5,000 to $12,000. J. S. RANNEY & CO., 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A SMALL capital to represent square business; no competition; pays $1,500 to $2,500 per year. Reference. Inquire at Room 45, 164 LaSalle-st.

$450 WILL BUY A SMALL MANUfacturing establishment worth double the money. For full particulars address F 65, Tribune.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$300 AND SERVices insures $50 weekly in manufacturing a staple article of great demand, with unlimited cash sales. BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, 177 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR active, with $15,000 or $20,000, in an established manufacturing business; needs capital to enlarge the business. References given and required and fullest investigation asked. Address F 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class german drug clerk; will pay good salary to one who knows his business. Apply at 561 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SILK AND dress goods men. Call tomorrow morning at half-past 7 o'clock at ROTHSCHILD'S, 158 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NIGHT-clerk for a country hotel; one that can take charge of dining-room during meals; wages $15 per month. Address, with references, F 23, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRUG-clerk; German preferred. Call at 2842 South State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk in a light business. Address Box 234, City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the crockery and glassware business to work as selector. Apply at 91 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY-goods salesmen, with good references, in an established business in a country town of 15,000 inhabitants; good salary. Call at 103 East Lake-st. Friday 10 a. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, A GOOD bookkeeper, for moderate wages; can be permanently employed. References required. Address F 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF ABOUT 18 who writes well and is acquainted with business portion of city. Apply to R. G. DUN & CO., 104 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR LADY; experienced timekeeper; also other help that has had experience in our line. Only first-class need apply, at the "Fair," corner State and Adams-sts.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY SALES-man who can speak both French and English; will pay $50 per month. Apply to S. LE GAULT & SON, Cheboygan, Mich.

TRADES.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—TEN GOOD BOTTOMERS on standard screw-fastened calf and kip work. Correspond with GEO. RICHARDSON, Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE YOUNG men who have worked in bookbindery; common work. Apply this morning. ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON, 56 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FIFTEEN HARNESSMAKers and stitchers. RISSER & REITS, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-workers at once for hoisting-machine work; none but A1 workmen need apply. Reedy's Elevator Works, 83-91 Illinois-st.

WANTED—DIAMOND SETTERS AND jewelers. HUTFIELD & HASKINS, 141 State.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS COACH-body makers at 304 Wabash-av. P. L. SMITH & CO.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO to suburban town; man to make himself generally useful in care of horses, etc.; wife to do general housework. Call at 8 Lake-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED coachman. Good reference from last place. Call at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE C., & N. W. R. R. in Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan, $1.75 and $2 per day. Also 100 for iron mines, 100 for stone quarry, 100 for wire fence. Free fare. Call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR an easy, genteel business; energetic persons can clear $30 to $40 per week; evidence produced at office or by mail; nothing for boys, but papers for stamp and $1 samples free to those meaning business. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALES-man, gentleman of good standing in the Masonic Order preferred. Apply to JOSEPH SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IMMEDIately as treasurer; traveling entertainment; South and California country; little money required. MELDRUM, 231 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, 14 OR MORE years old, for about $12 per month; must live at home and have good references. Address E 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DO chores around house and attend to horse; privilege of attending school. Address P. O. Box 250, city.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeling cutlery salesman; one who has an established trade. None but a first-class man need apply. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR SOliciting city trade; give references. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 OR 4 STRONG, ACTIVE young men in wholesale tinware stock. Address, with references, E 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old. MATSON HILL, Room 1, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR "Zell's United States Business Directory" for 1882, to be ready in March, and now in preparation; exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address, with reference, DIRECTORY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO take charge of restaurant; good wages to right man. Apply at 318 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office, 118 Dearborn-st.

E. C. COLE, 85 WASHINGTON-ST., has money to loan at 6 per cent in sums to suit on real estate; one sum of $1,500.

FOR SALE—TRUST DEEDS, $2,000 AND $3,000, half paid on property; liberal discount. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT; no commissions. S. M. MILLARD, 84 La Salle-st., Room 36.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$4,000—MONEY IN HAND; can close at once. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR 8 MONTHS OR 1 year. Best of security. Room 3, 51 Clark-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, s. e. corner Clark and Jackson.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW (EBONY and velvet) parlor set, 7 pieces, marble-top side board, black walnut card-table, marble-top table, French plate mantle mirror, handsome new marble-top-chamber set, woven wire springs and mattress; above goods are of the finest material manufactured; will be sold reasonable for cash. Call between 1 and 5 p. m. at 545 Wabash-av., front parlor.

NO BUGS—IRON BEDS, CRIBS, COTS, mattresses. Colleges, hospitals, breweries, bakeries, liverymen supplied. CHICAGO IRON BED CO., 49 Wells-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF BREVIER, minion, agate type in cases, and display type in two good cabinets. All in first-class condition. Will sell at a low price. Address C 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND second girl, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Reference required. 143 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; a nice place. Call at 3120 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 37 Flournoy-st.

WANTED—AT 2953 SOUTH PARK-AV. a good girl for general housework; small family.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of three; must give reference. Call at 213 Dearborn-av., first floor, door to the left.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer, and ironer, with good references, in an American family. Call at 2532 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work in family of four; to first-class woman good wages. 3622 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK. APply to Mr. GOLDEN, Briggs House, between 9 and 10 this morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework for family of three. Call at 514 North-av., first flat.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY A competent girl for general housework; must be good cook and laundress. References required. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock. 1469 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 16 BISHOP COURT first-class dining-room girl and man.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR kitchen work; must understand cooking. 73 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR SCRUBbing and washing glasses in restaurant. 63 State-st. C. R. HUGHES.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework; private family. 21 Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN-work; also dining-room girl about 15. Apply today or tomorrow at 703 Lake-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Best of references required. Call at 17 Congress-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A SEWING-GIRL THAT can make and fit dresses, at 479 Wabash-av. Liberal wages.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of child days and go home nights; residence is on South Side, north of Twelfth-st. Address, stating age, nationality, and references, F 86, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—50 GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girls for general housework for city and country; laundresses for private families, chambermaids, waitresses, and kitchen girls; young girl to work for board and go to school; good home for right party; apprentice girls, nurse girls, and A 1 cooks. Call early. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSE-work. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADIES to learn the "stenograph," shorthand-writing machine, at Brown & Holland's Shorthand and Type-Writer School, 50 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY young ladies for Amazon marches. Apply at Park Theatre, 333 and 335 State-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock, daily. W. H. SMITH, Stage Manager.

WANTED—GIRLS—AT THE "YEAST Factory," No. 105 South Water-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR LADY, experienced timekeeper; also other help that has had experience in our line. Only first-class need apply at the "Fair," corner State and Adams-sts.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKkeeper of experience, with best of testimonials, at moderate salary. Address A. J. BURBANK, 1 Tribune Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAWYER (Canadian), with 9 years' experience, in city law-office. Address F 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man aged 24. Good penman; understands bookkeeping and grain business. Would enter into any mercantile business. Address F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as salesman or in office; ten years' experience in wholesale grocery and produce. Good references, and moderate salary required. F 71, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN EXperienced A No. 1 florist and vegetable gardener, married, by Oct. 15, 1881, in some country residence, where he and his wife can make themselves useful in general. Address, for five days, F. ZISCHECK, 43 East Randolph-st.

COACHMEN TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as driver; understands the care of horses and is acquainted in town. F 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNmarried middle-aged German florist, who can tend horses and is capable of doing housework, in a private family. Call at shoestore, 666 Larrabee-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCH-man or other position; good reference for good place, steady employment; would loan employer $500. F 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a good wholesale drug-house, by a graduate in pharmacy and chemistry of some eight years' experience. Best of references. Address F 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESS-making and family sewing; $1 per day. Address 121 Wells-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, as a seamstress in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine white work, children's clothes, also dressmaking; can furnish the best of references if required. Address F 85, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE-keeper by a lady of refinement capable of taking entire charge. Best of city references. Call, or address HOUSEKEEPER, 514 Fulton-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERIcan-German in wholesale grocery house as porter or shipping-clerk; fifteen years' experience. Address International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HOUSE-keepers for private families, widower or bachelor, and hotels; also laundress for laundry work and A 1 German nurse girl. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady (Scotch) in a good family; could help mother in light household duties and superintend the education of young children, having had experience in teaching; junior music and French if desirable. Apply to J. M. H., Republican office, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY speaking English, French, and German as family governess. Call at 514 Washington-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—The public seem to find this institution with its associate offices in all important cities, an actual necessity and long-felt want. This company are daily furnishing the best commercial houses and institutions in the United States with competent assistants in all branches of profession and industry, and are securing desirable situations for throngs of young men and persons of either sex fitted by ability and experience to occupy most prominent positions.

We are opening offices throughout the country, and are desirous of being put in communication with all either out of employment or desiring a change, and particularly invite employers to call and examine our method.

Send postage-stamps for circular giving rates, instructions, etc. Address International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—207-ACRE FARM near Lafayette, Ind., for stock groceries worth $10,000; also houses and lots in city of Lafayette for stock of general merchandise; 160-acre farm, improved, in Wisconsin, for stock of goods; 480-acre farm worth $14,000 for stock clothing; 640 acres near Fargo, Minn., for stock general merchandise; 1,280 acres in Texas and 320 acres in Nebraska for city property. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 200 acres 70 miles from St. Louis; 6 miles from railroad. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND lot in Chicago or near suburbs, 320 acres of nice land near railroad, in Nebraska. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 500 acres, good improvements, in Northwestern Iowa. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st.,

Have the largest stock of pianos and organs in the West. Special prices during the Exposition.

Easy monthly payments.

Pianos and organs to rent.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS—ESTABLISHed 1851; prices reasonable; sold on $10 installments; please remember it. ADAM SHARP, 270 West Madison-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, etc. Notice by mail promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. J. GELDER, 391 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—OF EITHER SEX, permanent, lucrative, and easy employment; exclusive territory. GLOVER & CO., 169 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.
Direct Wire from our Office to New York.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
BOODY, McCLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McCLELLAN, JR.,
R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington-st.,
Have for sale choice County, City, Town, and School BONDS of Ill., Wis., Mich., Iowa, and Neb.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON,
Cashier.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CULVER & CO.,
CHICAGO,
AND
CULVER COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

BEECHER'S CLEARING.

Two Brothers under the Catskills—How to Live Cheaply, Quietly, and in Communion with Nature.

In the *American Agriculturist* for September Mr. D. W. Judd describes "Beecher's Clearing" on the lower Catskill range in Ulster County. These Beechers are the Rev. Thomas and the Rev. James, one a pastor at Elmira and the other formerly at Poughkeepsie. They found a beautiful lake in the woods and settled there. James resigned the pastorate to his Poughkeepsie church, with its salary of $3,000, and made the place his permanent home in a cottage erected by himself. Thomas goes there every year to join his brother. James now has twenty acres under cultivation, which affords the nucleus of a good stock-farm in the near future. At Turnwood's, seven miles way, he gets the mail once a week, and what with farming, fishing, boating, grouse-hunting, etc., time passes rapidly. Every other Sunday the Rev. James, who is highly respected by the scattered settlers in this out-of-the-way region, goes from his mountain down to Shin Creek on the Beaverkill and preaches a sermon, which people come from miles and miles to hear. 'Tis manna in the wilderness for them. No whisky is sold in Hardenbergh Township, unless by stealth, and Sunday fishing and hunting are prohibited. I suspect the Rev. James has had considerable to do in bringing about this desirable state of things.

A few rods' drive from the bridge over the lake's outlet brought us to the dwelling. The Rev. James stood greeting on the porch. Bronzed features, full, flowing beard, sombrero, checked shirt, and pants carelessly tucked into capacious boot-tops imparted a decidedly frontier aspect to the hermit preacher. "This," said the Rev. James, "was at first my main building. Originally I began with a fly tent. It was supplanted with a wall tent the next season. The following year I decided to leave Poughkeepsie and reside here the year around; then I built this, what now appears as an extension, and subsequently the main habitation. I have done all the work myself. A sailor by nature and a minister by grace, I love to sit here by the hour," said the Rev. James, "and look out upon these surroundings. They are a source of never-ending enjoyment. During the winter months I am still more fond of this retreat, for as the beautiful snow lies so still and quietly all about us there is nothing to either disturb or discolor it. Here is true repose and communion with nature. I have not read a book in a year or more and should not miss the papers were they not sent to me. My expenditures, including my buildings and improvements, etc., have not averaged more than $400 or $500 a year, and with these buildings completed, as is now the case, I can obtain more real enjoyment and comfort here with $300 a year than with $3,000 in New York."

In reply to a suggestion that Brother Henry Ward ought to enjoy a summer here as a change from the Fishkill farm, "No," said the Rev. James, "he is too fond of esthetical surroundings for this spot. He wants too much bric-à-brac about him, which I do not care to lumber my rooms with."

Retracing our steps to the house, we followed along the lake-shore to the tents, marvels of neatness, occupied by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and his lady. "Brother Tom, let me introduce you to So-and-So," said the Rev. James, and "Brother Tom" rose from his novel easy chair, after the manner of Dr. Livingston in the Ujiji forest, when Stanley came suddenly upon him. "Brother Tom," in physique, flowing beard, dress, and general appearance, is the double of "Brother Jim." He laid down his brierwood, requested "Brother Jim" to go inside and bring out some more pipes, and then, motioning us to home-made camp chairs, we were soon seated about the camp fire for a "talk." The scene was picturesque and charming in the extreme. The lake murmured at our feet and rippled against the sides of a miniature flat-boat. A dense forest formed a dark background and a rich carpet of green spanned the intervening space. Overshadowing maples tempered the rays of the sun, which fairly flooded the near range of wooded mountains and gilded the distant peaks. Huge bowlders here and there stood out in bold relief, as if stranded on these mountain sides in the grand "ebb and flow of nature." Who, thought I to myself, would not gladly exchange for such a fairy scene, for such a charmed existence, the intense life of business centres, the brain racket of law, journalism, or politics—at the risk of having your friends or the world say you are queer, off your balance, are vegetating, have buried your talent, or gone into mental bankruptcy.

A POSSIBLE MURDER.

A serious row, which is likely to result in the death of one of the parties thereto, occurred at about 7:45 o'clock Wednesday night at Joseph Halder's saloon and boarding-house, No. 2245 Cottage Grove avenue. The injured man, who now lies at St. Luke's Hospital in a very precarious condition, with a skull so badly fractured that seven pieces of bone have been taken from it, is Anton Hau, a German, 27 years of age, lately employed at Downer & Bemis' brewery, and the man who is now locked up for committing the assault is John Beck, a heavy-visaged German 29 years old, who was also employed at the above-named brewery. The origin of the trouble between the men was a dispute in Beck's room about a collar-button which Beck accused John Miller, a fellow-laborer and a particular friend of Hau's, of stealing from him. The two came to hot words, and finally to blows. While they were engaged in the fight Hau entered the room, and, seeing that Miller was likely to get worsted, took part on the side of his friend, who was the smaller and weaker man of the two. The two were getting the better of Beck, and had knocked him down and were kicking him when he seized a heavy water-pitcher which stood conveniently by and struck Hau on the right temple, felling him to the floor and inflicting the injuries above described. Beck and Miller were locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, and Hau was taken to the hospital. In court before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon Beck was held without bail, and Miller was held for disorderly conduct under bonds of $500 until such time as the injured man shall have died or recovered. At last accounts Hau was doing as well as could be expected, though his recovery is not expected. He had returned to consciousness, and in the afternoon his ante-mortem statement was taken by Lieut. Beadell and a Notary. It agrees substantially with the above statements.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

BUSINESS.

Continuation of the Downward Movement in Stocks.

Money More Active—Holders Realizing—Western Union.

The Market Closes Weak—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Less Active in the Aggregate, but a Fair Business in Lard, Corn, and Spot Wheat.

Provisions Quite Weak, Especially on Futures—Grain Easier, but Closed Steady.

FINANCIAL.

The rise in stocks that started with the covering of shorts and was kept up by all kinds of reports about Treasury disbursements in the purchase of bonds has come to at least a temporary halt, if nothing worse. Money was more active yesterday, though not at a premium. Sales to realize were large, and there were plain indications of marketing of stock. This was especially noticeable in Western Union. Prices have been stimulated lately by outside purchases of stocks, and the insiders have apparently taken advantage of the spurt to unload as much as they could.

Gould's brokers were reported to be protecting Western Union. Gould assures his friends at the Windsor that the $450,000 surplus was net revenue from actual earnings, and included no funds derived from sale of securities. He says the actual receipts were really $200,000 more, and this had been carried over to the next quarters. The earnings for the quarter, he said, had actually been 2 per cent, as stated. Unfortunately for the credibility of this witness, he is the same person who assured his friends at the Windsor a few months ago that the Western Union property was an inextricable tangle of contracts and rights, without tangible assets to speak of, that it was certain to go to 60 at least, and that he would not buy a share above that figure. Subsequent events proved that at that very time he was buying the control of the company.

Mr. Gould's statements, repeated above, are flatly contradicted by Mr. Harker, a member of the Executive Committee, who says that the earnings reported do include receipts from sales of assets.

Communication by wire with New York was greatly interrupted, and even the ticker quotations were between one and two hours late.

Action on the Michigan Central dividends was reported to have been postponed till Sept. 27. Well-informed people think there will be no dividend on Michigan Central, and that Lake Shore will pay its usual quarterly 2 per cent.

The disturbing announcement was made that the trunk lines were about to cut local rates. Certainly, if there is any chance that the railroad war is near settlement, the public are not allowed to see it.

Railroad earnings will be very large in September and October, and manipulative attempts will be made to put up stocks on these showings, and on liberal disbursements of money by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The market closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

Mr. Vanderbilt is said to be loaning immense amounts of money in Wall street.

Mr. Gould, speaking anonymously as "a well-known operator" in the Wall street gossip of the *World*, gives the following reasons why the public should buy the stocks he is loaded up with:

> Viewing the general situation, and remembering that 10,000 miles of new railroad are now in process of construction in this country at an immense cost, that merchants and traders throughout the country are more than fairly prosperous, that money is destined beyond a doubt to be easy throughout the fall, that the crops are equal to the average, that the railroads are earning in spite of the war of rates as much or more than they did in 1880, and that the elements which have lately disturbed the stock market have generally disappeared, I have no hesitation in saying that I anticipate a strong movement in stocks this fall. Early in the season I was inclined to be a bear; but now I am convinced that our extensive system of railroad improvement is a positive benefit to trade, since it gives employment to thousands of workers, and is destined to employ eventually many thousands more. Every mile of railroad develops new territory and opens to our market new sources of supply. We may feel temporarily the strain of the enormous expenditure, but our finances are elastic and soon recover. I hope and believe that the railroad construction of last year will equal or exceed that of this. In regard to the stock market I am sanguine. Prices have declined from 19 to 45 per cent since June, but I am convinced that this fall will witness one of the heaviest bull markets on record.

The *Herald*, on information and belief, figures out a deficiency in Western Union finances of some $775,000 in nine months' business after deducting three dividends of 1½ per cent, or, in other words, the company's net earnings for the nine months will not exceed 3½ per cent.

Railroad bonds are more active in New York at higher prices.

The amount of Denver & Rio Grande bonds issued in excess of the number listed is stated by the New York *Tribune* to be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The anthracite coal trade, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, has suffered very much the past week or two, partially from two causes: first there was a scarcity of vessels for transportation purposes; and, second, a great scarcity of water in very many of the mines. One of the effects of this short supply of water is a shortening of the product of coal, so that now there is no controversy as how best to bring the supply of coal within the demand in the market for its current use. The few points at which coal is now stored are gradually lessening in amount, and unless a full supply is soon afforded and transportation kept up, the coal trade is likely to enter on the coming winter with light stocks of coal. The amount of coal mined this year is large, and an important fact connected with it is that it has found a market steadily all the time it has been brought into it.

Latest reported railroad earnings: Hannibal & St. Joseph for the first week in September, $47,889; a decrease of $6,445 as compared with same week last year. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, $49,212.21; increase of $13,928.39 over same week last year. Indiana, Bloomington & Western, week ending Aug. 31, $32,997.72; increase over same week of last year of $1,175.26. Louisville & Nashville, first week in September, $225,800; increase over same week last year, $35,500; July 1 to Sept. 7, $930,300; increase of $217,100 over same period last year.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
West. Union Tel. Co.	89¾	91	89¼	89½
C., B. & Q.	162¼	163	161¼	161½
Canada Southern	65¼	65¾	65¼	65½
C., C. & I. C.	22	22	22	22
Illinois Central	130	131¾	130¼	131
Manhattan	23	25	21¾	21¾
New York Central	144¾	145¼	142	142
New York Elevated	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Metropolitan Elevated	85	85¼	84½	84½
Mil., L. S. & W.	51¾	53¼	51¾	53
C., C. C. & I.	92½	92½	92	92
Erie	43½	43½	43½	43½
Erie, pfd	88½	88½	87½	87½
Michigan Central	94½	95¼	93¼	93¾
Lake Shore	124½	124½	123¼	123¾
Northwestern	126¾	127½	126¼	126¾
Northwestern pfd	140	140	139¾	140
St. Paul	120¼	121¼	119¼	119¾
St. Paul pfd	133	133	132	132
Omaha	43¾	44¾	43¼	43¾
Do preferred	107¼	108	106¾	107
Lake Erie & W	54¾	55	54¾	55
Chattanooga	89	90	89	89¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	51¼	51¾	50¾	51½
Do preferred	88¾	89¾	88¼	89¾
Louisville & Nashville	97¾	98¼	96¾	97
Reading	64	65¾	64	64¾
L., B. & W.	47¼	47¼	46¼	46½
Union Pacific	123¾	124	123⅛	123⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	45	45¾	44	45
Hannibal & St. Joe	300	300	300	300
Do preferred	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¼
Northern Pacific	40	40¼	39¾	39¾
Do preferred	81¼	81¾	80¼	80¾
Kan. & Texas	41¾	41¾	41	41¾
Delaware, Lack. & West	126¾	127	126	126¾
Del. & Hudson	109¾	110¼	109¼	109¾
New Jersey Central	96	97	95½	95½
Pacific Mail	51¼	51¾	50¾	50¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	47	47	47	47
Do preferred	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
Ont. & Western	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾
Erie seconds	102	102	101¾	101¾
Houston & Tex. Central	93½	93½	93	93½
Central Pacific	91¾	91¾	91	91½
Chesp. & Ohio	29	29½	29	29
Do 1st preferred	40	40	40	40
Do 2d preferred	31	31	31	31
Mobile & Ohio	37¼	37¾	37	37
Denver & Rio Grande	87¾	88¼	87¼	87¾
Peoria, D. & E.	41¾	42	41	41¾
Missouri Pacific	107¼	108	105¾	106½
Texas Pacific	53	53¼	52	52
Ohio Central	28	28¾	28	28¾
Oregon	165	165	165	165
Marietta & Cincinnati	18	19¾	18	19¾
Arizona	2	2	2	2

Government bonds were not so strong. District of Columbia 3.65s were 107 bid and 108 asked; United States 3½s, 101 bid and 101¼ asked; 4s, 117 bid and 117⅜ asked; and 4½s, 113¼ bid and 113⅜ asked. The extended 6s, or 3½s, declined from 101¼ to 101. The extended 5s advanced on anticipations that the Secretary of the Treasury will probably call the 6s before the 5s. As there is now ¾ per cent accrued interest due on the 3½s, they are selling very near par.

Foreign exchange was stronger for sterling. Bankers' sterling was 481 and 484½. Sterling actual rates were 480¼@483¾; commercial sterling was nominally 478@478½. Bankers' francs were 526¼ for sixty days, and 522½ for demand; French commercial bills were 530 and 527½; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94 and 94¾; and commercial, 93@93½.

It is not a good sign that our exports continue to decline. Last week from New York they amounted to $7,047,356, against $8,718,379 for the corresponding week of 1880. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 13, 1881, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	$7,047,356	$8,718,379	$7,627,576
Previously reported	268,043,537	280,872,100	226,768,896
Since Jan. 1	$275,090,893	$289,590,479	$234,396,472

Chicago bank clearances were $8,300,000. New York exchange ruled firmer at 80c per $1,000 discount. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was feverish and unsettled, and although there were occasional intervals of strength the general tone of the market was depression. At the opening some few shares showed a slight advance on yesterday's closing quotations, but the general list was ⅛ to 1¼ per cent lower, the latter Illinois Central. In the early dealings an advance of ⅛ to 1¼ was recorded, which was most marked in Illinois Central, and there was an immediate reaction of ⅛@1 per cent, the latter in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. At the First Board the market became quite strong, and under the influence of good purchases prices rose ⅛@2, the shares most prominent therein being Manhattan Elevated, Houston & Texas, St. Paul & Omaha, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred, Michigan Central, Denver & Rio Grande, Canada Southern, Reading, and Marietta & Cincinnati first and second preferred. Toward midday the upward movement was checked, and sales to realize profits resulted in a sharp decline in value, ranging from ¼ to 2¼ per cent, Michigan Central, Manhattan Elevated, Western Union, New Jersey Central, Lake Shore, Canada Southern, St. Paul, Denver & Rio Grande, and Wabash Pacific preferred being most conspicuous therein. This was followed by a recovery of ¼ to 1, which was quickly lost, and the speculation continued unsettled throughout the afternoon, becoming very heavy in the late dealings, and closing at a decline of ¼ to ¾ from the highest point of the morning, the latter in Manhattan Elevated. The other shares prominent in the downward movement were Houston & Texas, Michigan Central, Denver & Rio Grande, New Jersey Central, Western Union, St. Paul, St. Paul & Omaha preferred, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The "corner" in Hannibal & St. Joseph common is held very firmly, the stock selling today at 300 for 100 shares.

The monetary situation continues unchanged, the supply of capital offering being about equal to the requirements of borrowers. Most of the business in call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral was effected at 5@6 per cent, and this was the current quotation at the close of business, but there were some few exceptional transactions as low as 4½ per cent. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at about 4 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The sterling exchange market was steady and unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, which still remain 481 for sixty-day bills and 484½ for demand.

Railroad Mortgages were in fair demand, but the market was unsettled, and in the main weak. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 101½ to 102, reacted to 101⅜, and closed at 101¾; do funded 5s sold up 2 per cent, to 100. Kansas & Texas general 6s rose from 88¼ to 89, and fell off to 88. Mobile & Ohio second debentures declined from 69¾ to 69, and recovered to 69½. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes sold up from 51 to 51¼, dropped to 50, and rallied to 50¼. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 72 to 71, Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts from 106 to 105, Ohio Central incomes from 56¼ to 54, St. Paul consols from 125⅞ to 125¼. Texas Pacific land grant incomes from 79 to 78¾, Union Pacific firsts from 117 to 116, and Wabash Pacific 7s from 108½ to 108. Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s advanced from 57⅞ to 58½, Lake Erie & Western firsts from 108 to 108½, Michigan Central 5s from 97½ to 100, Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 98½ to 99, Nashville & Chattanooga firsts from 118¼ to 118¾, St. Paul firsts (L. & D. Division) from 93 to 94, and Wabash Pacific general 6s from 110 to 110¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Governments irregular. Railroad bonds dull. Michigan Central 5s advanced 2¼.

State securities steady.

The stock market opened firm, and there was an advance of ⅛ to 2 in the general list. Subsequently, however, weakness set in, and prices declined ⅛ to 2¼, followed by a rally at the second call of ⅛ to ¾. Reading, St. Paul & Omaha, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Marietta & Cincinnati were noticeably strong, selling above the highest figures of the day. During the afternoon the market was feverish and unsettled, closing heavy.

Transactions, 335,000 shares:

Canada Southern	1,800	Ontario & Western	4,700
D., L. & W.	25,000	Ohio Central	1,100
D. & H.	2,000	Pacific Mail	5,200
Denver & Rio G	19,000	P., D. & E.	1,900
Erie	7,100	Reading	24,000
Han. & St. Joe pref.	1,400	St. Paul	14,000
Kansas & Texas	5,100	St. Paul & Omaha	14,000
Lake Shore	14,000	Texas Pacific	3,200
Louisville & Nash	2,800	Union Pacific	9,900
Michigan Central	27,000	Wabash Pacific	12,000
Missouri Pacific	2,400	Western Union	52,000
Northwestern	8,800	C. B. & Q.	2,800
N. J. Central	10,000	Illinois Central	1,800
New York Central	3,500	Houston & Texas	2,000
Northern Pacific	7,400	Mar. & Cin. preferred	4,200
Ohio & Mississippi	4,200		

Money, 4@6, closing at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 480¼; demand, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101	New 4s	117¼
New 5s	101¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	113¼		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114¾	U. P. firsts pfd	116¾
Erie seconds	101¾	U. P. land grant	116¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110¾	U. P. sinking fund	124
Louisiana consols	67½	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	109¾	Virginia consols	78
St. Joe	107¾	Virginia deferred	15
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112	Tex. & P. land grants	78¾
Tennessee 6s	69¾	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	92
Tennessee new	68¾		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	New Jersey Central	95¼
Alton & Terre Haute	40	Norfolk & W	55½
Do pref	93	Northern Pacific	39¾
American	88	Do pref	80¾
B., C. R. & N.	75	Northwestern	126¾
Canada Southern	65½	Do pref	139¾
C., C. & I. C.	21½	New York Central	141¾
Central Pacific	91½	Ohio Central	28
Ches. & Ohio	29¾	Ohio & Miss	44¼
Do 1st pref	39½	Do pref	115
Do 2d pref	30	Ontario & Western	31¼
Chicago & Alton	131	Pacific Mail	50¾
Do pref	138	Panama	255
C., B. & Q.	161½	P., D. & E	41
C., St. L. & N O	77	Pittsburg	37¾
Cin., San. & Cleve	49	Reading	64¾
Cleve. & Col	91½	Rock Island	137
Del. & Hudson	109¾	St. L. & San F	46¾
Del., Lac. & Wes	126	Do pref	74¾
D. & R. G	87	Do 1st pref	108
Erie	43½	St. Paul	119¾
Do pref	87⅞	Do pref	131¾
Fort Wayne	140	St. Paul, M. & M	102
H. & St. Joe	250	St. Paul & Omaha	43
Do pref	113¾	Do pref	107¼
Harlem	210	Texas Pacific	52
Houston & Texas	93	Union Pacific	123⅜
Illinois Central	131	United States	70
L., B. & W	46	W., St. L. & Pacific	50¾
Kansas & Texas	41	Do pref	88¾
L. E. & W	54	Fargo	130
Lake Shore	123¾	Western Union	88¾
Louisville & Nash	96¾	Caribou	2
L., N. & A. C	70	Central Arizona	1¼
M. & C. firsts pref	19¾	Excelsior	1¼
M. C. seconds	12½	Homestake	19
Mem. & Charleston	78	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Michigan Central	93¾	Ontario	36
Missouri Pacific	105¼	Quicksilver	12
Mobile & Ohio	37¾	Do pref	58
Morris & Essex	123	Silver Cliff	4¾
Nash & Chattanooga	89	Standard	21

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—The stock market today has not been very active, but, considering the closeness of money and somewhat "wobbling" condition of the whole market, prices in the main held up very satisfactorily, although a little weaker at the close. In railroad shares Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy advanced from 162 to 162½, but later fell off to 161¼, although 162 was asked at the close. Chicago & West Michigan advanced from 87¼ to 88, Concord from 100 to 101, Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 89 to 89½; Wisconsin Central from 24½ to 25@24¾; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 66 to 63½. Atchison declined from 139¼ to 138⅞; [illegible] Central from 45¼ to 42; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 13¾ to 13¼; Little Rock from [illegible] to [illegible]; Sandusky from 25½ to 23½; Old Colony 1, to 127½; Eastern from 47¼ to 47. Others as before.

In bonds, New York & New England's 7s advanced ½, to 118¾; Union Pacific sinking funds 8s ¼, to 124¾; Atchison firsts ⅛, to 123¼; Atlantic & Pacific 6s declined 2, to 15; do incomes 1½, to 46½; St. Jo firsts 1¼, to 117½. Others as before.

In land stocks, Water Power advanced 1-16, to 8⅝; Boston Land sold at 9, as before.

Bell telephone declined 1¼, to 158.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	8¾	C., B. & Q.	161¼
Boston Land	8¾	Cin., San. & Cleve.	24¾
Boston, H. & E. 7s	71¾	Eastern R. R.	47
Eastern R. R. 4½s	101½	Flint & P. M.	32
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118¾	L. R. & Fort Smith	77¼
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	138	Old Colony	128
Boston & Albany	171	Wis. Central, common	24¾
Boston & Maine	154	F. & P. M. pfd	33

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Consols, 99 5-16; account, 99.

Government bonds—4½s, 116¼; 4s, 119¾.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 136; Pennsylvania Central, 67; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 45½; Reading, 33.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £146,000.

Amount of bullion gone in, £49,000.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Rentes, 85f 50c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 375,000 francs in gold, and decreased 4,575,000 francs in silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 481.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—In mining shares, Quincy advanced from 38 to 40; Phoenix ¼, to 2; Atlantic ¼, to 16; Sullivan declined ⅛, to 4½; National 3-16, to 2¼; Copper Falls ¼, to 3¾; Brunswick Antimony 1, to 7; Napa Quicksilver ⅜, to 6⅝; Mesnard sold at 90c, and others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co. (new)	3½	Franklin	11¼
Calumet & H.	220	Pewabic (new)	14¾
Catalpa	1¼	Quincy	40
Copper Falls	3¾	Ridge	4¼
Duncan Silver	1	Silver Islet	31½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	4¼	Mono	3¼
Alta	5	Noonday	19-32
Belcher	3¾	Northern Belle	15¼
Best & Belcher	15¾	Ophir	9¾
Bodie	8¾	Oro	13-32
Bullion	1¾	Overman	3
Bulwer	2½	Potosi	4
California	1	Savage	3¾
Chollar	3	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Con. Virginia	2¼	Silver King	1⅝
Crown Point	1¾	Tip Top	6
Exchequer	1¾	Union Consolidated	13¾
Gould & Curry	8¾	Yellow Jacket	6
Hale & Norcross	4¾	Scorpion	¾
Mexican	13¼	South Bodie	2¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rhodes av, 150 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x164½ ft, with three buildings, dated Sept. 15 (Sidney P. Walker to John H. Orr)	$ 18,000
The premises No. 739 Clybourne av, dated Sept. 15 (George Steuernagel to Levy Abraham)	1,100
Indiana av, between Eighteenth and Twentieth sts, e f, 40x158 ft, improved, dated Aug. 4 (John S. Cooper to Herbert S. Whiting)	10,500
Michigan st, 140 ft e of Dearborn av, n f, 30x100 ft, dated Aug. 29 (John Kinney et al to E. A. Bowen)	3,500
Blue Island av, 120 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Sept. 10 (A. and G. List to Edwin Heartt)	1,450
Erie st, 100 ft w of Cass, n f, 65x100 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Samuel M. Nickerson to Henry H. Porter)	16,500
Hastings st, 120 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 15 (L. Watson to C. Young)	600
Blue Island av, 63 6-10 ft n e of Twelfth st, n w f, 48x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (John Gerstetter to Willoughby & Hill)	12,000
West Jackson st, 233¼ ft east of Sacramento, n f, 25x72½ ft, dated Sept. 15 (Thomas Foster to C. H. Hall)	1,600
Lot of 25x52½ ft, s of and adjoining the above, dated Sept. 15 (Same party to Matilda Foster)	500
Franklin st, n e cor of Charles place, w f, 53½x40 feet, dated Sept. 1 (Burcky & Milan to E. C. John Cleaver)	6,100
Same lot as the above, dated Sept. 5 (E. C. John Cleaver to Benjamin J. Ettelsohn)	6,600
Osborn st, 188 ft n of West Indiana, e f, 23x79 ft, dated Sept. 12 (J. A. Phillips to James Hughes)	400
Hinman st, 100 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Sept. 13 (estate of James Clear to John Clear)	300
The premises No. 44 Norton st, dated Sept. 10 (J. F. Lawrence to Harriet Rees)	900
Wood st, 91 3-10 ft s of Van Horn, e f, 25x112 ft, dated Aug. 5 (George Birkhoff to Anton Cihak et al)	600
West Jackson st, 225 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 34x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (E. P. R. and C. E. Jourdan to Helen Hovey)	2,700
West Twenty-sixth st, s w cor of Spaulding, 10 acres, dated Aug. 2 (George Steel to Annie L. Steel)	10,000
West Congress st, 218 ft e of Centre av, s f, 22x80 ft (with other property), dated Aug. 2 (George Steel to W. Van Epps Steel)	2,500
Central Park av, n w cor of Thirty-first st, 10 acres, dated Aug. 2 (George Steel to Bella G. Steel)	10,000
North Branch st, 200 ft s of Division, e f, undivided ⅛ of 40 ft to river, dated Sept. 14 (Michael Weber to Henry Regensburg et al.)	2,650
North Clark st, 68 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (E. and C. B. Prouty to Elizabeth Houf)	8,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, bet Wrightwood av and Marianna st n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 29 (Ernst Prussing to Maria Raetz)	$ 1,000
Palmer st, 142 ft n of Armandale road, e f, 50x152½ ft, dated Sept. 13 (C. M. Bowen to L. A. Baldwin)	500
The premises No. 427 Seminary av, dated Aug. 18 (John T. Davis to E. W. Zander et al.)	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 97 ft n of Forty-fourth, w f, 25x100 ft dated Aug. 30 (W. H. Wells to Charles O. Johnson)	$ 775
Forty-seventh st, e of and near Stewart av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 22 (Tabor Warren to N. W. Condrow)	800
Forty-second st, 275 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (William Tracey to Bridget Hardman)	425

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	11,720	6,604	10,654	6,438
Wheat, bu	20,968	58,755	113,997	11,152
Corn, bu	368,524	405,196	500,508	342,187
Oats, bu	42,479	31,605	113,291	77,395
Rye, bu	13,519	5,500	7,505	4,329
Barley, bu	25,572	22,700	12,441	20,254
Grass seed, lbs	139,214	194,589	412,691	467,851
Flax seed, lbs	1,214,521	1,817,380	492,098	553,875
Broom-corn, lbs	24,000	12,000	19,826	30,678
Cured meats, lbs	163,740	74,600	2,477,721	2,615,488
Beef, tcs	....	....	60	....
Beef, brls	....	....	670	286
Pork, brls	....	....	737	357
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	....	575,905	201,909
Tallow, lbs	69,830	38,000	26,650	....
Butter, lbs	158,095	201,535	328,405	175,960
Live Hogs, No	24,959	13,676	3,819	5,965
Cattle, No	6,628	5,770	3,079	2,056
Sheep, No	1,339	754	....	404
Hides, lbs	267,078	137,719	196,500	229,000
Highwines, brls	....	120	....	....
Wool, lbs	31,600	93,095	143,103	85,328
Potatoes, bu	6,204	1,105	2,733	....
Coal, tons	13,183	8,309	1,978	2,010
Hay, tons	86	143	61	....
Lumber, feet	9,263	4,886	3,096	3,282
Shingles, feet	3,520	3,458	424	777
Salt, brls	1,557	3,572	3,871	5,168
Eggs, pkgs	395	250	683	121
Cheese, bxs	10,655	5,797	4,170	1,755
Green apples, brls	796	1,322	161	10

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 5 cars other grades, 80 cars No. 2 spring, 17 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (58 wheat); 432 cars and 41,000 bu No. 2 corn, 95 cars and 7,000 bu high mixed, 298 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (827 corn); 16 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 mixed, 36 cars rejected (71 oats); 13 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 14 cars No. 2 barley, 24 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars lower grades (51 barley). Total (1,021 cars), 560,000 bu. Inspected out: 157,533 bu wheat, 361,362 bu corn, 50,587 bu oats, 5,685 bu rye, 1,968 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular and nervous yesterday, with less doing in the aggregate. The feeling in provisions was heavy, though they did not weaken badly except in the case of short ribs, which changed to a decided discount on futures. Grain was rather steady, selling at some advance on Wednesday's closing prices, and then falling back, with a heavy tone in wheat. The corn market was sustained by free buying for October and the suspicion that the market will be covered for next month on full elevators, which will prevent big receipts into store. Outside of this the markets wore a fatigued look, as if they were "tired of being up so long." The rain was understood to be general, and enough has already fallen in the Northwest to insure a big acreage for next year, should favorable weather permit plowing and sowing. Mess pork closed 12½@15c lower, at $19.45@19.50 for October and $20.37½@20.40 for January. Lard closed 7½@10c lower, at $12.17½@12.20 for October and $12.67½@12.70 for January. Short ribs closed 17½c lower, at $10.20@10.22½ for October. Wheat closed easier, at $1.28¾@1.28⅞ for September and $1.30½@1.30¾ for October. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 64¼@64⅜c for September and 65⅜@65½c for October. Oats closed unchanged, at 39¾@40c for September 40¼@40⅜c for October, and 42¼@42⅜c for November. Rye closed 1c higher, at $1.05 for September and $1.07½ for October. Barley closed 1½@2c lower, at $1.08@1.08¼ cash, $1.08 seller October, and $1.08¼ seller November. Hogs were dull and closed 10@15c lower, at $6.30@6.90 for light, and at $6.10@7.25 for heavy. Cattle were active and unchanged, with sales at $2.25@6.70.

There was an active movement in dry goods. There was a large attendance of buyers and a large volume of business was accomplished. Prices were firm, with certain lines of cottons held at an advance on late prices. No important new features were developed in the grocery market. Trade was active and the tenor of prices was buoyant. Dairy products met with a good inquiry and remained strong as last quoted. There were no changes in prices of dried fruits. Fish also were quoted as before. Dealers in oils were having an active trade, and everything in that line was firmly held. Coal was steady. Pig-iron was in good demand and was firm.

Hay remains firm at the recent advance, choice grades being scarce and not nearly commensurate with the demand. Broom-corn is quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were generally firm, peaches and pears commanding better figures. Grapes also sold at slightly higher prices. Melons are plenty and very cheap. Hides are selling firmly at the recent decline. Grease and tallow continue firm at the late sharp advance. The stock of the latter in the city is very light. Metals and tinners' ware are in active demand for city and country consumption. Wool shows no improvement over the condition of the market for the past month. In seeds, flaxseed was the centre of attraction, an advance being made of 8c on Wednesday's prices. Clover and timothy were steady, with very small trading.

Lake freights were fairly active and a little stronger, with corn at 3½@3¾c, and wheat nominally 4@4½c. The room engaged was all for corn, the aggregate being 241,000 bu.

Rail freights to New York are about 12½c per 100 lbs on grain.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and St. Louis were 111,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 157,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 259,000 bu.

The following are reported as on ocean passage:

	Sept. 10, 1881.	Sept. 3, 1881.	Sept. 11, 1880.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,975,000	2,000,000	1,325,000
Corn, qrs	280,000	330,000	504,000

The following return shows the extent of the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the fifty-two weeks ending Aug. 20:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.
Wheat, cwt	56,954,251	58,943,397	50,944,563
Barley, cwt	10,521,472	12,208,167	10,095,466
Oats, cwt	10,889,930	14,888,641	12,000,361
Peas, cwt	2,304,920	2,002,641	1,618,054
Beans, cwt	2,085,500	2,772,089	1,753,284
Indian corn, cwt	37,538,584	31,031,233	38,855,114
Flour, cwt	12,000,686	10,192,915	9,048,531

We have now over 4,000,000 bu of wheat in store in this city, and it would have been nearer 5,000,000 bu but for the moving out of the posted wheat. The stocks elsewhere are also large, though the movement from the farm has been small. The fact is that recent prices are higher than consumers have cared to pay, though the advance here has made it necessary for them to bid up in order to obtain supplies. Those supplies have, however, largely gone from other points. In other words, the people here have made a market on which other folks could sell. After the disposal of the increased supplies from other sources which high prices always bring out, it may be necessary for American wheat holders to accept lower figures. The situation is not by any means encouraging. We are now fully 5c per bu above an export basis, with the prospect of a decided advance in freight rates as the season of navigation draws to a close. This advance would increase the disadvantage, other things remaining the same. Of course if we could begin the winter with empty bins it would be reasonable enough to trade above an export basis, and accumulate stocks to be moved out in the spring. Under present conditions the margin of 5c loss to shippers is a commercial absurdity.

It now looks as if we shall begin the winter with warehouses full of wheat and corn. That will mean that we cannot take care of fresh arrivals of grain during the winter, except as the old is moved out by rail; and that means that the West will again be at the mercy of the railroads, and will probably have to pay dearly for the cut-rates of the summer season.

Probably the largest transaction in butter that ever took place in this city occurred yesterday, one firm on South Water street selling 4,359 tubs, or about 12 car-loads, for shipment East, the prices for the different grades being 17½c for ladle-packed, 20c for June dairy, and 27½c for June creamery.

"Eggs has riz." Seldom at this season of the year has the price of eggs been as high as at the present time. The receipts have been small, and growing smaller for the past fortnight, and the daily arrivals are hardly sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Yesterday the price advanced from 17c to 20c per dozen, and quite a number of sales were made at 21c. These exorbitant figures will tend to bring out the fruit-house stocks earlier than usual.

The jump of 15c per bu in the price of flaxseed within two days is attributed by the operators therein to the partial failure of the crop in Iowa, caused by early drouths and the late excessive wet weather. It is claimed that the yield in the eastern half of that State has been reduced 1,000,000 bu from these causes. Another and probably full as moving a cause for the sudden advance in this seed is the fact that the short holdings for the present month amount to something near 1,000,000 bu, and holders, both city and country, are inclined to embrace the opportunity, and consequently squeeze the unfortunates.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet and tame at a lower range. Liverpool reported 6d advance on lard, but the local hog market was lower on a rather large supply of good hogs, and some operators increased their estimate of the supply between this and the close of the year. There was a fair volume of trading in lard on Eastern account, but little disposition to operate in pork. Ribs were heavy, especially on the longer futures, November sinking to a decided discount. There was a little more stuff offering for October and November delivery, and not much disposition to take hold; but the January premiums were already so wide in pork and lard that they were reduced under the pressure instead of being increased. The unusual advance of 3s per brl on pork in Liverpool made little difference here, as very little of our mess pork gets into that market.

MESS PORK—Declined 2½@5c per brl, and closed 10@15c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at about $19.45 for round lots spot or seller the month, $19.47½@19.50 seller October, and $20.40@20.42½ seller January. Sales were reported of 7,000 brls seller October at $19.40@19.52½; 6,000 brls seller November at $19.55@19.75; 18,000 brls seller January at $20.30@20.55; and 4,000 brls seller February at $20.50@20.62½. Total, 35,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
September	$19.55	....	$19.45
October	19.57½	$19.40 @19.52½	19.45
November	19.72½	19.55 @19.75	19.62½
January	20.55	20.30 @20.55	20.37½
February	20.70	20.50 @20.62½	20.55

LARD—Declined 12½@15c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½@10c below the latest prices of Wednesday, at $12.15@12.20 for round lots spot or seller the month, $12.17½@12.20 seller October, and $12.67½@12.70 for February. Sales were reported of 150 tcs spot at $12.25; 250 tcs seller September at $12.12½; 9,000 tcs seller October at $12.12½@12.22½; 6,000 tcs seller November at $12.30@12.42½; 500 tcs seller December at $12.50; 2,000 tcs seller the year at $12.07½@12.12½; 31,500 tcs seller January at $12.62½@12.77½; 6,000 tcs seller February at $12.72½@12.90; and 5,500 tcs seller March at $12.85@12.92½. Total, 61,900 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
September	$12.22½	$ 12.12½	$12.15
October	12.25	12.12½@12.22½	12.17½
November	12.42½	12.30 @12.42½	12.35
January	12.77½	12.62½@12.77½	12.67½
February	12.90	12.72½@12.90	12.80

MEATS—Declined about 20c per 100 lbs, then reacted some, but the advantage was afterwards lost. Sales were reported of 125 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 8@8¼c; 50,000 lbs short clears at 10¾c; 8,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¾c; 350 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11½@11¾c spot and 11½c for October; 15 boxes short ribs at 10½c; 4,600,000 lbs do at $10.25@10.37½ spot, $10.20@10.35 seller October, $10.05@10.15 seller November, and $10.30 for January. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.25	$7.45	$10.30	$10.60
Do, boxed	10.50	7.70	10.55	10.85
September, loose	10.20	7.45	10.30	10.60
October	10.20	7.45	10.30	10.60

Short ribs closed at $10.20@10.22½ for October and $10.12½@10.15 for November. Long clears quoted at $10.25 loose and $10.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 10⅜@10⅝c boxed; long-cut hams, 11½@12c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¾@12c for 13@16 average; green hams, same average, 9½@9¾c.

Bacon quoted at 8@8¼c for shoulders, 11¼@11½c for short ribs, 11½@11¾c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Several dealers were absolutely bare of stock, and the rest offered little, while there was only a light demand. Sales were reported of 500 brls winters on private terms, and 375 brls springs at $7.00@8.00. Total only 875 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.50@8.00; shipping springs, $5.00@6.50; the low-grade springs, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour at about $6.00@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady at former quotations. Sales were reported of 13 cars of bran at $17.75@19.00; 1 car middlings at $23.00; 2 cars shorts at $21.00; 3 cars feed at $22.50; and 1 car wheat screenings at 80c per bu.

SPRING WHEAT—Was comparatively quiet and steadier. The market for next month advanced ⅛@⅜c, then declined 1¼c, and closed ⅜c below the latest quotation of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet, and private cables quoted them "sick," but our receipts were very small, and the rain was expected to keep them down to a small volume for some weeks yet. The light movement gave more confidence to some local operators, but there were few outside orders, and in the latter part of the session the market yielded to the depression due to the weakness in provisions. The tone was, however, generally steady, the offerings being light, except as some holders wanted to make transfers from October to months further off. The rumor that a corner is brewing for next month was pooh-poohed by leading operators, and they pointed to the November premium as showing that whatever strength the market may have comes from speculation in the deferred futures. There was a moderate demand for spot, closing at $1.28 bid for regular No. 2, and $1.23 bid for "posted" do. Spot sales were reported of 130,000 bu and 38 cars No. 2 at $1.28@1.28¾; 32 cars posted do at $1.23½@1.24; 4 cars No. 3 at $1.20; and 20 cars by sample at $1.05@1.28½. Total about 170,000 bu. Rejected was nominal at 95c@$1.00; and No. 2 November at $1.33@1.34. Seller October opened at $1.30⅞@1.31, sold at $1.31¼, again at $1.31, and fell off to $1.29¾, closing at $1.30. Seller November ranged at $1.32¾@1.34, closing at $1.33⅛. December ranged at $1.34½@1.36, and the month and year at $1.28@1.29, with more doing for September, closing at $1.28. The following gives the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closing Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.28	$1.25 @1.28½	$1.28¼
Seller September	1.28	1.28 @1.29	1.28½
Seller October	1.30¾	1.29¾@1.31	1.30½
Seller November	1.33¼	1.32¾@1.34	1.33⅛
Seller December	1.35¼	1.34½@1.36	1.35

WINTER WHEAT—Was quoted strong at $1.35 bid for No. 2 red in store, and No. 3 salable at $1.26. Sales by sample were reported of 3 cars at $1.33@1.40. Also 2 cars No. 2 mixed at $1.29 on track.

CORN—Was fairly active and irregular. The market for next month was firmer, under free buying on account of New York parties who are supposed to be already deep in on the long side, and to have started the cry of "50 per cent shortage" as an aid to a bull movement for October. But it fell back for next month, and was relatively weak on the longer futures, May being offered very freely, while the November premium was reduced. The British markets were quoted easy, and New York weak. It was rumored that the Eastern parties above referred to have determined to corner the market for next month, expecting to be able to work it cheaply, as the filling up of the elevators will make it difficult to put more corn into store. There was a fair shipping demand yesterday, closing at 64¼c for No. 2 and 60½c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 85,000 bu and 198 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 64¼@64⅜c; 6 cars white at 72@73c; 14,000 bu and 144 cars rejected at 60¼@60½c; 24 cars by sample at 57@63½c on track; and 110 cars do at 61½@72½c free on board. Total about 350,000 bu. Seller October opened at 65⅜c, advanced to 66c, declined to 64⅞c, and closed at 65⅜c. Seller November ranged at 66½@67¼c, closing at 66⅜c. December was quiet at about ⅛c over November, and the month and the year sold at 64⅛@64⅜c, closing at 64¼c. May sold at 72⅞@73¾c, closing at 73c, having declined 1¼c from the top price of Wednesday. The following table shows the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	64¾	64½@64¾	64¼
Seller September	64½	64⅜@64¾	64¼
Seller October	65⅝	65¼@66	65⅜
Seller November	67	66½@67¼	66⅜
Seller May	73¼	72⅞@73¾	72⅞

OATS—Were strong at the opening, and, with the exception of one brief lag, continued to improve, though slowly, till near the close, when the market weakened and somewhat lower. The trading in October delivery was quite heavy. Cash No. 2 sold from 40c to 40¼c, closing at about 40c. September opened at 40c, sold up to 40¼c, declined to 39⅝c, again sold up to 40c, and closed at 39¾c. Seller October opened at 40⅝c, sold up to 41⅛c, and closed at 41⅛c. Seller November opened at 42¼c, sold up to 42⅞c, and closed at 42⅝c. December opened at 43⅛c, advanced to 43½c, and closed at 43½c. Seller the year ranged at 39¾@40⅛c, closing at 40¼c. Seller May sold at 48@48⅛c. The sample market was active and strong. Cash sales were made of 6 cars at 40@40¼c for No. 2 in store; 23 cars by sample at 41½@44c for rejected mixed, 44c for rejected white, 42@43c for No. 2, and 44@45c for No. 3 on track; 41 cars at 41½@43c for rejected mixed, 43¾@45c for rejected white, 42½c for No. 2, and 44@46c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 52,000 bu. The following shows the closing prices of Wednesday, with the range, including the call transactions yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	40	40 @40¼	40
Seller September	39¾	39⅝@40	39¾
Seller October	40⅞	40⅝@41	40⅞
Seller November	42	42¼@42⅞	42⅝
Seller December	43	43⅛@43½	43½
Seller the year	39¾	39¾@40⅛	39⅞
Seller May	47½	47⅞@48	47⅞

RYE—Was firm at ½c for cash and the early deliveries, and about 1c better for November. No. 2 cash sold at $1.04½, with $1.04 bid for the month, October selling at $1.07 in settlement and $1.09 bid for November. The offerings were light. Cash sales were made of 6 cars at $1.04½ for No. 2 in store; 2 cars at $1.03 for rejected, and $1.06@1.07 for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at $1.05½@1.07 free on board. Total equal to about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—Opened steady, but soon weakened 1½@2c per bu. No. 2 cash sold at $1.08@1.08½, November selling early at $1.10, and later at $1.09¼. At the close October was nominally $1.09. Cash sales of No. 3 were made at 85@86c, with the lower as the ruling figure. For October No. 3 sold at 80@82½c, closing at the first figure. Nothing was done in No. 4. Samples were active and lower. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.08@1.08½ for No. 2 in store; 20 cars by sample at 78@87c for No. 4, and 90c@$1.06 for No. 3 on track; 2 cars at 86c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 12,000 bu.

SEEDS—All the interest in this market centred in flaxseed, which took another jump of 8@9c per bu. Transactions in this seed were heavy, largely in settlement for September and October, the price ranging from $1.42@1.50 cash, $1.47½@1.50 seller the month, and $1.46½@1.50 seller October. Sales aggregated about 100,000 bu. Clover-seed was steady at $5.35@5.40 for new prime seed, with light offerings and few transactions. Timothy seed was quotable at $2.67½@2.70 for prime, and $2.75 for October. Transactions were comparatively light. Sales were made of 75 bags clover-seed at $5.60 for old and $5.35 for new; 12 cars and 341 bags timothy-seed at $2.50@2.75 cash, and $2.75 for October; 32 cars and 100,000 bu flaxseed at $1.43@1.50 cash; $1.46½@1.49 for September; and $1.46½@1.50 October.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ¼c higher, at $1.23@1.25 for "posted," $1.28½@1.28¾ for September, $1.30½@1.30¾ for October, $1.33¼@1.33⅜ for November, $1.35@1.35¼ for December, and $1.28½@1.28⅝ for the year. Sales were made of 800,000 bu at $1.28¼@1.28¾ seller September, $1.29¾@1.30½ seller October, $1.33@1.33⅜ seller November, $1.34¾@1.35¼ seller December, and $1.28¾ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 64⅜@64½c for September, 65⅜@65½c for October, 66⅜@66½c for November, 67⅛@67¼c for December, 64⅛@64¼c for the year, and 72¾@72⅞c for May. Sales were made of 1,030,000 bu at 64¼@64⅜c seller September, 65¼@65½c seller October, 66⅜@66½c seller November, 67¼c seller December, 64⅛@64¼c seller the year, and 72⅞@73¼c seller May. Oats closed unchanged, at 39¾@40c for September, 40⅞@40¾c for October, 42⅝@42¾c for November, 43⅜@43½c for December, and 39⅞@40c for the year. Sales were made of 135,000 bu at 40¾@40⅞c seller October, 42⅝@42¾c seller November, 43⅜c seller December, and 47½@47⅝c seller May. Rye closed ½c higher, at $1.05 for September, $1.07½@1.08 for October, and $1.10@1.10½ for November, with sales of 15,000 bu at $1.08 seller October and $1.10 seller November. Barley closed quiet at $1.08 seller October and $1.08¼@1.08½ for November. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at $19.45@19.50 for October, $19.62½@19.65 for November, $20.37½@20.40 for January, and $20.55@20.60 for February. Sales were made of 2,250 brls at $19.47½ seller October, $20.40@20.42½ seller January, and $20.60 seller February. Lard closed unchanged at $12.15@12.20 for October, $12.25@12.27½ November, $12.15@12.17½ for the year, $12.67½@12.70 for January, $12.80@12.82½ for February, and $12.90@12.92½ for March. Sales were made of 5,500 tcs at $12.35 seller November, $12.15 seller the year, $12.67½@12.70 seller January, $12.80@12.82½ seller February, and $12.90 seller March. Short ribs closed 2½c lower, at $10.20@10.22½ for October, $10.12½@10.15 for November and $10.25@10.30 for January, with sales of 200,000 lbs at $10.20@10.22½ seller October, and $10.12½ seller November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a light trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @7½
Green, self-working	6 @7
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4½
Crooked	3½@5

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. A fair business was doing at the prices given below:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	19½	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	19¼	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—Continued firmness is noted. The demand keeps ahead of the supply and sales are quick at the highest prices of the year. The offerings of fine table butter are no more than equal to local requirements, and most of the butter taken for shipment is of creamery quality. We quote:

Creamery, choice	31@32	Dairy, fair to good	20@25
Cream'y, fair to good	27@30	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	26@28	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—There were no evidences of weakness in this market. Although buyers are rather conservative there is sufficient demand to exhaust the current receipts, and recent extreme prices are firmly sustained; indeed some sales are making at slightly higher figures than quoted below:

Full cream	12 @13
Part skim Cheddar, choice	11½@12
Part skim, flat, choice	11¼@12
Part skim, common to good	8 @10
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—Trade was quiet at steady prices. We quote:

Anthracite, range	$7.50@7.75	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	4.00@4.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was firm at $1.12½@1.15 for pork barrels, and $1.32½@1.35 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FISH—A good demand existed at the following quotations:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.25
Family whitefish, per ½-brl	3.50
Trout, per ½-brl	4.90 @5.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00 @5.25
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00 @7.25
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.30
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl., new	7.50 @8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there were no important new features. Trade continues satisfactorily active, and prices are firm throughout the list:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4½@ 5
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	6½@ 6¾
Do, new	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	2.65 @2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.15 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.80 @2.85
Zante currants	6¾@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13 @ 13½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13
Apples, Eastern	7½@ 8
Apples, Southern	6½@ 7
Peaches, unpared, halves	7½@ 9¼
Raspberries	31 @ 34
Blackberries	14 @ 14½
Pitted cherries	24 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 10¾
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	6
Pecans	9½@ 10½

GREASE—The market is fairly active and strong at quotations:

City white	7¼@7½
City brown	5 @5½
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	5¾@6
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	6¾
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Common apples still sell at low figures, while choice command good prices. Peaches and pears are firm at quotations. Lemons are firm at $11.00@12.00 per box for choice. We quote:

Apples, fair, per brl	$1.00@ 2.50
Peaches, per box	50@ 1.25
Bartlett pears	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	11.00@12.00
California plums	1.75@2.00
California grapes, 20-lb crates	2.00@2.50
California pears	2.00@3.00

GROCERIES—The market was active and prices, without an important exception, were firm. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 8¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @16¼
Rio, fancy	14¾@15½
Rio, prime to choice	13½@14½
Rio, fair to good	12½@13¼
Rio, common	11½@12½
Rio, roasting	9¾@10½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
N. O. molasses	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—The demand is strong for the [illegible] and prices have an upward tendency. Other [illegible] are firm. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Green hides are moving slowly [illegible] tions. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	[illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	[illegible]
Part-cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salt bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-flint, No. 1	[illegible]
Fallen hides	[illegible]
Damaged, dry	[illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—[illegible] an active trade, prices remaining firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	[illegible]
Bar-tin	[illegible]
Solder	[illegible]
Bar-lead	[illegible]
Lead-pipe	[illegible]
Copper bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc, per lb	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 24	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	[illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12	[illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	[illegible]
Fence wire, per lb	[illegible]

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 31 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.15 rates, and [illegible] by the car-lot.

OILS—Were active and firm. Lard, linseed, and turpentine are all higher than at the beginning of the week. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16¼	Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Carbon, perfection	16¼	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 115 test	[illegible]	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white W. W.	12	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11¾	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13	Turpentine	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11¾	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, current make	96	Naphtha, deo.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	75	Gasoline, deo.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	56	Gasoline, deo.	[illegible]

POTATOES—Were firm at [illegible] per bu for [illegible] new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

TALLOW—Was quoted firm at [illegible] for city and 7¾@7¾c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6¼@6¾c.

WHISKY—Was steady. Finished goods were quoted on the basis of $1.16 for highwines.

WOOL—There is a fairly active trade, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments.			
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—Fat cattle were wanted and sold as well as on any day of the week. Common and medium natives, however, were to a certain extent neglected and averaged lower, the decline in some instances amounting to 10c. Westerns and grass Texans met with a continued good demand from butchers and canners, and being in moderate supply held up the Stockers and native cows also sold at steady rates. The average quality of the offerings was not as good as on Wednesday. There were fewer first and second class cattle and a larger percentage of common and medium. The only drove that could be classed as extra was 94 head sold by George Adams, Burke & Bro. at $6.70. There was a number of prime lots for which $6.15@6.35 was obtained, but most of the day's trading was done at prices below [illegible]—the bulk at $4.50@5.75 for common to good shipping steers, at $3.00@3.50 for Texas grassers, at [illegible] for Westerns, and at $2.75@3.75 for native butchers' stock. Stockers and feeders were in fair request, and sales were reported at $3.00@3.75 for the former and [illegible]@4.25 for the latter. Calves were plentiful at [illegible] 15.00 per head for stockers, and at [illegible] for veals. Milch cows were in some demand and may be quoted firm at $30.00@45.00 per head, according to quality. The general market finished steady.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Texas—Through droves	[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
94	1,517	$6.70	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	1,425	6.25	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	1,470	6.25	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,600	6.35	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	1,405	6.30	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	1,463	6.25	130 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,297	6.25	72 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	1,437	6.20	37 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,348	6.15	35 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,453	6.15	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,276	6.15	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,350	6.15	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	1,288	5.95	411 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	1,389	5.87½	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
78	1,228	5.87½	22 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	1,315	5.85	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,304	5.75	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	1,288	5.75	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	1,262	5.75	153 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	1,320	[illegible]	135 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	1,241	[illegible]	72 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	1,286	5.60	127 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,150	5.60	71 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	1,249	[illegible]	126 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,180	5.55	114 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	1,232	5.50	132 Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
162	1,223	5.25	48 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
167	1,225	5.12½	15 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,254	5.10	18 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	1,346	5.25	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	1,096	5.25	93 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	981	5.15	13 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	1,204	5.10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1,260	5.12½	71 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	1,306	5.00	15 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,305	5.00			
77	1,085	4.75			

HOGS—In this branch of the market the situation was much less satisfactory to sellers than on the preceding days of the week. Both packers and shippers were more conservative, and with very little competition between buyers sales dragged at a considerably lower range of prices. Opening sales did not show so much change, the early trading being done within 5c of Wednesday's prices, but the market grew steadily worse as the day wore away, and before the close a decline of 10@15c had been established, heavy and medium weights suffering the most. [illegible] were at $6.[illegible]@6.95 for poor to best light, and at [illegible] 7.40 for poor to extra heavy, but closing quotations were $6.30@6.90 for the former and [illegible] for the latter. Mixed packers' sold principally at [illegible]. Sales of skips were at $5.25@6.25. Not all sold, and the market finished flat.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	255	$7.40	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
151	315	7.35	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
167	307	7.30	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	297	7.25	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	340	7.25	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	307	7.20	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	278	7.20	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
135	321	7.20	172	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	[illegible]	7.15	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	[illegible]	7.10	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	[illegible]	7.10	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	[illegible]	7.05	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	[illegible]	7.05	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	[illegible]	7.00	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	[illegible]	7.00	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	[illegible]	7.00	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	[illegible]	7.00	234	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	[illegible]	6.95	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	[illegible]	6.95	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	[illegible]	6.95	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	[illegible]	6.90	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	[illegible]	6.90	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	[illegible]	6.90	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	[illegible]	6.90	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117	[illegible]	6.90						

SHEEP—There was a good demand and a firm market. The supply was moderate and all sold at the advance gained early in the week. We quote common to medium at $3.25@4.00, and good to choice at [illegible] 4.75 per 100 lbs. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
164	95	$4.25	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
103	107	4.70	100	111	[illegible]	[illegible] Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
84	117	5.00	99	113	[illegible]			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] consigned through, 445 cars; nothing doing; offerings mainly Texans; feeling weaker.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, [illegible] consigned through, 12 cars; demand good; [illegible] to good Western sheep, [illegible]; Canada [illegible] mixed sheep and lambs, [illegible]; $5.00@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; consigned through, [illegible]; market stronger; good to choice Yorkers, [illegible]; light to fair, $6.00@6.40; good medium weights, [illegible] 7.10; choice heavy, $7.10@7.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—HOGS—Weak; [illegible] $6.50@7.00; common grades, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 2,500.

CATTLE—Shipping, $4.25@6.00; butchers', [illegible]; receipts, 300; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Demand active at [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 400.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,377 head; market closes slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible] head; Philadelphias, [illegible] 7.40; Yorkers, [illegible]; fair Yorkers, [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; selling [illegible] at unchanged prices.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible]

[illegible] unchanged; dressed beef steady at 8@10c for [illegible] sides; 6¼@7½c for Texas-Colorado beef; exports, 30 quarters beef, 125 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,250; quiet; very poor to prime sheep, $[illegible] per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@7.00; dressed mutton, $[illegible]; dressed lambs, $8.00@11.00 per 100 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,150; steady at $5.50@6.90 per 100 lbs for poor to choice live hogs; 8@8¾c for dressed.

LUMBER.

There were about twenty cargoes on the market yesterday, composed of boards and strips, piece-stuff, [illegible], and lath. Sales were freely made at quotations. The Illinois Canal trade has been somewhat [illegible] recently for lack of boats. An improvement in this respect is anticipated soon. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.75@11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
[illegible] medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
[illegible] good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@15.00
Standard shingles	2.60@ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.65@ 2.80
Lath	1.75@ 1.90

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 5@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
[illegible] boards, 12-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 10@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.55
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.20

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Sept. 14:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,225,341,000	532,739,000
[illegible]	1,025,858,000	443,257,000
Increase	199,483,000	89,482,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,234,080,000	548,100,000
[illegible]	998,308,000	461,441,000
Increase	235,772,000	86,659,000

LAKE RECEIPTS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,087,516,000	478,442,000
[illegible]	951,485,000	404,491,000
Increase	136,031,000	73,951,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 10s 11d. Corn—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s 6d. Lard, 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork—Eastern firmer at 87s; Western firmer at 77s. Bacon—Cumberland cut firmer at 52s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 40s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 43s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter steady at 11s. Corn—Mixed dull at 6s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—Evening—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 7 3-16c; Orleans, 7 3-16c; sales 8,000 bales; speculative and export, 1,000; American, 5,750.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 78s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 43s.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7d.

RESIN—Common, 6s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—PETROLEUM—21¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Wheat quiet; corn rather easier, at 11⅜d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held. PARIS—Flour and wheat quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Wheat not much doing; red winter, 11s 10d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 10s 2d. Corn dull and easier, ½d lower, 5s 11½d. Off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Wheat and corn dull for the United Kingdom and Continent. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet and firm. Pork firmer, 3s higher, 78s 6d. Lard firmer, 6d higher, 62s 6d. Long clear sides, 49s; short clear sides, 50s. Beef dull, 1s lower, 102s extra India mess. Tallow firmer, 1s higher, 40s 6d. Cheese, 62s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Much less animation [illegible] in winter wheat, even in the speculative interest, and through the earlier trading the drift was to increased heaviness, prices receding on the option list about ½@⅝c per bu, to harden again slightly late in the afternoon, leaving off, however, generally weaker; export requirements were comparatively limited; Western exports were variable, and toward the close weaker markets; cable advices were deemed unsatisfactory to shippers; a very tame market reported for spring wheat, which, however, ruled about steady; sales reported of 168,000 bu No. 1 red at $1.48¼@1.48½, closing at $1.48½ asked; No. 2 red at $1.45½@1.48, chiefly at $1.47, closing at $1.47½; do September options at $1.46@1.47½, mostly at $1.47¼@1.47, closing at $1.47; do October at $1.48½@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¼; do November at $1.51¼@1.52, chiefly at $1.51¾@1.51½, closing at $1.51½; do December at $1.54¼@1.55, closing at $1.54¾; do January at $1.57½; do steamer graded at $1.4[illegible]; No. 3 red at $1.42¾@1.43¼; ungraded red at $1.20@1.46, as to quality, mostly at $1.30@1.45; hard Duluth spring at $1.4[illegible]; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.38¾, closing at $1.39 asked; ungraded spring in lots at $1.[illegible]. Corn attracted less attention even in the option line, which early developed heaviness even under urgent offerings, leading to a decline on deliveries for October of ⅜c, November of 1@1⅛c, and December of ⅛@⅜c a bu. Stock of desirable grades and qualities for early delivery, as not pressed for sale, showed a fair degree of steadiness in No. 2 white, again hardening a trifle, though the movement was very moderate. Sales reported of 198,000 bu. Mixed Western ungraded at 64@71½c, as to quality and condition; 74,000 bu hot and warm in store at 63@65c; New York steamer mixed at 70c; No. 2 white at 80½@81c, chiefly at 81c; New York yellow at 73¾@74c; low-mixed at 70c; ungraded white at 80c. Oats moderately active but variable as to price; white for prompt delivery advanced ¼@½c per bu as scarce and wanted by the local trade. Mixed opened a shade cheaper as offered more freely, leading to a pretty fair movement and leaving off a trifle stronger. Sales reported of 275,000 bu white Western ungraded at 48@53c; mixed Western ungraded at 42@44c; white State at 53c; mixed State nominal. Rye held very firmly as not plenty, but inactive; odd lots of near-by product were placed at $1.0[illegible]@1.04, the latter delivered; boat-loads quoted at $1.0[illegible]; 1,300 bu No. 1 Western at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Hog products further weakened today on comparatively free offerings, and a fairly active market in the speculative line. Otherwise a rather slow movement. Western mess pork in less demand for early delivery, leaving off at $19.87½@20.00 for standard brands, and in the option line very tame, with September quoted wholly nominal, October down to $19.40@19.60, and November at $19.40@19.60. Cut meats steady, on a moderate trade. Pickled bellies at 9¾@10¼c, pickled shoulders at 8c, pickled hams at 11¾c, smoked shoulders at 8¾c, and smoked hams at [illegible]. Bacon firm but dull. Long clear quoted at 11c and short clear at 11¼c. Western steam lard in moderate request for early delivery at a reduction of [illegible] per 100 lbs, leaving off at $12.37½ for prime contract stock, and in the option line declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs on an active business, closing steadier, with September at $12.37½ bid, October at $12.[illegible], November at $12.57½, December at $12.62½, and the year option at $12.37½ bid, January at $12.85, February at $12.97½ bid, March at $12.95 bid, and April [illegible].

TALLOW—More active and firm. Quoted at 8¼c for prime; sales at 8¼c.

SUGAR—Raw firm at 7⅜c for fair refining muscovado and in fair demand, with sales noted of muscovado at 7@7⅛c, Mexican muscovado at 6⅞c, molasses sugar at 7@7⅛c, centrifugal on private terms, and Cuba at 6⅞c. Refined in good requisition at full prices.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement reported in the grain interest at somewhat steadier figures. Most of the other branches of the carrying trade ruled about steady, though quiet. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s 6d@2s for through freight, and by out-port steamers as low as 1s 6d; local shipments quoted at 1s 9d for No. 2, and up to 3s asked; wheat at 3¼d; corn at 3¼d per 60 lbs; provisions in lots at 18s 9d@25s for through freight, and by out-port steamers as low as 18s 9d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; 12¼@12⅜c; futures steady; September, 11.88c; October, 11.85c; November, 11.88c; December, 11.99c; January, 12.16c; February, 12.27c; March, 12.41c; April, 12.51c; May, 12.61c; June, 12.71c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 14,000 brls; exports, 3,000; super State and Western, $5.35@6.10; common to good extra, $[illegible]; good to choice, $6.70@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.50; St. Louis, $6.30@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat lower; receipts, 236,000 bu; exports, [illegible] bu; ungraded spring, $1.10@1.36; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.38¾@1.39; hard No. 1 Duluth, $1.46; ungraded red, $1.20@1.36; No. 3 do, $1.42½@1.42¾; No. 2 red, [illegible]; steam No. 2 red, $1.42½; No. 1 red, [illegible]; mixed winter, $1.42½@1.43; ungraded white, $1.25@1.43; No. 2 do, $1.40½@1.40¾; No. 1 red, $1.44@1.44¾; No. 2 red, September, $1.46¾@1.48, closing at $1.47; October, $1.48¾@1.48¾, closing at $1.48¾; November, [illegible], closing at $1.51½; December, $1.54¾@[illegible], closing at $1.55. Corn opened lower; closed [illegible]; receipts, 174,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; ungraded, [illegible]; No. 3, 69@69½c; steam, 70c; No. 2, 71@71½c; No. 2 white, [illegible]; yellow, 73@74c; low mixed, 70c; No. 2 September closed at 71c; October, 73@74¼c, closing at 73¾c; November, 75¾@76¼c, closing at 76c bid; December, 78¼c. Oats—Mixed dull and weak; white, [illegible]; receipts, 79,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@44c; white do, 46@55c.

HAY—In good demand; firm.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugars unchanged; fair and market firm. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; United, 95⅛c; crude, [illegible]; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Active and firm at 8¼@8⅜c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady; 53c.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $20.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm and unchanged. Lard more active, opening 12½@15c lower, closing with the decline nearly recovered; prime steam, $12.37½.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; 15@34c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Strong; Western extras, $5.75@6.00; Minnesota extra, straight, $7.50; St. Louis and Illinois, $8.00; Ohio family, good, $7.50; fancy, $7.75@7.90; Ohio new process, $8.00@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@8.75; winter patents, $8.00@[illegible]. Rye flour firm; $6.25@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 red, on track, $1.45; No. 2 red, September, $1.44½@1.44¾; October, $1.45¾; November, $1.48¾@1.49¼. Corn quiet; sail mixed, on track, 71c; steamer, on track, 70@71c; sail mixed, September, [illegible]; October, 71¼@72c; November, [illegible]. Oats quiet; rejected, 45¼c; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]; No. 3 white, 47@47¼c; No. 2 white, 48@48¼c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef—Mess, $14.50; mess pork, $20.50. Hams—Smoked, 14½@15c. Lard—Kettle, $12.87½@13.00; steam, $12.70@12.75.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery, 30@31c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 28@29c; do firsts, 25@27c; dairy, 23@25c.

EGGS—Firm; 21@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; choice scarce; creamery, 13@13¼c; fair to good, 11@11¾c.

PETROLEUM—Lower; 7½c.

WHISKY—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 4,800 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 127,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $4.75@5.00; double extra, $6.00@6.25; treble extra, $6.75@7.75; high grades, $7.25@8.37½.

GRAIN—Corn dull; 85c@$1.00. Oats quiet; quoted at 57@58c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $22.00@24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $21.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 13@13½c; keg, 13¾c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; quoted; shoulders, 8½c. Bacon—Clear easier at 12¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady; canvased, 14@16c for favorite brands.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; Western extras, $1.10@1.23.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@13½c. Sugars demand fair and prices higher; common to good common, 6¼@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8¼c; prime to choice, 8⅜@8⅝c; yellow clarified, 9¼@9⅝c. Molasses no stock in first or second hands. Rice easier; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¾c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened better, then declined, and became unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.44¼@1.44½ cash; $1.46 October; $1.49@1.49¾ November; $1.51¾ December; sales at $1.47½@1.46 October; $1.50¾@1.49 November; $1.53@1.51¾ December; No. 3 do, $1.38¾@1.38; No. 4 do, $1.24¾. Corn opened higher and declined; 63¾c bid cash; 65¾@65⅝c October; 68@68c November; 70¼@69⅞c December; 76¾@76⅝c May. Oats lower at 42½@42¾c cash; 43¼@43⅜c October; 44⅝@45c November; 46c December. Rye slow at $1.07¼ bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $19.75. Dry salt meat shade lower at $7.90, $10.70, $11.05. Bacon scarce and held firmly at 9½c, 11¾@12c, 12¼c. Lard nominally lower at $12.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; closing weak; No. 2 winter red, spot and September, $1.44½; October, $1.46@1.46¾; November, $1.50@1.50¼; December, $1.53@1.53¾. Corn—Western lower; closing dull; mixed, spot and September, 67¼@67⅜c; October, 72@72¼c; November, 76@76⅛c; December, 67¾c; steamer, 65c. Oats quiet and steady. Rye quiet.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and very firm.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 18@25c.

EGGS—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 8½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar firm.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,088 bu; corn, 36,236 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 118,081 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 558,577 bu; corn, 317,165 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—In fair demand; wheat steady and firm; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29½; September, $1.29¾; October, $1.30¾; November, $1.32¼; December, $1.33¾; January, $1.34¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.20; No. 4 nominal; rejected, nominal. Corn higher; scarce; No. 2, 65c. Oats higher; scarce; No. 2 white, 42c. Rye easier; No. 2, $1.05@1.05½. Barley easier; No. 2 spring, 90c bid; October, 89¼c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $19.25 cash and September; $19.30 October. Lard—Prime steam, $12.05 cash and September; $12.00@12.50 October.

HOGS—Lower; $6.25@6.85.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼@4½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,400 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; extra, $5.00@5.25; extra family, $5.75@6.25; A No. 1, $7.00@7.25; choice fancy, $7.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.40@1.42. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 77c; do mixed, 70c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 46c; do mixed, 44c. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork and prime steam lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders nominal; clear rib, 11c; clear, 11½c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 12½c; clear, 12⅝c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14½c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.14.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—FLOUR—Firm; winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; Ohio and Michigan, $7.60@8.00; Indiana patent winter wheat, $7.75@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a good demand; mixed, 75@77c; steam, 74@75c; no grade, 69@72c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 extra white, 53@56c; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 51@52c. Rye, $1.15.

BUTTER—Choice ladle packed, 20@25c. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls, 1,600 sacks; corn, 26,000 bu; wheat, 3,900 bu; oats, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 655 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 64½c; mixed, 64c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 43¼@44c. Rye irregular and easy at $1.09¾@1.09¼.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 44,500 bu; oats, 37,300 bu; rye, 6,100 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,300 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 50,750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—FLOUR—$7.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white cash and September, $1.40¾; October, $1.41¾; November, $1.44¾; December, $1.47¼; year, $1.40, nominal; No. 2 red, $1.44¼; No. 2 white, $1.37. Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bu; shipments, 29,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 30,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.45 September; $1.45¼ October; $1.45¼ cash. Corn dull; car-lots at 70c. Oats nominal at 45c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; $1.42@1.43. Corn firm; 64½@65c. Oats steady; 40@43c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce and quiet.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Business is fairly active with jobbers, and there is a steady though moderate demand at first hands. Cotton goods are firm, and some makes are advanced by agents. Prints are in steady request, and dress ginghams active. Light weight cassimeres are in fair demand by the clothing trade.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 10⅞c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; receipts, 820 bales; gross, 1,900; exports coastwise, 2,600; sales, 1,200; stock, 101,000.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates very irregular; closed at 95⅛c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

The Cleverest Duke in England.

From the London Truth.

Edward Adolphus St. Maur is twelfth Duke of Somerset and second temporal peer of the realm, after the Princes of the blood. The Dukedom, created in 1547, was first bestowed, "as every schoolboy knows," on the renowned Protector, who murdered his brother and first made England thoroughly Protestant. He loved to write himself "Edward, by the grace of God, Duke of Somerset," and so forth to the great scandal of contemporaries, who held that Kings alone derived their titles from so high a source. Excessive pride is a family failing of the Seymours. In the case of Charles, styled by preeminence the proud Duke, who flourished from 1662 to 1748, this defect of character almost amounted to monomania. His second wife, an Earl's daughter, once ventured to tap him with her fan, when he coldly observed: "Madam, my first wife was a Percy, and she never presumed to take such a liberty." The lady thus rebuked was a Finch. The Duke's kinsman, Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons in Charles II.'s reign, was, if possible vainer. "I think, Sir Edward," said William III., wishing to be civil to him, "that you are of the Duke of Somerset's family?"

"Pardon me, sir," replied Sir Edward, who never forgot that he was himself the true head of the Seymours, "the Duke of Somerset is of my family."

The present Duke is almost, if not altogether, exempt from the hereditary taint. He was not, however, quite strong-minded enough to refuse the Garter, as in his own interest he should have done, being painfully commonplace in appearance. He looks like an Islington grocer in his Sunday best, and to see him girt with his riband you would fancy that he was also a light among the Foresters or Odd-Fellows, or a leader of the Band of Hope about to take part in a procession, and painfully conscious that his trappings sat awkwardly on him.

His Grace is, on the whole, the cleverest of the Dukes, that is, of British Dukes. Only two—Argyll and Devonshire—can at all be compared to him in intellect, and in spite of their varied accomplishments it may be doubted whether either of those Peers has shown the same grasp of difficult problems in religion and politics as their brother of Somerset.

I have spoken of the Duke as comparatively poor. Needless to say, the Lord of 25,000 acres and a rental of £35,000 a year would be considered more than rich in any country but England or the United States. But a poor Duke can always marry his daughters well. Sir John Ramsden, one of his Grace's sons-in-law, owns nearly the whole town of Huddersfield. Shall we say its 70,000 inhabitants into the bargain? The Domesday estimate of his income at £180,000 a year is thought to be very much under the mark. The Duke's elder daughter married another Baronet, the Graham of Netherby, who has only a beggarly £27,000 a year. Still one can manage to live on that.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

DR. TANNER.

An Interesting Conversation with the Original Faster.

Will Power Cures Sick People and Medicine Kills Them Off by Hundreds.

The Doctors All Hate the Great Non-Eater Because He Is Ruining Their Business.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—I met by chance Dr. H. S. Tanner, the faster, yesterday on the train. His corpulent and jolly form had not in the least the appearance of a faster. He fell readily into conversation. He was on his way home from burying his father, who had lived and died in Litchfield, Medina County, O., for nearly forty years.

"Tell THE TRIBUNE people," said the Doctor, "that I am not dead yet—that the obituary which circulated the round of the papers saying that I fell down-stairs and broke my neck in Amsterdam was premature. I am, as you see, hearty and healthy, and expect to live for many years yet to demonstrate to the world that many of the theories still held by the so-called medical world are perfectly groundless and the worst of humbugs. There were all kinds of things said about what would become of me, you remember, when I should break my fast. One of the doctors said that I could not by any possibility take more than the nourishment that would be gained by licking the mucilage on a postage-stamp. One homeopathic doctor got it down fine when he said that I could only smell of a piece of brown toast. What was the surprise of all when I took hold of everything that the summer-market afforded? I ate watermelons, and apples, and peaches, and beefsteak, and anything and everything I could get."

"WHAT WAS THE SECRET OF YOUR SUCCESS,

Doctor, in going through your wonderful fast, and then rallying so soon from its depleting effects?"

"Just simply that Tanner rules this body [pointing to himself]. When Tanner says to this stomach, 'Now you rest, remain perfectly quiet,' it does so by absolute subservience to will-power. When Tanner, after the rest has been carried forward far enough, says, 'Now go to work, stomach, and do your work well,' it again obeys the mandate, and performs its functions in a perfect way. It is always a bad thing for any man to discover that he has such a thing as a stomach. That organ should perform its functions without any effort and without any one knowing that it is at work. That is the case in the healthy condition. But when it gets to going wrong, then it is that one knows that there is such a thing as a stomach. Any man who will

KEEP HIS PASSIONS AND APPETITES IN SUBJECTION

can have a good stomach. The trouble is almost no one will do this. Every one likes to let his appetites and passions run away with him, and the first thing he knows he is broken in health. So soon as a man's stomach is gone he is gone all over. There is a most intimate connection between the mind and the stomach. When one is affected the other usually is."

"Are you practicing medicine now?"

"Somewhat. I don't care for a general practice. When I go to a place I can find all I desire to do in a very few days. Practice comes to me. I don't have to wait and have it grow up around me by the old process as most physicians do. I intend to establish a sanitarium on the shores of Lake Chautauqua next season for the treatment of special cases. The doctors are mostly down on me. I have done a good deal to spoil their business. The thing that makes doctors in good demand and well paid is the belief in the curative powers of medicine. Now any one who knows is aware that there is very little good in medicine. The best and oldest physicians, when they get sick,

WILL TAKE NO MEDICINE.

They have no faith in it. The whole thing is in the recuperative power in man. When that is broken man will die. When there is any of it left he will rally. It is very strange to me that people can't understand this and cease to be such faithful devotees at the shrine of burnt toads and dried flies. Since I have taken this stand against the doctors I have taken a new name. I call myself 'Cureopathic.' I am different from all the others, and so take a new name. The trouble is, people generally take too much medicine and too much alcohol when they are sick. What they need is to be properly cared for and nursed, and perhaps occasionally a little medicine should be given."

"What do you think of the President's case? Will he get well?"

"He will if the doctors don't kill him. He has been doctored nearly to death. One doctor is usually enough to kill a man, but in this case there have been a half-dozen at work, and the results cannot fail to be disastrous."

MAKING TIN TOYS.

Boys and Girls Who Cut and Paint Them, Instead of Amusing Themselves with Them.

Among the new toys, says the New York *Sun*, made to meet the demand by children of something that has motion is a whirligig, or a bar to which a figure is fastened, that is drawn along the floor. The plan has been developed in a variety of ways. Horses revolve in circles, bears dance, soldiers evolute, and velocipedes run about. Gymnasts circle around a bar and strike a gong with weights that hang from their feet. Another novel toy is the water mill. It consists of a large tin tank, which lets out a thin stream of water on an overshot wheel so nicely balanced that it is turned by a drop of water. As long as the water runs the wheel turns swiftly. The manufacturers imitate any good thing that the European manufacturers may bring out. Of this kind are the tin soldiers, the most of which have hitherto been imported.

About 200 hands are now employed in the manufacture of tin toys in a factory in Avenue D. Of these 125 are girls, thirty-five boys, and forty men. At other seasons of the year the force is increased. A great part of the material used is scrap tin bought from tinsmiths and tin manufacturers. It is cut into available shape by shearing-machines worked by girls. The complicated tin toys go through a variety of processes before they are completed. The machines can be explained by describing the manufacture of a jockey on a horse, moved on a tin circle by a grooved wheel. The horse is made from a piece of tin of the right size, that is placed in a stamping-press which stamps out the form of the body, head, and legs. The tin plate bearing the stamped horse is then placed in a cutting-machine that cuts away all the waste tin on the outside of the figure. Another machine cuts away the tin between the legs. The result is one-half of the horse, and the other half is made in the same manner by a reversed die. The two sides go to the solderer, who has a pan of liquid solder before him. He puts the two sides neatly together, dips the edges of the hoofs, tail, and head into the solder and the horse is completed. The jockey is made in a slightly different way. Unlike the horse, his limbs do not lie in the same plane. His legs must spread apart so as to bestride the horse's back. The tin is first put in the cutting-stamp, and a die cuts out a flat figure. That then goes to the stamping-press, which presses out the curves, and at the same time gives the right direction to the legs. The platforms on which the toys are placed are cut out by dies. To form the circle a long band of tin is passed through a rolling machine that gives it the proper curve. The ends are then soldered together. If cross-bars or supports are needed they are made by a folding-machine, which folds the tin into narrow stiff strips. All these different parts of the toy are made by different workmen. Near the cutting and stamping machines are barrels of tigers, boxes of dogs, and heaps of all kinds of animals. The various completed parts of the toy pass into the hands of the men who put them together. Their chief outfit consists of a small furnace, two soldering-irons, and a bar of solder. They solder the different parts together with amazing quickness and dexterity. The toy then goes up to the painters, who are mostly girls. Some of the toys which consist of one figure are dipped in a tub of paint, and the finishing touches of hair, eyes, etc., are put on afterwards.

The elaborate toys require more care. The girl painters have broad camels' hair brushes and paints of all colors, mixed with varnish. One takes a toy, and in a very short time paints the platform a lively green, the horse brown, and the jockey varied colors. The toy is then put in the drying-room, in a temperature of 200 degrees. When dry, it goes back to the painters, who put on the finishing touches, such as the harness of the horse, the hair, eyes, and shoes of the jockey, and other little things of the kind. All lettering is put on by stencils. The girls who do the painting are from 13 to 18 years of age, and they earn from $5 to $10 a week, being paid by the piece. The toy, when painted, goes to a workman, who puts the little iron wheels on the platform. Of these wheels the factory uses sixty tons a year, and the fact gives an idea of the size of the toy trade. Another workman adjusts the cord on the grooved wheels, and the toy is complete. It is then packed up by half-dozens for shipment.

Another branch of the toy business is the making of pewter tea-sets. A set that consists of six cups, six saucers, six spoons, a sugar-bowl, sugar-tongs, a pitcher, a teapot, and a slop-bowl, of a fair size, sells for eight cents wholesale and 15 or 20 cents retail. The cups and spoons are cast in small iron molds that are made by "dumping." The mold is hollow and of the shape of the article desired. It is filled with molten metal, and after a minute's delay a part of the metal is poured out again. That leaves the teapot hollow; otherwise it would be solid. The castings go to a boy, who cleans off all superfluous lead. The metal spinner then takes them, evens the edges, and polishes the insides. Toy soldiers are cast in the same manner. Attached to the factory is an artist who draws designs of men, animals, and various parts of toys. They are taken to machine shops, where stamps and dies are made for them. There is a curious machine, called a crimping machine, that puts a tin bottom on a hollow tin cylinder as neatly as if soldered there. Another machine stamps out a network pattern from a sheet of tin. The pattern is used in making large knife baskets, for which there is a large demand in the West. Girls make all paper boxes used in the factory, and girls do the packing. Boys, as a rule, run the machines. Men put the toys together and make the dies.

Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters, for sleepless ladies and invalids.

SANFORD'S GINGER.

SANFORD'S
THE WISE ENJOY GOOD HEALTH
GINGER

Impure Water, Unripe Fruit,

Unhealthy climate, unwholesome food, malaria, and the thousand and one ills that beset the traveler or family, are nothing to those fortified and sustained by the use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." No other remedy is at once so sure, palatable, and safe. **Beware of imitations said to be as good.** Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

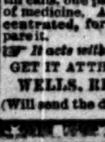
☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.



Trade Mark pat.

Use Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Offensive Breath, etc. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents. T. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
TRADE P MARK
QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY
A TRUE TONIC.

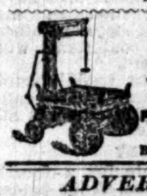
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established 1863. Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEAVER LAKE RESORT Hartland, Wis. The owner will sell or lease at a bargain building sites for cottages, with privileges, access to lake, care of cottages during absence, special rates for board, etc. Address F. M. SCOVILLE, 532 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL.

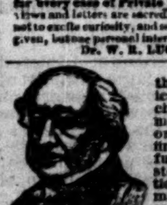
Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damaging effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally, death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case; in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made days drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—decline, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. **I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure.** All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



KNOW THYSELF

Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NO CURE NO PAY! } **DR. KEAN,**
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 9 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

Misses Grant's Seminary,
247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago,

For Boarding and Day Scholars. 13th year begins Thursday, Sept. 15th. Instruction in the Kindergarten by the Misses Howe.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,
2101 INDIANA-AV., Corner Twenty-first-st.

A school for boys, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14. Primary and higher department. Careful preparation for college, the scientific school, and business life. Located in the best part of the city; easily accessible by the street-cars. The building stands free on all sides. Plenty of light and air. For information apply to J. J. SCHOBINGER, or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av., Chicago.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveler, Said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge."

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation."

For new Illustrated Circular address **SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa.,** 12 miles from Phila.

PARK INSTITUTE,
A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies, 103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.
A thoroughly organized institution. Exceptionally fine advantages in Music, Art, and Modern Languages. For catalogue address
MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

HIGHLAND HALL,
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES,
Highland Park, on Lake Michigan, 23 miles from Chicago. Unsurpassed for educational and healthful advantages and refining influences. Fall session, Sept. 21. Address NATH'L BUTLER, JR., A. M., Principal.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE,
Springfield, Ill. The 14th year will commence Sept. 14. First-class school for young ladies. Course full. German free. Musical and Fine Arts Departments unsurpassed. Elocution, or rather good reading, a marked feature. For catalogues apply to
MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Sept. 27. Thorough English course. Daily lectures. French and other languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL
For young Ladies and Children, 481 North La Salle-st., Chicago, reopens Sept. 14. Pupils prepared for the best Colleges. Excellent advantages in the Modern Languages.

Morgan Park Military Academy.
The best Boys' Boarding School in the West. Prepares for College, Scientific School or Business. Location attractive and elevated. Session begins Sept. 13, 1881. Send for catalogue to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING and day school for young ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, reopens Oct. 3; French and German languages practically taught; the course of study in the collegiate department requires four years, and meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS,
197 & 199 N. Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Established 1842. French the language of the School

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn., Gen. Russell's School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business. Thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, etc. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, etc.

MIAMI VALLEY COLLEGE,
Springboro, Warren Co., O. Best equipped Training School in the State. For both sexes. Send for circular. EUGENE H. FOSTER, A. M., President.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. 17th Year opens Sept. 12. Address Principal, St. Louis, Mo.

GANNETT INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boston, Mass. For circular address Rev. GEORGE GANNETT, A.M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y. For boys. Founded 1850. $400 to $500 per annum.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Principal.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building Police Station.

OFFICE OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Friday, Sept. 23, 1881, for erecting and fully completing a police station, to be located on the northwest corner of Desplaines street and Waldo-place, according to plans and specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Building Police Station," and be accompanied with $300.00 in money or a certified check for that amount upon any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept bids for each class of work separately, or to take them collectively, as he may deem best for the interests of the city, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability and integrity, and that he has sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the contract promptly in accordance with the specifications thereof, if awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

CHAS. S. WALLER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Sept. 25, 1881, at the office of the Pueblo Building and Investment Company, Pueblo, Colo., for constructing a first-class brick hotel building in Pueblo, 120 feet by 132 feet, four stories in hight above the basement and to contain 120 rooms.

Plans and specifications may seen at the office of the company in Pueblo, Colo., or at the office of W. W. BOYINGTON, architect, Room 81, 113 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties that such bidder will enter into a contract for the construction of said hotel, and that they will become sureties on a bond to be signed by the bidder as principal for the faithful performance of said contract, should the contract be awarded to such bidder.

The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Executive Committee,
FERD BAMDOLLAR, Secretary.

LEGAL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. (Divorce.)

To Marianna Schjott, late of Dover, in the County of Kent, England, but now of New York, or Chicago, or some other place in the United States of America.

Take notice that citations, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1881, have issued at the instance of Nils Schjott, of Dover in the County of Kent, shipping agent, citing you to appear within six weeks after publication hereof, and to answer the petition filed by the said Nils Schjott, praying for a dissolution of marriage; and such citation contains an intimation that in default of your so doing the court will proceed to hear the said petition proved in the course of law, and to pronounce sentence thereon, your absence notwithstanding; and a further intimation that for the purpose aforesaid you are to attend in person, or by your solicitor, at the Divorce Registry at Somerset House, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and there to enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose, without which you will not be allowed to address the court in person or by counsel at any stage of the proceedings in the cause.

DAVID HENRY OWEN, Registrar.
STOKES, SAUNDERS & STOKES,
21 Great St. Helens, E. C.,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. (Divorce.)

To R. M. Cumming, otherwise R. Gordon, late of Alicante, in Spain, British Consul there, but now of New York, or Chicago, or some other place in the United States of America.

Take notice that a citation bearing date the 29th day of June, 1881, has issued at the instance of Nils Schjott, of Dover, in the County of Kent, shipping agent, citing you to appear within six weeks after publication hereof and to answer the petition filed by the said Nils Schjott praying for a dissolution of marriage, and such citation contains an intimation that in default of your so doing the court will proceed to hear the said petition proved in due course of law and to pronounce sentence thereon, your absence notwithstanding, and a further intimation that for the purpose aforesaid you are to attend in person or by your solicitor at the Divorce Registry at Somerset House, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and there to enter an appearance in a book provided for that purpose without which you will not be allowed to address the court in person or by counsel at any stage of the proceedings in the cause.

DAVID HENRY OWEN, Registrar.
STOKES, SAUNDERS & STOKES, 21 Great Saint Helens, E. C., Solicitors for the Petitioner.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Baltimore & Ohio.

[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Prince Albert Jones Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Answer of the New York, New England & Western Investment Company.

A Woman Wants a Chicago Judge to Divorce Her from Her Two Husbands.

The Case of Kelly, Who Killed Officer Crowley, Gone to the Jury.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Minor Criminal Matters, Etc.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

The Prince Albert Jones' homicide case came to a close yesterday. The day was divided between the closing arguments of Mr. King for the defense and Mr. Thomson for the State. The jury retired about 4 o'clock and agreed upon a verdict at half-past 6. They found the prisoner guilty, and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life.

It is to be hoped that it will stick, and that Cook County will be through with this man, who has been a source of much expense and botheration to it. July 8, 1879, Prince Albert Jones killed one of his brothers, who had previously killed another brother. He was tried in December, 1879, at an expense to the county of $3,000, and was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, occupying the time of that valuable tribunal for quite a while, and costing considerable for writing up records. A new trial was granted in March, 1880. On one pretext and another, this interesting defendant put off his second trial until this year, taking a change of venue from Judge to Judge, simply for the purpose of delay. He has now been tried again, at an expense of $250 a day, or about $2,000, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. There will now doubtless be another appeal to the Supreme Court, and some more of the time of that body will be consumed. It is not impossible, of course, that a new trial may be granted, and that the cost of Prince Albert Jones to Cook County will go far beyond the $5,000 which has already been reached—an amount which his worthless carcass would never bring at any time. Perhaps, after all, from the drift of things, Prince Albert will conclude to stop where he is, lest, if he get a new trial, he may be sentenced to be hanged. It is probable that such would have been the case this time but for the very bad character of the brother who was shot, which was the only mitigating feature that the jury were able to discover in the entire case.

A FULL ANSWER.

Some weeks ago John C. Short and William P. Watson filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the New York, New England & Western Investment Company, charging, in substance, that they had been cheated out of their stock, and asking to have the company's affairs wound up, and right and justice done to all parties. The suit was soon after removed to the United States Circuit Court, some of the parties being non-residents. Yesterday the company filed by its attorneys, Eldridge & Tourtellotte, a lengthy answer denying all the material charges of the bill, and giving a detailed history of its experience. It is admitted that in 1867 the Edgar County Land & Loan Company was organized with a capital of $100,000, which in 1878 was increased to $200,000, and the name changed to the New York, New England & Western Investment Company, and that Short and Watson agreed to assign to it all their stock in trade, good-will, and property. As a matter of fact, however, Short had just gone through bankruptcy, and was unsuccessfully attempting to create for himself at Danville, Ill., a business as financial negotiator, while Watson had for two or three months prior been a broker in Chicago, but without any stock in trade, good-will, or property. The transfer, therefore, by Short and Watson of their stock, etc., was purely formal, and was, as is claimed, quite "imaginary, intangible, of no financial or commercial value, and never could result, and never did result, in any pecuniary or other benefit or advantage to the company." The defendant admits the issue of all the $200,000 of stock to Short and Watson, the donation of 1,200 shares to the company, and the removal of the latter's office to New York. It denies that George W. Devevoise or Joseph P. Hale were anxious to get into the company, but claims they were induced to go in at the earnest solicitation of Short and Watson.

It is further denied that Hale promised that Short and Watson should not be removed from their offices, or that they should be allowed to retain the control of the company. In December, 1880, the capital stock, at complainants' own request, was increased to $1,000,000, of which $807,000 has been issued. A subsequent investigation into Short's conduct as President of the company led to the discovery, as is charged, that he had received $375,000 in stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company from its President for his services in getting the Investment Company to buy $3,500,000 of the bonds of the road. He, it is alleged, became frightened, however, soon after at fear of exposure, returned the agreement to C. R. Griggs, the President of the road, and obtained a new contract, running to his wife. It is further claimed that when a contract was made between the Investment Company, the San Francisco & Ocean Grove Railroad, and the National Construction Company for building the road that Short received by private contract with parties interested 2,087 shares of the stock of the new line, which was put into the hands of Lyman Bridges as Trustee, and that about the same time he had 19,900 shares placed in the same hands, when a similar contract was made between the Investment Company and the California Central Railroad Company and the National Construction Company. These things were discovered, and at the annual meeting of the stockholders in June, 1881, it was voted to remove Short for his alleged malfeasance, and Watson because he knew, or might have known, of it. At the same time a resolution was adopted to wind up the affairs of the company, but it has since been unnecessary to do so, now that Short and Watson are out.

In conclusion, it is denied that Hale and Debevoise have been guilty of any conspiracy, or that the company has violated its charter, or expatriated itself from Illinois, and it is contended that it has in all things complied with the laws here, has always had an office here; that it is doing a large business, is out of debt; and to wind up its affairs now would cause irreparable injury to its stockholders.

DIVORCES.

A very novel proceeding for divorce was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by Elizabeth Falvy. Chicago Judges can grant divorces the same day the suits are begun, but as yet they have not attempted to divorce a woman from two husbands at once. Yet this is what Mrs. Falvy modestly asks. She says she gave herself to Dennis Falvy in October, 1868, at Lynn, Mass., and lived with him until March, 1872, when he left her. Time rolled on, treating her rather harshly, until September, 1874, when she met Edward Hines, who told her that her husband was dead. She was easily persuaded to believe it, perhaps not unwilling, and married Hines. Some time after, however, she does not say just when, she learned that Falvy was a remarkably lively corpse in Quincy, Mass., and immediately very properly left Mr. Hines. Not only was Falvy living, as she discovered, but he was acting as husband for another woman by whom he had had several children. In this unpleasant predicament Mrs. Falvy feels that she cannot be happy with either, and she asks that she may be relieved from her obligations to Falvy on account of his flagrant violation of his marriage vows, and also that the marriage with Hines may be declared void because she was not at the time it was consummated able to contract it. This is the first time a case of this kind was ever begun here, or probably that a party guilty of bigamy sought to take advantage of her own wrong, unwitting though it was.

Charles Braschev seems to have had a very hard time during his wedded life. He married Ellen Brady in November, 1879, but was compelled to leave her a short time ago. He charges that, not content with pounding him over the head with water pitchers and tin dippers and carving him with a hatchet until he was disabled, she swore out a warrant on the 20th of May last against him on a charge of disorderly conduct, and at his attorney's advice he gave a bond in the sum of $300 to keep the peace. On the 10th of September she swore out another warrant on a charge of disorderly, and then when he went into court Wednesday to answer, she sued out a State warrant on a charge of threats against her life. This seemed to be crowding the mourners, and filled the cup of his bitterness while it exhausted the measure of his patience, and he now prays to be relieved from his bondage.

Elizabeth O'Byrne asked for a divorce from Michael O'Byrne on the ground of drunkenness and adultery.

C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

Walter T. Leavitt and Stephen T. Foster filed a bill yesterday against Charles H. Beckwith to wind up the affairs of the firm of C. H. Beckwith & Co. They state that in April last they were induced by the flowery and seductive representations of Beckwith to buy out his partner, Thomas Althorp, and go into business with him at No. 165 Jackson street in the manufacture of patent medicines. They now charge that the representations made to them were grossly false; that the business was not profitable; that Beckwith has not attended to his work, and they have suffered irreparable loss by going in with him and mingling their stock and trade with his. They therefore ask for the immediate appointment of a Receiver and the closing up of the firm business before they are entirely ruined.

THE KELLY TRIAL.

The trial of Edward Kelly, indicted for the killing of Police Officer Daniel Crowley, was terminated yesterday. In rebuttal of the testimony produced by the defense that the deceased was under the influence of liquor on the night he was shot, Officers Lee, and Delamater, Lieut. Barbee, and a Desplaines street grocer named Cole were called and certified that there were no indications that the officer had been drinking. David Tivlee was a witness for the defense and testified that he saw the officer after the shooting, and that his breath had an alcoholic odor.

Dr. Andrews was put on the stand with a view of showing that the gunshot wound was not necessarily the cause of death. He testified that he was called to see the patient the day after the shooting, and that it was his opinion that the wound would not prove a fatal one. Blood-poisoning set in and terminated fatally. He was not the attending physician, that individual for some reason not having appeared at the trial, but was called in consultation. Counsel for the defense endeavored to show that death was the result of malpractice, but the testimony of Dr. Andrews simply showed that death would not likely have ensued had not blood-poisoning set in.

Mr. O'Brien summed up the case for the defense, urging upon the jury that no human eye saw Kelly fire the fatal shot. Even had he done so, it would have been in defending himself from the attack of Officer Crowley. There was no evidence, he said, to show that death resulted from the wound, but on the contrary there was strong presumption that the fatal termination of the wound was the direct result of malpractice. Had Officer Crowley received the proper treatment, said the counsel, he would be alive and well today.

Mr. Mills followed for the State, and dwelt at some length upon the details of the tragedy. He scouted the malpractice theory, as also that of self-defense, and claimed the shooting had no shadow of justification. The prisoner was not exposed, he said, to any great bodily danger, and when in the quarrel with Officer Crowley the latter struck him on his shoulders Kelly made no effort to protect himself in the ordinary manner, or to beat a retreat, but in a moment of passion the burly ruffian drew a pistol and fired a bullet into the body of a brave officer. True, there was absence of premeditation in the act, and by reason of this fact the prisoner would escape with his life. It was the duty of the jury, if they found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment, to sentence him to imprisonment for life or for any term of years they might agree upon.

The jury retired, and, not having agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock, were locked up for the night.

IN BRIEF.

Frank McCabe pleaded guilty to larceny, and after the evidence was heard was remanded.

William McKevitt, Larry Coogan, John Dean, John Burns, Phœbe Leroy, and Thomas Lyons, charged with robbing a freight car, had the case continued.

Edward Mitchell pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

Alexander Lemoyne was tried for assaulting a restaurant waiter named John Rambone with intent to kill, and the jury returned a sealed verdict in the evening.

The trials of James Cunningham, who is indicted for the murder of his wife, and Thomas Burns, for the murder of Bell, are set for Monday.

ITEMS.

Judge Smith, Monday morning next, at the opening of court, will make a preliminary call of calendar No. 1 (even term-numbers) of the first fifty cases, and the first five cases marked for trial will be called for trial.

Judge Gary's call Monday will be the first fifty cases on calendar No. 2.

Judge Hawes, sitting in the Circuit Court, will begin Monday the call of the first five cases—term Nos. 3, 4, 15, 16, 18—on his new calendar.

Judge Moran will call the same day the first twenty cases on his calendar, being term Nos. 5,757, 5,759, 5,760, 5,765, 5,774, 5,779, 5,789, 5,797, 5,810, 5,813, 5,819, 5,820, 5,821, 5,822, 5,823, 5,826, 5,833, 5,835, 5,840, 5,842.

Judge Rogers will Monday begin the call of his first calendar, taking the first twenty cases.

STATE COURTS.

Michael Steffen began a suit in ejectment yesterday against Peter Luthmer, claiming $1,000 damages.

William Haythorn sued the Taylor Patent Roofing-Tile Company for $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

About two weeks ago Robert Manning, a boot and shoe manufacturer, made a voluntary assignment, and Eugene Prussing was appointed Assignee. Yesterday some of the creditors came into court and moved that the Assignee be removed, expressing dissatisfaction with his management, but after a full hearing they withdrew their motion. The matter is to be gone into again, however, it being alleged that the Assignee's inventory of the property in his hands is not complete and perfect.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—The Ada Robert habeas-corpus case.

JUDGES GARDNER AND WILLIAMSON—Nos. 240, 243, 245, 245, 252 to 255.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 118, 123, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, and 137.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Gustav A. Busse v. Julius Kirchoff, $82.62.—W. E. Rollo v. Alfred and August Swanson, $240.67.—William Simon v. Louis Rinn, $65.38.

JUDGE GARY—Edward A. Gibbs v. C. McGinniss, $190.44.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 15.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court here today:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

4. Weigleb vs. Thomson; error to Cook; time extended to the 24th inst. to file brief.

96. McIntire vs. Yates; error to Peoria; writ of error dismissed.

38. Kerfoot vs. Cronin; appeal from Cook; motion to dismiss reserved to the final hearing of the case.

31. Garland vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; appeal from First District; motion denied.

109. The People ex rel. Lynch vs. the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County; no summons will issue and the same will be set for argument next Tuesday.

36. Lyle vs. Jacques; error to Whiteside; order of continuance set aside and cause taken.

NEW MOTIONS.

38. Kerfoot vs. Cronin; appeal from Cook; motion by some of the appellees for further time to file brief.

82 and 83. Herrington vs. Kane; appeals from Kane; motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

110. Ellis vs. Sisson; motion for leave to withdraw transcript and record.

After completing the argument in the Newberry will case, the following cases were disposed of:

101. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Reich; taken.

104. Taken.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Freidberg; taken.

48. Moshier vs. Shear; taken.

Court adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the two mandamus cases on election laws will be argued by counsel. In the cases the following attorneys are already announced: Ex-Gov. Palmer, Milton Hay of Springfield, W. C. Goudy, E. J. Whitehead, County-Attorney Willett of Chicago, H. T. Gilbert of Ottawa, and Attorney-General McCartney.

Cannon's Taunts.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Apostle George Q. Cannon never lets an opportunity slip, where he thinks no ungodly ears will hear him, of proclaiming his own and the Mormon people's contempt for the laws of the United States. It is not enough that he and they generally enjoy all the privileges of citizens, taking full advantage of the liberal laws of the country whose flag protects them and their nasty institutions from interference by the civilized world, but they go so far as to contumaciously and systematically break such laws as do not suit them; defy Christendom's scorn and flauntingly challenge the United States Government to enforce its laws if it can.

A few days ago, the Church-leaders visited Bear Lake Valley, the seat of Mormon power in Idaho, and while there George Q. Cannon, in the course of his remarks to a large congregation of saints, said substantially: "Nineteen years ago on the 2d of last July the Congress of the United States passed a law to prohibit and punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories. How much prohibition has that law effected? How many of us have been punished for the practice of polygamy? But one man, and he furnished the evidence himself for his own conviction."

Then Cannon, assuring his hearers that Mormonism is the especial work of God, the Government would be powerless in the future as it had been in the past to enforce the anti-polygamy or any other law detrimental to the interests or progress of the Kingdom of God on earth.

It may be—inasmuch as these declarations were heard by unsanctified ears and reported to the *Tribune*—that the apostle will deem it prudent to publish his remarks "in full" in the *Deseret News*, and if he does publish that sermon it will be so garbled that those who heard it could not recognize it.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Debility.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous debility with most satisfactory results.
PORTLAND, Me. S. E. SYLVESTER, M. D.

POLITICAL.

The Minnesota Republican Convention Called to Meet Sept. 28.

A Glance at the Situation, as Seen from the Inside at the City of St. Paul.

The Anti-Hubbard Men Have a Popular Candidate in Gov. Pillsbury.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention has been called to meet in St. Paul Sept. 28. The lateness of the date is a recognition of the fact that the contest in Minnesota comes before instead of after the nominating conventions. The Republican State ticket is elected when it is nominated. That is understood. The situation is recognized by the Democrats, who do not waste any strength or money to accomplish impossibilities; and by the Republicans, who do not waste any strength or money to insure certainties. After the Republican Convention is held a dead calm will reign in Minnesota politics until November, when so many of the voters as find it convenient will cast their ballots, and the Republican candidate will be elected by a majority of from 15,000 to 30,000, according to the weather. In the meantime we are having our excitement before the convention. There are only executive officers to be elected, and the whole interest is concentrated upon the Governorship. Outwardly it is only a question of men, but some very important and far-reaching public issues lie just below the surface of the contest.

The most prominent and earliest candidate for the nomination by the Republican Convention is

GEN. L. F. HUBBARD, OF RED WING.

He is a man of about middle age, with a good record as a soldier and some experience in minor civil positions. His candidacy was announced early in the spring, and he has his canvass in very good shape. Most of the elements that politicians think are important to command are enlisted in his favor. All the members of Congress are actively or passively favorable to him. This amounts to little except in the case of Mr. Dunnell, who has a very efficient machine in his district—the only strictly political machine in Minnesota, and can probably command some counties for Hubbard. It is considered that Dunnell's support of Hubbard has some relation relative to his own aspiration to succeed Gen. Edgerton as Senator. Edgerton was appointed to fill Windom's unexpired term, which expires a year from next March. Notwithstanding this, Edgerton himself, who has little hope of being his own successor, is friendly to Hubbard. Washburn and Strait, the other Congressmen, will not take off their coats for Hubbard because of obligations to other candidates in their respective districts, but it has long been understood their passive coöperation has been secured. The other Senator, McMillan, does not count for much in practical politics. Finally, Hubbard is put forward as the candidate of Southern Minnesota, which has not had a Governor for several terms and is clamoring for recognition. Altogether, Hubbard has what the politicians call a strong combination.

What is more, he has not had until within the last week a formidable opponent. There is a strong element in the State opposed to Hubbard's nomination, but it has been slow in pulling itself together. Early in the campaign the opposition sought to concentrate upon

A. R. M'GILL, OF ST. PETER,

present Insurance Commissioner. McGill is an excellent young man, who has shown administrative talent and mature judgment in his present position. Those who know him are convinced he would make a capital Governor; but the trouble is, too few know him. He is supported by the State-House officials, the St. Paul Federal officeholders, and his immediate friends; but he is not widely enough known, and his public career has not been conspicuous enough to arouse that popular enthusiasm which Hubbard can do without, but which a candidate without a vigorous machine at his back needs. Of course there is a small army of secondary and contingent candidates. Clark W. Thompson, of the old Southern Minnesota, always will have one or two county delegations; Lieut.-Gov. Gilman is a chronic candidate; State-Auditor Whitcomb is coyly willing; Senator Clement will have the Rice County delegation in his pocket for use or barter, and there are other possibilities. But the real contestants will be Hubbard and anti-Hubbard.

Within the last week the anti-Hubbard party have taken the opportunity of the calling of the Ramsey County Convention in St. Paul to suddenly precipitate

GOV. PILLSBURY

into the field as a candidate for a fourth term. This is a bold step, and all the bolder because it is taken without Pillsbury's expressed authority. He is the best and most popular Governor the State has ever had, but his election to a third term was attacked as a new precedent, and the very thought of a fourth makes a cold chill run down the backs of the politicians of the rotary school. His personal attitude upon the question is as exasperating to his anxious friends as to the other side. Those who know him best say he is very anxious to retire from the Governorship and devote himself to his large private interests in Minneapolis; that he has been sincerely desirous to see McGill nominated, and will only accept a nomination himself to save the State from what he fears as a calamity. Those who see him a little further off and perhaps a little more clearly, credit him with some little human vanity and ambition, and believe that he would be immensely tickled by an unsolicited nomination for a fourth term. Only this much is certain; that while his friends cannot get from him specific authority to use his name, the other side cannot get from him a refusal to be a candidate. He knows better what is good for him than his friends. He occupies a strong and dignified position, whether he is nominated or not. The upshot of it all is,

PILLSBURY IS IN THE FIELD,

and the anti-Hubbard men have a strong, conspicuous, and popular candidate to concentrate upon. His candidacy has had some surprising results, aside from the signs of approval it elicits from the business-men, farmers, and non-political classes generally. Three days after it was announced he carried the Ramsey County Convention, securing all the delegates in fact, though one or two are nominally for McGill. This in spite of the fact that the Hubbard men had been at work for weeks and had the primaries fixed—against anybody but Pillsbury. Hubbard carried all the conventions that were held before the announcement. Pillsbury has carried all that have been held since. He is sure of Hennepin County, where Minneapolis, his home, is located, though Hubbard has a mortgage upon it against any one else, and will get a great many northern and western counties. Hubbard's certain strength, which not even Pillsbury's popularity can shake, is in the southern counties. These are secured for him by the sentiment of locality and Dunnell's influence. So at best the contest will be a close one.

This is a bare review of the situation as it has taken shape at this time. It is pretty clear that there will be only these two leading candidates before the convention. As between them public sentiment is dividing upon sharp lines. Gov. Pillsbury's popularity is founded upon six years of rarely efficient and acceptable service. He has won the confidence of conservative business-men by an honest, business-like administration and a watchful care of the material interests of the State and that of the masses by energetic action in several emergencies threatening the popular interest.

DURING THE LOCUST PLAGUE

that nearly ruined the agricultural interest in some counties he made large advances of his private funds to set relief measures on foot. On several other occasions he has made large sacrifices in the public interest. Indeed, his whole service is such a sacrifice, against which his business partners loudly protest. But the strongest foundation of Pillsbury's strength with the reflecting classes and business-men is his close identification with the long and hard struggle to relieve the State from dishonor by paying the repudiated railway bonds. His whole three terms of service have been devoted to efforts to this end, and his Administration has become identified with the sentiment of public honesty. The first serious effort to pay these bonds was made in his first term, and he has been the effective originator of three several attempts, two of which were defeated by the constitutional provision for submission to a popular vote, and the last by the recent Supreme Court decision. This decision may cause the bond question to play a very important part in the coming election. It removes the necessity for submission of the question of payment to a popular vote, and leaves it in the power of the Legislature to make provision for payment at any time of the full principal and interest of the bonds. Gov. Pillsbury is now considering the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, since the next regular session will not meet until 1883, to take immediate action for payment. The principal holder of the bonds,

SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, OF CLEVELAND,

has renewed his offer of last winter, to take new bonds to the amount of 50 per cent of the old ones, if the arrangement is made immediately. It is to consider this offer that the extra session is to be called.

It is certain that from the day this extra session is called Gov. Pillsbury will be violently attacked by the repudiating party for taking snap judgment and summoning a Legislature not chosen upon the bond issue to decide the question of payment. There is this show of justice for the accusation, that Gov. Pillsbury has a natural pride in hastening the settlement before the end of his term, and that likewise the Legislature, which has once accepted this same proposition, is more likely to act favorably upon it than one to be chosen next year. The opposition is likely to make the most of this, and Hubbard is in a position to take advantage of the position. His only public record upon the bond question is as a member of a commission appointed by the Legislature fifteen years ago to report upon the value and holders of the bonds, with a view to their practical repudiation. His strength, too, lies in the section of the State where the repudiation element is strongest. If the bond issue is squarely made he must appear as the candidate of the repudiationists, as Pillsbury is certainly the strongest representative of the debt-paying party. This is one reason why the business-men and thoughtful conservative classes distrust Hubbard, but it is the only reason. Hubbard is a good enough sort of a man, with more wax than sand in his organization, however, but he has managed to get himself entangled with two or three instrumentalities that are not favorably regarded by conservative business men. One of these is Dunnell's First District political machine; another is

A COMBINATION IN MINNEAPOLIS

and elsewhere, popularly known as the Pine-Land Ring, which finds political influence a convenient aid in certain schemes for capturing pine and swamp lands without paying extravagantly for them. A good many Minnesota statesmen have graduated from this institution. It has been and is a power in the State. It can carry the Hennepin County delegation to the State Republican Convention now, against any candidate but John S. Pillsbury.

Finally the strongest and most objectionable influence back of Hubbard is the firm of Seymour, Sabin & Co., of Stillwater, long known throughout the State as the Prison Ring. This institution has not meddled much in politics until within a year past, but has gradually grown to have a peculiar potency in influencing legislation. It had its origin eight years ago, when the firm obtained from the State a contract for the employment of contract labor. There were some loose clauses in the contract which the firm interpreted as an obligation on the part of the State to pay for shops and machinery for its use. It accordingly erected buildings and bought costly machinery for a great manufacturing establishment employing twice as many men as the convicts employed under the contract, and made several successive claims for damages from the State to cover their cost. These were of course disputed, and after

CONSIDERABLE LITIGATION AND LEGISLATION,

the matter fell into the hands of a commission in which Hubbard had the casting vote. This commission made awards to the prison firm amounting in the aggregate to over $130,000, upon an original claim of only $40,000. It is said Hubbard has been impatient for his reward ever since, but the concern has just got into a position to pay it. Last winter the time arrived for the renewal of the State Prison contract, and the firm found it necessary to command the Legislature. They had grown strong enough to do this; and having the Legislature, found it convenient to gain new strength by turning their command into account in the Senatorial election. Thus the Prison Ring became a political institution, and were able to establish the combination which is now pushing Hubbard for Governor. The firm is really a power. Its active member, who merely goes into politics as a necessary part of his business, is a born organizer and leader, and, as sellers of farm machinery, it has

SOME THREE HUNDRED SHARP AGENTS

scattered all over the State. These men well trained make a very strong combination with Dunnell's political machine. Both are in very active operation for Hubbard. There are the usual stories about the use of money, but it is not necessary to credit these. The combination can effect a good deal by the usual political methods without resort to coarse bribery. It can afford this well enough, however, if necessary. The profits gained by capturing the Legislature promise a golden reward, when it shall have gained possession of the whole State Government. There is a natural reluctance on the part of active people in the State to see a man in the Governor's chair who owes his election to this organization.

WHISKY DEMOCRATS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 14.—A number of State papers are fighting the Slocumb law on the ground that it is engaged in making Democrats. These, of course, are Republican papers, and in making this charge they refer more particularly to foreign-born citizens. The latter comprise a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Nebraska, and they are, almost to a man, in favor of "free whisky," or rather not in favor of prohibition. But all whisky men in Nebraska are not Democrats, neither are all Democrats whisky men. The leading temperance advocate in the State, John B. Finch, is a Democrat dyed in the wool, and very many others of the same stripe that I might name are Democrats. So far as temperance enters into the politics of the State, the two parties, Democratic and Republican, are fairly divided. The leaders of the temperance movement say emphatically that neither party dare undertake to repeal the Slocumb law, for fear of losing thousands of temperance votes. The repeal of the law would certainly make as many Democrats out of temperance advocates as have been made out of the classes alluded to. The City of Lincoln has been working under the main feature of the Slocumb law for years—the $1,000 license. No harm has come of it, no wholesale manufactory of Democrats has been established, and, in fact, it is an absolutely non-partisan question. The fear, therefore, of certain Republican papers that the enforcement of the law would cripple the Republican party in Nebraska is all humbug. The rum-hole influence will not be thrown against Republicans alone, nor against Democrats, whether they be in this city, Omaha, or anywhere else in the State. This, as above stated, is one of the reasons, and a big one, why the Slocumb law, although decided constitutional, is not enforced in Nebraska.

INSANE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—Walter C. Bailey, the young man who disappeared from St. Joseph last Tuesday, was found this morning. He is raving mad. Bailey is a Princeton College graduate.

Rough on Guiteau.

The writer of the annexed evidently never had the advantages of schools or schooling, but his language is vigorous, and "reaches the spot":

go thou festering canser on the breast of time get the to some barren waste or desert clime and lap the blistering dew from poisoned fen and weed and hear a nation's curses on thy bloody deed go where god's love can never—never shine and bathe thy loathsome carcase in the reptile's slime far in the torrid zone—upon some cactus bed stretch thy cursed form too soft for thy infamous head and hear the dread summons in hissing whispers tell how your damned soel is foremost on the road to hell let the fierce light from demons firey eyes throw thy black shadow against the threatening skies and on hells crater you may e-en look back to see the avenging hand swift upon your track let space upon eternal space expand to echo back the curses of our bleeding land—thou wretch—of this peaceful age thy name in infamy shall live on history's page and when you are dead—dead—and your putred breaths gone out over your rotten corpse millions then will shout and you will be where the fire dont go out insert this in Daily paper

A SOUTHERNER

Remember Hop Bitters never does harm to the smallest child, but good, always and continually.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.

The Rain Interferes Sadly with Yesterday's Program.

But in Spite of the Drizzle the Live-Stock Show Is Well Patronized.

Premiums for Sheep, Hogs, Etc.—A Saturday Holiday Recommended.

A WET DAY.

Yesterday should have been, if everything had gone as per program, the great day of the Chicago Fair. All the preliminary difficulties of adjustment and preparation had been successfully overcome, and the experience of Wednesday went to show that an immense crowd might reasonably be expected. But along came the rain—the dreary, drizzling downfall lasting all day. Early in the morning it became painfully apparent that all hope of racing must be abandoned, and, as the time passed, it grew more and more certain that what should have been the great day of the Fair would have to be recorded as a "dies non." Of course no one, unless by business compelled to do so, braved the elements yesterday for the purpose of visiting the Fair. There were not 500 people on the grounds at any time during the day outside of the live-stock quarter, and despondency sat enthroned where twenty-four hours before hope and cheerfulness reigned.

From the appearance of things last night it seemed that the weather had set its face determinedly against the big show, and unless there is a decided improvement this morning in the meteorological conditions the fair must be considered as ended for this season. Of course everything in the shape of races and exhibitions went over, and the program of yesterday stands for today, Jupiter Pluvius not interfering.

Awards were made yesterday for displays of honey and bees, flowers and plants, agricultural products, fruits, and farm, dairy, and household products.

HORSES, SHEEP, AND HOGS.

The unpropitious weather did not deter a large crowd of stockmen from visiting the grounds. The morning trains brought in delegations who had counted on pleasant weather, but the grand features of the show more than compensated them for the disagreeable state of the grounds. All day long the sheds and stalls were thronged with people who waded about through the mud and rain, looking up the herds and flocks and admiring their many points of excellence. The horses held what might be called a matinée throughout the day. Little Brown Jug was the recipient of countless calls by people who had come long distances to see him beat his record, and his owner, Mr. H. V. Bemis, could not help being proud of this attention and the admiring criticisms passed upon this excellent pacer. H. M. Dunham's great string of Norman-Percherons attracted universal attention, and, strange as it may seem, quite a large representation of the fair sex visited these monstrous animals during the day.

Competition in the show ring was, of course, impossible, and not a single outdoor award was made during the day. The rain fell steadily all day long, and this fact made any kind of shelter very welcome. The only committee work done was in the sheep and swine departments, where a few awards were made, although most of the awards given below were made on Wednesday and not reported to the Secretary.

In the sheep rings were the prizes for several classes of middle-wool sheep, and the sweepstakes on long and middle wools. The following is the list:

MIDDLE WOOL SHEEP, OTHER THAN SOUTHDOWNS.

For ram, over 3 years old: First premium, $25, Cooper, Maddux & Co., Reading, O.: Oxford. Second premium, $15, to George Allen, Palermo, Ill.; Shropshire.

For ram lamb: First premium $10, second $5, both to Cooper, Maddux & Co., Reading, O.; Oxfords.

For ewes 3 years old or over: First premium $25, second $15, Cooper, Maddux & Co.; Oxfords.

For ewes 2 years old and under 3: First premium $20, second $10, both to George Allen, Palermo, Ill.; Shropshire.

For ewes 1 year old and under 2: First premium $20, G. Allen, Palermo, Ill.; Shropshire; second, premium $10, Cooper, Maddux & Co., Reading, O.; Oxford.

For ewe lambs: First premium $10, second $5, both to Cooper, Maddux & Co., Reading, O.; Oxfords.

SWEEPSTAKES—MIDDLE-WOOL CLASS.

For ram of any age: Premium, $40, to Cooper, Maddux & Co., Reading, O.; Oxfords.

For ewe of any age: Premium, $40, to George Allen, Palermo, Ill.; Shropshires.

For ram, with five of his get: Premium, $75, to George Allen, Palermo, Ill.; Shropshires.

For ram and five ewes, the property of the exhibitor: Premium, $100, to J. K. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SWEEPSTAKES—LONG-WOOL CLASS.

For ram of any age: Premium, $40, to W. L. Scott, Scott's Station, Ky.; Cotswolds.

For ewe of any age: Premium, $40, to F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; Cotswolds.

For ram, with five of his get: Premium, $75, to H. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; Cotswolds.

The following awards in the swine rings were also made:

BERKSHIRES.

For sows 2 years old or over: First premium, $20, to Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.; second premium, $10, to Hewer Bros., Belvidere, Ill.

For sows 1 year old and under 2: First premium, $20, to A. M. Fulford, Belair, Md.; second premium, $10, to Scheidt & Davis, Dyer, Ind.

For sows over 6 months and under 1 year old: First premium, $10, to H. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; second premium, $5, to A. M. Fulford, Belair, Md.

For sows under 6 months old: First premium, $10, to H. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; second premium, $5, to Hewer Bros., Belvidere, Ill.

For boar, with six of his get: Premium, $40, to Hewer Bros., Belvidere, Ill.

For sows, and five sows bred by exhibitor: Premium, $50, to Hewer Bros., Belvidere, Ill.

For sows, with five or more of her own pigs: Premium, $40, to Hewer Bros., Belvidere, Ill.

ESSEX.

For boars 2 years old or over: First premium, $25, to Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.; second premium, $15, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For boars 1 year old and under 2: First premium, $20, to F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; second premium, $10, to Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.

For boars over 6 months and under 1 year old: First premium, $10, to Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.; second premium, $5, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For boars under 6 months old: First premium, $10, to F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; second premium, $5, to Taylor Bros., Waynesville, Ill.

For sows 2 years old or over: First premium, $20, to F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; second premium, $10, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For sows 1 year old and under 2: First premium, $20, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.; second premium, $10, same.

For sows under 1 year and over 6 months: First premium, $10, to Taylor Brothers, Waynesville, Ill.; second premium, $5, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For sows under 6 months old: First premium, $10, to F. Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; second premium, $5, to Taylor Brothers, Waynesville, Ill.

For boar, with six of his get: Premium, $40, to Taylor Brothers, Waynesville, Ill.

For boar and five sows, owned by exhibitor: Premium to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For sow, with five of her pigs: Premium, $40, to Robert Ball, Hennepin, Ill.

For the information of people who are not connoiseurs in this line it may be said that both the Essex and Berkshire are black, the first named being readily distinguished because of the jet-black color and absence of any mark whatever, while the Berkshire invariably has a white nose and coarser hair than the Essex hog.

NOTES.

America scored a great victory yesterday in the sheep ring. The Shropshire ewe which took the premium ribbon in the yearling class is the property of Mr. George Allen, and was bred upon his farm at Palermo, Ill. This beautiful animal took the prize over an Oxford ewe which had taken eleven first premiums in England, from which country she has been recently imported.

Among the judges in the sheep rings is Mr. William Dolby, an English gentleman of long experience as a sheep and cattle raiser. Mr. Dolby was for many years connected with the famous sheep-breeding firm of Fox & Stewart, who own a very large range near Delapre, in Northamptonshire. Mr. Dolby has by invitation been acting as a judge of sheep at several of the great Western fairs, and has concluded to remain in America.

Mr. Robert Holloway, whose magnificent string of Clydesdale stallions and mares has attracted so much attention during the fair, suffered a serious loss Wednesday morning. Among a long list of Clydes recently brought from Scotland, was a stallion called "The Druid," for whom Mr. Holloway paid $5,000. The animal had just arrived in the city when, through the almost criminal carelessness of a thick-headed groom, he died from congestion, brought on by overfeeding. Mr. Holloway says that not for $20,000 would he have sold this noble specimen of the Clydesdale breed.

TODAY'S RACES.

The racing program for today is as follows:

Trotting purse for 2:40 class; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth. Mile heats—best three in five.

Special purse of $2,500 for H. V. Bemis' famous pacer Little Brown Jug against the unequaled record of Maud S.—2:10¼. Three trials with running mate.

Handicap for all ages. Purse of $250, of which $50 to second. Distance, one and one-quarter miles.

Running races for all ages, for a purse of $100. Distance, three-quarters of a mile.

Following are the entries for to-day's races:

TROTTING RACE.

P. Weineman enters b. g. Horsemount Boy; color, black.

John Kelly enters b. s. Highland Stranger; color, blue.

Matt Colvin enters br. s. Mambrino Sturgis; color, gray.

G. E. Perrin Jr. enters b. g. Grand Misery; color, drab.

William Lester enters ch. m. Alhambra Maid; color, green.

W. H. Wilson enters sp. g. Boneset; colors, black and white.

HANDICAP RACE.

Clifton Bell enters b. f. Cinderella, 4 years old, by Cates out of Slipper; weight, 107 lbs.; colors, green and cardinal.

J. A. Grinstead enters ch. c. Ballancer, 2 years old, by War Dance out of Billet; weight, 88 lbs.; colors, green and red.

E. Hanson enters b. c. Lord Lyon, 3 years old, by Lochiel out of imp. Maud Lyon; weight, 87 lbs.; colors, blue and tartan.

RUNNING RACE.

A. Scott enters br. m. Clarissima, 5 years old, by Enquirer out of Clarima; weight, 112 lbs.; colors, blue and white.

J. A. Grinstead enters br. f. Peytona Barry, 2 years old, by imp. Strachino out of Sally Badderly; weight, 83 lbs.; colors, green and red.

J. A. Grinstead enters b. g. Jack Haverly, 3 years old, by Waverly out of Kate; weight, 92 lbs.; colors, green and red.

Clifton Bell enters b. c. Clifton Bell, 3 years old, by Veto out of Sympathetic; weight, 95 lbs.; colors, green and cardinal.

Whitten Brothers enter b. f. Oak Grove Rose, 3 years old, by Lochiel out of Melrose; weight, 92 pounds; colors, blue and tartan.

William Manser enters gr. c. Lamora, 3 years old, by Malcolm out of Black Eyes; weight, 95 pounds; colors, blue and tartan.

TOMORROW A HOLIDAY.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday:

To the Merchants and Manufacturers of Chicago: A few public-spirited gentlemen have inaugurated "The Chicago Fair" on a basis of great present success, and with a promise of a permanent and a greater success in coming years. They believe that Chicago is the fitting place for the great agricultural fair of the Northwest. It is the centre of the largest and widest pasturage and grain-field on the globe. It is the largest of all live-stock and grain markets. More railroads converge toward it than do toward any other city in the world. And thus every facility is afforded the farmer and others to reach it. The projectors of the fair have taken advantage of this fact, and the exhibition of fine live-stock on the fair-grounds is exceedingly large and magnificent. Our enterprising sister city, St. Louis, so appreciates her great fair that one day of its holding is made a holiday, all banks, shops, and manufactories being closed on that day.

I have been petitioned to request that our merchants and manufacturers do likewise in Chicago. I therefore most cheerfully and earnestly request and recommend that Saturday, the 17th inst., be made a holiday by our great employers, so that their employés may see what Chicago and the great Northwest can do in the production and display of superior live-stock.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Sergeant Mason Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Please to count in enclosed 30 cents to the Sargeant Mason fund, to go to the subscription in defense of himself for attempting to shoot Guiteau at Washington.

Yours,
W. H. L. SCHROEDER,
C. U. JOHNSON,
J. T. MIX.

The Yorktown Celebration.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—In a late issue of THE TRIBUNE I noticed a gentleman signing himself L. S. Pease seemed terribly torn up over the idea of a Catholic being allowed to conduct religious services at the opening ceremony of the Yorktown Centennial. Among other flippant charges he makes is the old, stale calumny that the Catholic Church is the foe of liberty and intelligence. He certainly cannot be so ignorant of the history of America as to not know that only for the help of Catholic France the victory of Yorktown would never have taken place, and a great statesman also made the remark that the fact of Catholic Spain recognizing this young Government in those days did more towards influencing other nations of Europe to respect us than any event of the age.

If the gentleman thinks that Protestantism is the father of religious liberty I would like to refer him to England, where for the space of 120 years no Catholic could sit in Parliament, and the frightful penal laws put in force against Catholics were worthy of a Roman heathen Emperor.

Perhaps the gentleman will refer me to the evangelical Prussian Empire, where, during the past ten years, parish priests have been thrown in gaol like common felons, hundreds of them, for conscience sake; thousands of parishes left without a shepherd; Bishops imprisoned and exiled; Catholic sisterhoods broken up as though they were the vilest of criminals.

The gentleman had better inform himself and then enlighten the public. PETER MCDEVITT.

Steeplechase Race on West Washington Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—It has been suggested by the property-owners on West Washington street that in its present condition that street is in shape to allow experts in riding to show their training to better advantage than on any field in the country already prepared for any such exhibition. From Halsted street to Western avenue, a distance of two miles, the street has been torn up, and is likely to remain in its present condition for years, so riders will have plenty of time for preparation, and their trial will be witnessed by 10,000 people from the windows upon the street. It is suggested that the trial be made under the direction of a committee from the honorable Board of West Park Commissioners, the Hon. Willard Woodard acting as Chairman of such committee, and that he ride upon a pony while in charge. It would seem in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that Commissioners Lawrence and Carter should act as aids upon the interesting occasion.

From hitherto unwearying inspection Commissioner Carter could point out every man-hole, water-pipe, and catch-basin upon the street, and could give his favorits important information as to grades, etc., while commissioner Lawrence could handle the whip to advantage in hurrying up the delinquents. President McCrea should be general superintendent of ceremonies, while Commissioner Rahlfs, Brenock, and Wilken could tender him all possible assistance upon the interesting occasion. It is suggested that Commissioner Rahlfs would make a splendid Marshal, and should be empowered to keep the enthusiasm within proper bounds. It is also further suggested that Commissioner Lawrence provide a hack with suitable inscriptions in which the contractors shall be drawn over the street at the conclusion of the races, giving every resident a chance to view the enterprising gentlemen who are laboring so indefatigably to finish the street in accordance with the terms of their contract. Parties owning abutting property can show their admiration of these gentlemen by collations tastefully arranged in front of their houses.

Although the ordinance was drawn and assessments made for a boulevard, yet if races of an interesting character can be occasionally given, the people, those who pay the money may perhaps acquiesce in the seeming determination of the Commissioners to change it into a track for hurdleraces and steeplechases, provided properly advertised, and carried out under the latest revised rules of high-toned turfmen.

WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Saloon Licenses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—In your issue of Sunday, Sept. 11, you refer editorially to the action of the Council Committee on Licenses in recommending the limitation of the number of licenses to 1,000 for the city, and in proposing to raise the amount of the license fee. The latter step you heartily commend; but in reference to the proposed limitation of the number of saloons you take the position that, "so long as a revenue from saloons is the policy of the city, it would be unbusiness-like to shut off revenue by arbitrarily reducing the number thereof to any fixed figures."

While we have no disposition whatever to oppose the system of graduated licenses, such as you advocate, yet we do desire that nothing shall be done to interfere in any way with the success of the present measure. We therefore suggest to you the following considerations, which seem to us to show that the proposed limitation of the number of saloons is a wise measure, and not unbusiness-like.

Under the ordinances, as they now stand, and under any ordinance which would not seek in any way to limit the number of licenses, but would attempt to reach the same end by a graduated license fee, the Mayor of the city, to whom is committed the trust of issuing licenses, would issue such licenses to any applicant who could pay the requisit fee, and furnish the necessary bonds, no matter what the character of the proposed licensee. We understand that the present Mayor has taken the position that he has no power to refuse a license under such circumstances; and certainly such will be the invariable policy of any administration of the City Government. The result of this will be in fact that the very parties who keep the most disreputable and disorderly saloons in the city, and thereby secure the largest revenue, will be the ones who can afford to pay the highest license fees, and will always be among the number of the licensees. The *number* of saloons by this process would undoubtedly be reduced, but their *quality* would not be improved.

We do not think that it can fairly be said that the matter of licensing saloons is solely for purposes of revenue. The municipal authorities owe a duty to the citizens of our city which is above the mere matter of providing a revenue; and in reference to the saloon question the first consideration is, not how much money can be made out of this business for the municipality through license fees, but how can this business, which is recognized as a necessary evil, be so regulated and controlled as to secure the least harm to the municipality? The sole justification of a policy which imposes a heavy license upon the saloon business is, that this business, if conducted without restraint, is inimical to the welfare of society, and that therefore the business should be limited and regulated. If this is true, then it is not unbusiness-like for the city to limit the number of saloons, either arbitrarily or by a certain ratio to population, so as to insure the exercise of a wise discrimination by the licensing power amongst the thousands applying for licenses, and thus secure the granting of licenses only to those who, by reason of their character and standing, may be trusted in the exercise of an avocation recognized as dangerous to the public welfare. The weeding out of the lawless and disreputable saloonkeepers can only be accomplished through such a process as this; for, as above suggested, such saloonkeepers will, as a rule, be those who make the largest amount of money, and who can supplant the more reputable class who engage in this business whenever the contest is reduced to the basis of the mere cost of license.

W. P. BLACK,
F. T. [illegible].

MATRIMONIAL.

FOERSTER—SECOMB.

Miss Alice H. Secomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Secomb, was married last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church to Mr. Charles F. Foerster, who has for several years past been an efficient and creditable attaché of the Sherriff's office, having been chief clerk during a portion of Sheriff Hoffmann's administration, and who is widely, well, and favorably known in Masonic circles, being a member of St. Bernard Commandery and Hesperia Lodge. The bride is a brunet of marked type and stately carriage, who has graced West Side society, where she has a host of admirers and friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Noble in a very impressive manner. Messrs. E. K. McPherson and Frederick C. Lovejoy acted as ushers, and the Misses Alice Pinta and Alice Pike were the attendants of the bride, while Messrs. William Swissler Jr. and Thomas W. Sennott acted in the same capacity for the groom. The wedding procession entered the church at 7:30 to the wedding march from "Lohengrin," performed by Prof. Falk. The order was as follows: The ushers, Messrs. McPherson and Lovejoy, Mr. William Swissler Jr. and Miss Alice Pinta, the bride and groom, Mr. Thomas W. Sennott and Miss Alice Pike. Arriving before the altar, Mr. Lovejoy passed to the right and Mr. McPherson to the left, while the bride and groom took their places immediately before the altar, being flanked on either side by the bridesmaids and groomsmen. The ceremony over, the organ pealed forth the notes of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The happy pair proceeded to their carriage and were at once driven to the groom's residence, No. [illegible] Hubbard street, where a reception lasting about an hour was held, and where the newly-wedded couple received the many heartfelt congratulations of their friends. An elegant supper was served by Eckardt, and Pound's orchestra discoursed sweet music during the evening. At 9:40 Mr. and Mrs. Foerster left for New York, Long Branch, Saratoga, and a general Eastern pleasure trip. They will return to Chicago in about three weeks.

The bride was attired in an exquisite robe of cream-colored satin, with court train and square neck, Spanish-lace sleeves and trimming, and elaborately ornamented with passementerie of pearls. Her hair was dressed with orange blossoms, which were clustered around her head, while she wore the conventional tulle veil. Her ornaments consisted of elaborate solitaire diamonds, the gift of the groom. The presents were exceedingly elegant, elaborate, and numerous, the collection of silverware being a remarkably fine one. The most noted gifts were a Chickering grand piano from the Mistletoe Pleasure Club, of which the groom was Secretary, an elaborate silver water-set, from the officers of Hesperia Lodge, a solid silver combined spoonholder and call-bell, containing one dozen gold-lined silver dessert spoons, and a remarkably beautiful bronze clock and pair of bronze candelabra, from his friends in the Sheriff's office. There were also gifts of magnificent oil paintings, and any number of beautiful ornaments and articles for the toilet, including decorated pin-cushions, lace tidies, etc. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John L. Secomb, father and mother of the bride, Mrs. F. Foerster, mother, and Otto Foerster, brother of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brinkerhoff, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Budrow, Capt. and Mrs. William Turtle, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tillotson, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk N. Eastman, Miss Alice Pike, Miss Alice Pinta, Miss Teuffel, Miss Bertha Sandford, Miss Mary Mallory, Miss Mollie Quirk, Mr. William Swissler Jr., J. H. Matiack, Herman Teufel, O. L. Mann, Fred C. Lovejoy, E. K. McPherson, Charles Manford, M. A. Huyck, ex-Ald. Quirk, and Maj. Moore.

SCHOENWALD—QUINN.

The marriage of Mr. Frank B. Schoenwald, of the County Treasurer's office, and Miss Kate Quinn, daughter of the late Justice John S. Quinn, occurred at the Church of the Holy Name last evening, the Rev. Father Riordan officiating. The contracting parties were attended by Oscar Schoenwald, brother of the groom, Dr. A. B. Bausman, and Misses Nellie Dorgan, Julia Donnelly, Theresa Quinn, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Scully. The bridal party reached the church at 7:30 o'clock, and amid the playing of Mendelssohn's wedding march passed up the centre aisle to the altar. The bride, richly attired, was accompanied by the father of the groom and the groom by the sister of the bride. Upon reaching the chancel rail they were met by Father Riordan, who united them in the bonds of matrimony after the forms of the Catholic Church. After the ceremony the party took carriages for the residence of the bride's mother, No. 43 Oak street, where a reception and supper awaited them. The presents were profuse and elegant. After spending a few hours in looking over them and receiving the congratulations of their numerous friends, the happy pair proceeded to their future home, near Wicker Park. This morning they will start for a wedding trip, and will be absent about a week.

HILL—GOODSPEED.

The residence of Maj. Lovell, No. 338 Marshfield avenue, was last evening thronged with an assemblage of guests, invited for the purpose of witnessing the marriage ceremony of Mr. C. B. Hill, a rising young lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Fanny R. Goodspeed, the daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., formerly pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this city. The service was performed at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, uncle of the bride, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church. Miss Flora Mills, of Morgan Park, attended the bride, and Mr. George S. Goodspeed, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman. The bride was attired in white silk, tulle veil, and her only ornaments were tube-roses and carnation pinks. After the ceremony and the bestowment of congratulations an inviting supper was served, and at 11 o'clock the happy pair took carriages for the Lake Shore Depot, en route for Buffalo, their future home. They were the recipients of numerous elegant presents from relatives and friends.

"LUCKY HOADLEY."

A Seedy Chicagoan Who Is Bankrupting the Philadelphia Pool-Boxes.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The speculative supporters of a pool-selling shop on Sansom street are in a state of fermentation over the unprecedented streak of good luck a mysterious invester from Chicago has struck. He is about 40 years of age, and has a sharply cut face which bears neither beard nor mustache. He may be seen in the International room whenever pools are being sold, and notwithstanding the fact that he has won many thousand dollars this month he is still enveloped in the seedy-looking clothes he wore when he first began attracting attention. The telegrams he receives from time to time are addressed to J. B. Hoadley, and he admits that he hails from Chicago. The regulars in the pool-rooms call him "Lucky Hoadley."

One of the pool-sellers said yesterday, in referring to the stranger: "He used to come floating in here every morning for about a week, and plant himself in the front row of chairs, and remain anchored there all day without dropping a cent. All of a sudden he went down and hauled out a wallet, and began buying pools. That was on Sept. 2. He invested about $100 in auction pools, in a combination, and about $30 in French pools. He caught four running horses, and drew $360 out of the auction-pool box, and something like $500 from the mutual. His combination turned him in $120, so that he cleared nearly $1,000 in one afternoon. That just started him, and he has been picking the winners every day since."

On Sept. 2 he invested $2 in a combination on Fair Count, Memento, and Parole, and got $163 in return. He drew $450 out of the same auction and French pool-box on the same day.

Persons who have followed the lucky man's movements say that he has named and backed over thirty winning horses in the past ten days.

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds can testify to this.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

VOLUME XL.
NECKWEAR.
WILSON BR
MEN'S FURNISH
113, 115, 117 & 119 State
Have just opened the
and importation o
NECKWEA
For this season.
Their stock now c
an almost endless va
all the latest English,
and American styles.
Special attention is
to recent arrivals of
FRENCH SCARF P
SLEEVE BUTTONS
SILK HANDKERCH
SILK UMBRELLAS
WALKING STICKS.
GRAN
C. A. CO
145
TO
THE PUBLI
TAILORING.
Sensati
Suits made to order
hours; Pants, four
during Fair Week,
commodate our frien
the country who
stay but one day in C
Leave your measur
a. m., and I will hav
Suit ready for you at
Pants to order, from
$10.00; Suits to o
$15.00 to $40.00;
to order, from $14.0
Nicol
TAILO
S.W. Cor. Clark and Ad
Open until 9 p. m.; Saturday
RUPTURE CUR
RUPTURE
BUSINESS CAR
CULVER, PAG
HOYNE & C
Wholesale and Retail Stationer
PRESSED B
CUTLERY.
Cutlery